

W. J. Franklin
THE *October 15th 1772*

Peculiar *Use* and *Signification*

OF

CERTAIN WORDS

IN THE

LATIN TONGUE:

OR, A

Collection of Observations,

WHEREIN

The elegant, and commonly unobserv'd Sense of
very near Nine Hundred common Latin Words
(besides the various Senses of the same Word)
is fully and distinctly explain'd in PROPER
ENGLISH: The Whole translated from the
purest LATIN WRITERS, with many Classi-
cal Authorities; intended either to be read, or
translated back into the original LANGUAGE.

Usui & Latini & Anglici sermonis studiosæ juventutis.

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The SIXTH EDITION revised.

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MDCCLXVII.

I N D E X Auctorum, unde, quæ
sequuntur, observanda, sunt delibata.

C. JULIUS CÆSAR.	NEPOS.
M. CATO.	OVIDIUS.
M. CICERO.	PHÆDRUS.
COLUMELLA.	PLAUTUS.
FLORUS.	PLINIUS <i>Major.</i>
A. GELLIUS.	PLINIUS <i>Minor.</i>
HORATIUS.	SALLUSTIUS.
JUVENALIS.	L. SENECA.
JUSTINUS.	SUETONIUS.
LIVIVS.	TACITUS.
LUCRETIUS.	TERENTIUS.
MILTONI <i>Epistolæ Civiles.</i>	VARRO.
	VIRGILIUS.



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*The present EDITION of these PECULIARS has been revised; and many Errors, both in the Examples and Quotations from the Classic Writers, that had gradually increased in the former Impressions, are in this EDITION corrected.*

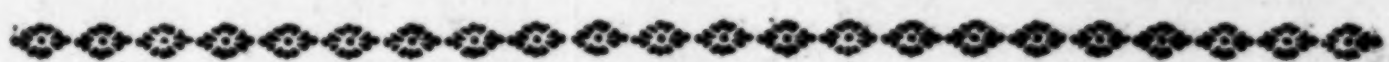
SEPTR. 1, 1767.

T H E





THE  
 Peculiar *Use* and *Signification*  
 OF  
 CERTAIN WORDS  
 IN THE  
 LATIN TONGUE.



*A, A B.*

1. *E.* I am glad to see you well in Town again.  
*S.* I do not question but you are, as much  
 as myself. *E.* Have you been well all the while?  
*S.* *As to any bodily Distemper I have been well, but*  
*I have been sick in Mind (à morbo valui: ab*  
*animo &c.)*

2. Petronius Arbiter, *who was Master of the*  
*Pleasures to Nero,* upon the first Frown from that  
 Prince, went home, open'd a Vein, and bled to  
 Death (*qui fuit Neroni à voluptatibus.*) *Ita, à pe-*  
*dibus, à manu, ab epistolis &c.*

3. ANTENOR, when *Troy* was taken, through  
 many Adventures, arriv'd in the inmost Gulph of  
 the Adriatic Sea. *Æneas* having, *upon the like*  
*Calamity,* fled his Country, came first into *Mace-*  
*donia:* after into *Sicily,* and landed at last in *La-*  
*tium (ab simili clade.)*

4. These *Uri* are prodigious strong, wonderfully  
 nimble, and spare neither Man, nor Beast that has  
 the misfortune to come in their way: Wherefore



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the Natives are very industrious in digging Pits to catch them. The Youth inure themselves to this Exercise, and particular kind of Hunting; and they who have kill'd the greatest number of Beasts, bring the Horns, *to witness for them* (*quæ sint testimonio*), and are highly applauded by their Countrymen. The largeness, shape, and species of their Horns differ much from our Bulls. *The Edges of these they tip with Silver*, and drink out of them on Festival Days (*Hæc ab labris argento circumcludunt*) h. e. *à parte labrorum*.

5. A Prince uses to punish for two Reasons, either to revenge himself, or some body else (*à duabus*) h. e. *ob, propter, &c.*

¶ ABDICO. 1. The Romans would not suffer M. Fabius to give up his Dictatorship, till the Year was fully expir'd; tho' otherwise that Office was held but six Months (*abdicare se Dictatura*.)

¶ ABDO. 1. They quitted their Country, carried all their Effects out, and hid themselves in Deserts and Woods (*in solitudines &c.*) *abdiderunt*.)

2. This Counsel being approved of, they leave the City, and commit their Wives, their Children, and most valuable Moveables, *to the inner recesses of the Islands*: themselves repair to their Ships, arm'd (*abditis insulis demandant*.)

¶ ABDUCO. 1. When two or three of the Merchants were hurried away by surprise aboard a certain Privateer, and the rest implor'd your Aid; yet they could not obtain any Assistance from you, till the Merchants themselves were forc'd to embody their own strength, and rescue from the hands of Pirates, the Persons seiz'd on in that River, of which your City is the Mistress, not without extreme hazard of their Lives (*in navem quandam prædatoriam per insidias abducti essent*.) Virg. *Æneid*. Lib. 7. 360. —Nec



————— *Nec te miseret natæque, tuique?*  
*Nec matris miseret, quam primo Aquilone relinquet*  
*Perfidus alta petens abducta virgine, prædo?*

2. This it is, that we most earnestly request of your Highness, that you will permit an afflicted, and many ways misus'd Virgin, born of honest Parents, and *Pyrated* out of her native Country, to return, as far as lies in your power, with freedom and safety home again (*abductam.*)

¶ ABEO. 1. The Soldier justly claims a share, in the glory of the Action, with the Commander, because in a Conflict *the business passes from Conduct* to the strength and force of the Combatants (*abit res a Consilio.*)

2. 'But why do you *descend* to these Trifles, you will say (*abis*) h. e. *te demittis?* Martial. *de Caleno, qui in modica re, liberalem, ac prodigum, in ampla & bene aucta, sordidum se & quam avarum præbebat:*

*At tu sic quasi non foret relictum,*

*Sed raptum tibi centies, abisti*

*In tantam miser esuritionem &c.*

h. e. *recidisti,* ~~fall~~ into penury and niggardliness to such a degree, &c.

3. His Cloaths *change* into Shag, his Arms into Legs. He becomes a Wolf (*abeunt.*)

¶ ABHORREO. 1. Let us follow Nature, and shun every thing, that *offends the Eyes and Ears* (*abhorret oculorum &c. approbatione.*)

¶ ABJICIO. 1. L. What think you of this Purchase? Do you think it cost too much? M. I do not know I ever saw any *House thrown away*, but this. L. Do you like it? M. Like it, ask you? Exceedingly I swear. What an Apartment for the Women! What a Portico! (*ædes abjectas*) h. e. *vilissimo pretio venditas, projectas quasi, tanquam rem nihili.*

2. None



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2. None will endure to keep any thing so disagreeable to their Humours: The deform'd Sister, that loves drinking, will sell the Eunuchs, and rich Furniture, to buy Wine. The Strumpet *will part with the Land at any rate*, to buy fine Cloaths (*abjiciet*) h. e. *Quacunque summa tradet, ut paulo inferius loquitur. Terent. Adelph. 4. 7. Quæ quantum potest, aliquo abjicienda est, si non pretio, at gratiis.*

3. He writes me word *that he has now laid aside the thoughts of Building at Athens* (*ædificationem abjecisse.*) Cic. Epist. lib. 9. 15. ad Pætum. *Domum Syllanam desperabam jam, ut tibi proxime scripsi: sed tamen non abjeci: h. e. consilium emendi eam non abjeci.*

4. If L. Catiline, hemmed in, and disabled by my Counsels, Labours, and Dangers, should take a sudden Fright, alter his Purpose, desert his Party, *abandon his Resolution of raising War; from this Career* (*ex hoc cursu*) of Treason and Rebellion should turn his Course into Flight and Exile; he will not be reported to have been by me disarm'd of the Weapons of his Insolence, nor astonish'd and affrighted by my Diligence, nor *put besides his hopes and endeavours* (*de spe &c. depulsus;*) but uncondemn'd and innocent, to have been thrown into Banishment by the Consul, with foul and threatening words. Oh the unhappy condition, not only of steering, but of saving the State! (*consilium belli faciundi abjecerit.*)

¶ ABJURO. 1. We carry to Jupiter the Names of such as go to Law, presuming upon false Witnesses, and of those that in Court *swear off Money that has been lent them* (*abjurant pecuniam*) h. e. *cum perjurio insitiantur. Eâdem formâ dictum ABJUDICO.*

¶ ABROGO. 1. Falling under the Odium of some Crimes that were fasten'd upon him by his Adversaries,



Adversaries, his Command was taken from him by an Act of State, and a new Prætor appointed to succeed him (*imperium huic erat abrogatum.*)

2. When any Nobleman declares in Council, he intends to make an Expedition, they who approve the Leader and the Cause, rise up to proffer their service, for which they are applauded by their Countrymen: but they who stay behind, after they have once offer'd to go, are look'd upon as Traitors, or Deserters; and are never trusted in any thing again (*omniumque rerum iis postea fides abrogatur.*)

¶ ABSTINENTIA. 1. The love of the Multitude is got by nothing more, than by *Abstinence* (*abstinentiâ.*) *Abstinentia eorum est, qui manus ab alienis abstinent: Rapacitati opponitur.*

¶ ABSTINENS. 1. *Panætius* commends *Scipio Africanus* for being *uncorrupt* as to the matter of Money (*abstinens.*) 'Tis a Virtue that very well deserv'd commendation: But I think there were other Virtues in that great Person, that deserv'd Praise much more; Abstinence being not so properly a Virtue of that Man, as of those times in general.

2. It was a good Answer that *Pericles* once gave *Sophocles* the Tragedian: They were both of them Prætors of *Athens* together, and meeting one Day about some business of their Office, it happen'd a beautiful Boy pass'd by; whom *Sophocles* espying, Heavens! said he, *Pericles*, What a delicate Youth is there! To which he reply'd, A Magistrate, *Sophocles*, should have not only *uncorrupt Hands*, but *chaste Eyes* too (*non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes.*)

¶ ABSUM. 1. He endeavour'd to imitate *Crassus*; *Cotta* chose rather to imitate *Anthony*: but this wanted *Anthony's* force, he *Crassus's* beauty and



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and elegance (*ab hoc aberat.*) Paulo post: *Istis, cum summi essent oratores, duæ res maximæ altera alteri defuit.*

2. Musick with us is below the Dignity of a great Man: Dancing is reckon'd even a fault; yet amongst the Grecians, these are reckon'd genteel Accomplishments (*abest a principis persona.*)

3. The less distance these Antients were remov'd from the original of the World, the more clearly perhaps did they see Truth (*quo propius aberant a.*)

4. We are by nothing farther remov'd from the nature of Beasts, than by Discourse and Reason (*longius absumus.*)

5. He informs them how much the Romans are afraid of them; what Extremities Cæsar is driven to at Venetia; and that at no farther distance than the next Night, Sabinus designs to decamp privily, and make what haste he can to his Assistance (*neque longius abesse, quin proxima nocte Sabinus.*)

6. Those that design the good of the Publick, will avoid this sort of Liberality, which takes away from one, to give to an other (*abestunt ab.*)

7. An Estate should be got by such Methods, as have nothing of Scandal or Dishonesty in them; preserv'd by Care and prudent Management, and by the same means better'd and augmented (*a quibus abest turpitudine.*)

8. The common sort of People cannot tell what is perfect, and therefore do not know how much any Virtue comes short of Perfection (*quid absit a perfecto.*)

9. I will not make War upon the Ædui, nor their Allies, if they stand to their Agreement, and pay their usual Tribute: But if they do not this, their being call'd Brethren by the People of Rome will be far from protecting them (*longe ab his fraternum nomen.*)



of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 7

nomen P. R. abfuturum est.) Ovid. Metam. 4.  
650.

*Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum  
Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit.*

10. Let Torquatus cease to wonder, that I who  
gave no Assistance to Antony, defend Sylla (*Anto-  
nio abfuerim.*) Ita ADESSE pro juvare, auxilio  
præsentem esse.

¶ ABSURDE. 1. If any one that professes him-  
self a Grammarian, should speak false Latin; or  
he that would pass for a Master of Musick, should  
play or sing out of Tune, this would be more in-  
excusable in him, because he miscarries in that  
very thing, which he professes the knowledge of  
(*absurdè canat.*)

¶ ABUTOR. 1. He humbly begs this of you,  
that he may be allow'd to carry with him out of  
your Court, the Reputation he brought into it:  
and that T. Nævius may not be suffer'd to spend all  
the creditable conveniences of his life, as so many  
spoils (*abuti.*)

2. We turn the quick Senses of Elephants, and  
Sagacity of Dogs, to our own proper Advantage  
(*abutimur — ad.*)

¶ AC. 1. They scorn Gold and Silver as much  
as others covet it. Their Food is Milk and Honey.  
The use of woollen Cloathing is unknown to them  
(*lanæ ac vestium*) h. e. *lanearum vestium.*

2. And this mayn't be amiss too, to say something  
of the Duties, which peculiarly belong either to  
Magistrates, private Citizens, or Strangers (*Ac ne  
illud quidem alienum est.*) *Ac transfigurationibus servit.*

¶ ACCEDO. 1. He drove a trade both by Sea  
and Land: he had engag'd in publick business also,  
leaving no way of getting Money untried (*ad pub-  
lica quoque accesserat.*)

B +

2. 'Tis



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2. 'Tis thought *that* Philosophers *would* hardly meddle with the Business of the Publick, but upon force as it were (*ad remp. accessuras.*)

2. As to what concerns your Majesty's Interests, in reference to the Common Cause of Protestants, we would have your Majesty have those thoughts of us, that *since we came to the Helm of this Republick*, tho' the condition of our Affairs be such at present, that they chiefly require our utmost Diligence, Care and Vigilancy at home; yet that we hold nothing more sacred, and there is not any thing more determin'd by us, than, as much as in us lies, never to be wanting to the League concluded by our Father with your Majesty (*ex quo ad hujus Reip. gubernacula accessimus.*)

4. I never thought *that* Pompey *would* agree to any Conditions (*accessurum ad.*)

5. I am for closing with their opinion, who think that the People of Germany are pure and unmixt, and not alter'd by Marriages with other Nations (*Eorum opinionibus accedo.*)

¶ ACCENDO. 1. I saw there a world of Crystal Cups, the Price of which their very Brittleness heightens (*accendit*) h. e. *auget, intendit.*

¶ ACCESSUS. 1. What can be more constant (think you) than the frequent Ebbings and Flowings of Euripus at Chalcis? What think you of the Tides of the Spanish or the British Seas; and their Flux and Reflux at set times? If every thing that preserves a certain order, must be reckon'd divine; see whether even Tertian and Quartan Agues, (than the Goings off and Returns of whose Fits, what can be more constant?) be not to be accounted divine too (*eorumque certis temporibus vel accessus, vel recessus.*)

¶ ACCIDO.



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¶ ACCIDO. 1. The Enemy had this Advantage over us, that, as we could not do them much prejudice with our Weapons, because we lay so much lower than they, so on the contrary, their Darts fell with a greater force (*gravius acciderent nostris nimirum.*)

2. How acceptable it would have been to us, if that League could have been concluded to the liking of both Parties; he declar'd to your Embassadors (*Quam gratum nobis accidisset.*)

3. What you wrote me in your last Letter, was by no means surprizing, and exceeding pleasant to me (*acciderunt.*)

4. Nothing of all this will light upon my mind with surprize. Whatever happens better than I expect, all that I shall reckon meer gain (*accidet animo novum.*) Lucretius Lib. 4. Edit. Gif. p. 135.

*Dico animo nostro primum simulachra meandi  
Accidere, atque animum pulsare, ut diximus ante.*

5. P. Miserable Man that I am! S. Have you found that out but now at last? Long ago, long ago, Pamphilus, when you resolv'd to compass, no matter which way, whatever you set your heart upon; even then that expression was properly applicable to you (*vere in te accidit.*)

¶ ACCIPIO. 1. Do you think the Gods like your self? I'll treat you, Sirrah, as you deserve, come but hither (*accipiam.*)

2. Let Æschylus come next, not only a Poet, but a Pythagorean. For so we have it by Tradition (*accepimus.*)

3. This Year also new Ceremonies were instituted; for there were establish'd at this time a College of Priests in honour of Augustus, in imitation of the Titian Priests, formerly instituted by Titus Tatius,



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to preserve the Religion of the Sabines (*Idem annus novas ceremonias accepit.*)

4. I am thinking, as I told you, not to proceed by way of direct Answer to his Discourse, but of Enquiry rather, touching such particulars as I did not so well understand (*parum accepi*) h. e. *minus intellexi; uti paulo superius de eadem re loquitur.*

¶ ACCURATE. 1. Their Magistrates and Princes assign to every Canton such a Portion of Land, and in such a Place, as they think fit (*quantum eis, & quo loco visum est, attribuunt agri;*) where they send 'em to continue only for one Year, and oblige 'em to remove (*transire*) the next: Which Custom they observe, lest the Love of the Place they have long inhabited, having chang'd the People's Genius from the Study of War, to that of Tillage, they should endeavour to extend their Confines, and the weaker be oppress'd by the more powerful; lest they should become curious in their Buildings, to defend 'em from Heat and Cold; but chiefly to prevent Covetousness, the Spring of all Factions, and Discord, and preserve that Equality of Riches in the Commonwealth, which produces Peace and Content (*ne accuratius, ad frigora & aestus vitandos, ædificent.*)

¶ ACERBUS. 1. So many untimely Funerals, that we see every Day, do not make us think of Death (*acerba.*) *Tralatio a fructibus qui de arboribus immaturi decidunt.*

2. As 'tis our Duty to be generous in giving, so is it, not to be rigorous and inflexible in demanding; but in every Transaction of buying, selling, letting, and hiring, to behave ourselves towards our Neighbours and Chapmen, with all manner of Fairness; to let go something of our  
strict



Strict and just Right upon some occasions, (*in exigendo acerbus*) *Proprium in ea re verbum.*

3. The same Persons think, that if a Child dies Young, it ought to be borne patiently: If in the Cradle, that no complaint at all is to be made. And yet nature has more rigorously exacted her Loan of such an one (*acerbius exegit.*)

¶ ACTIO. I. Formerly, when the Republick was in its flourishing Condition, I had little or no time to write. And what time I had, I spent in penning my Orations and Pleadings (*actiones nostras.*)

¶ AD. I. The Camp being taken, a vast Booty was got: And setting aside Horses, and Men, and Silver, of which they had a great deal in the Trappings of their Horses (*for as far Table-Plate, being in War, they had very little of that to be sure*) all the rest of the spoil was given amongst the Soldiers (*nam ad vescendum facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur.*) Factum argentum ad vescendum, sunt vasa & instrumenta mensæ ex argento: *Argentum escarium, in quo vescebantur; uti docet Joan. F. Gronovius. Ita, Canes ad venandum.*

2. I desire you would plead my Cause with Caesar (*ad Cæsarem*) h. e. *apud Cæsarem.*

3. Tiberinus being drown'd in ferrying over Albula, gave the River a Name famous with posterity (*celebre ad posteritas.*)

4. When Janus his Temple was shut, Numa, lest the minds of his People, whom the fear of Enemies, and Military Discipline had kept in order, might grow wanton by having nothing to do; thought fit to strike into them a fear of the Gods, a thing no doubt most efficacious with the then ignorant and rude multitude (*rem ad multitudinem &c. efficacissimam.*)



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5. The Venetians, and the rest of the Confederate States, having Intelligence of Cæsar's Arrival, considering likewise what a horrid Crime they had been guilty of, in retaining, and putting their Embassadors in Chains, (*a name that had been always sacred and inviolable with all Nations;*) prepar'd all things necessary to defend themselves from the impending Danger (*quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum, inviolatumque semper fuisset.*)

6. Romulus, having order'd the Herdsmen to come at a certain time, some one way, and some an other, to the Palace; *sets upon the King (ad Regem impetum facit.)*

7. There's no one but knows, that the Power of Fortune is very great, *both as to our good, and ill Successes (vel secundas ad res, vel adversas.)*

8. M. Calidius was for sending Pompey to his Government, to take away all occasion of Discord; for he said Cæsar had reason to be jealous that Pompey kept those two Legions, which had been taken from him, *near the City, with a design to prejudice him (ad urbem.)*

9. E. Now let's go into my House. C. I shall go in with a much lighter heart than I came out (*intro ad me.*)

10. Afranius, Petreius, and their Friends, sent Accounts of this to Rome; and so much had Report enlarg'd the Truth, that the War appear'd to be almost at an end: When the Couriers arriv'd at Rome, *there was a great Concourse, and mighty Congratulations were made at Afranius's House.* Many flock'd out of Italy to Pompey, some to carry the first Account of this grateful News, and others to avoid coming latest (*magnus domum concursus ad Afranium, magnæ gratulationes fiebant.*) Apud Comicos hujusce locutionis exempla scatent.

¶ Ad.



¶ ADDICO. 1. Assemblies of People summoned were dismissed, Armies levied and ready to take the Field were discharg'd, yea and the greatest Affairs of State were given over and laide aside; when the birds had not approv'd, or allow'd of the same (*ubi aves non addixissent.*)

¶ ADDO. 1. As for the name of Germany, 'tis a new one, and lately given (*additum*) h. e. *datum, impositum.*

2. Who ever fix'd the name of Wickedness upon a mistake (*addidit?*) *Frequenter adbibetur in pejorem partem.*

— *Nec Teucris addita Juno*  
*Usquam abierit, h. e. affixa & per hoc infesta.*  
Virg. *Aeneid.* 6. v. 90.

*Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris, Idem.*  
h. e. male, infelicitate, p. a. loco. J. F. Gron.

¶ ADDUBITO. 1. Diodor the Historian, whom we credit most touching Persian Affairs, writes that he escap'd out of Prison. But this he makes some doubt about, whether 'twas done with Teribazus's Knowledge or no (*Illud addubitat.*)

¶ ADDUCTUS. 1. As Engines shoot forth their Stones with so much the more violence, as they are with greater force strain'd and screw'd up: so the voice, so a blow falls heavier, with the greater spring it is set on (*contenta atque adducta.*)

ADEO, is, it. 1. Nothing is reckoned more disgraceful or effeminate with them, than to use Harnefs. Therefore tho' they are never so few, they dare attack any number of Horsemen so equipped (*adire ad.*) Teren. Phor. 1. 4. 52. *nunc prior adito tu: ego in insidiis hic ero, Succenturiatus, si quid deficiet.*



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2. If the Soldiers chanc'd to have any Dispute amongst 'em, *they immediately had recourse to Caesar*, and submitted their Differences to his Arbitration. So when they were ready to mutiny for want of Pay, and Afranius and Petreius affirm'd (*dicere*) there was nothing due to them, because the Day of Payment was not come; the Generals desir'd *Caesar might determine the matter*, which the Army readily agreed to, and both Parties were content with the Judgment he pronounc'd (*ad Caesarem adierunt.*) *Verbum forense.*

3. The same Year, the Tiber by the continual fall of Rains, overflow'd the lower parts of the Town, and carried off both Houses and Men in its Retreat. Asinius Gallus propos'd to consult the Sibyl's Books (*ut libri Sibyllini adirentur.*)

4. A good and wise Man was desir'd by one who appointed him his Heir, and left him by Will a vast Estate, that, *before he enter'd upon the Possession of it*, he would dance at Noon-day in the open Streets (*ante, quam hereditatem adiisset.*)

5. Nothing more noble, more illustrious could befall us, than the Judgment of such a Prince; nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first Entrance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator; nothing lastly that could more vehemently incite us to take Possession of our Father's Virtues, as the best Inheritance, than the Encouragement of so great a King (*ad virtutes denique patrias, tanquam hereditatem optimam, adeundas &c.*)

¶ ADEO. I. Now I'll go and talk with Chremes: I'll beg of him to give his Daughter to my Son. And accordingly there is the very man coming out (*Atque adeo.*)



2. I confess I heard Philumena had conceiv'd a disgust against you: and I must tell you 'tis no wonder in the least; and 'twould be a miracle rather, if she had not done it (*Minimeque adeo mirum.*)

3. C. Who told you so? S. Davus, who is most intimately acquainted with all their concerns. And moreover you shall hear what he says your self. Soho there, call our Davus hither (*Tute adeo.*)

4. There is a Camp in Italy pitch'd against the State, at the Entrance into Tuscany: the number of the Enemy encreases day by day: but the Commander of that Camp, and the General of those Enemies, ye see within the Walls, nay more, in the Senate, are daily plotting some destruction against the State (*intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu videtis.*)

¶ ADHÆRESCO. I. Ought not the Senate to have taken care, that that Torch of Sedition might not fix upon, and catch hold of so much combustible matter? (*ne adhæresceret in*) Vide HÆREO.

¶ ADHIBEО. I. If our Friends had us'd that Integrity they ought, we should not have been in these straits (*fidem adhibuissent.*)

2. The next day, very early in the morning, the Germans, with all their principal Men, came flocking to Tiberius his Camp, to excuse themselves, for joining battle contrary to agreement, and their own petition (*omnibus principibus adhibitis.*)

3. These Brothers were Twins. Therefore there being no Pererogative of Age, they put it to the Gods to determine which should enter upon the Government first (*adhibuere Deos; uter.*)

4. Whenever we are in doubt and suspence about a Duty, 'tis a good way to advise with some learned or experienc'd Man, before we resolve and determine with ourselves (*adhibere*) nempe in consilium. Ita Græcis *ξεῖναι.*

5. When



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5. When you come before those inexorable Judges, Minos and Rhadamanthus, neither will Lucius Crassus, nor Mark Antony plead your Cause; nor can you have Demosthenes for Counsel; your self must make your own defence in the greatest of all Assemblies (*adbibere poteris*) *nempe defensorem, qui pro te causam dicat.*

6. There are Philosophers that conceive the Powers above do not take any notice of what passes here among us. Which, if true, what will become of Piety, Sanctity and Religion? For these Offices are all of 'em the Tributes of a pure and chaste Mind to the Divinity of the Gods, in presumption of the delight they take therein, and a communication of their Bounties to our Good. But if they neither can, nor will help us; neither consider nor heed what we do; and that we are never the better for 'em; what reason is there, for our *Worshipping, Honouring, and Praying to 'em?* (*quod iis cultus, honores, preces adhibeamus?*)

7. Should the Physician blame the Greatness of the Disease, or the Pilot, the Violence of the Tempest; they were not only weak, but deserv'd to be laugh'd at: For who would have made use of you, might a body tell them, were there no such things as Diseases or Tempests (*quis enim te adhibuisset?*)

8. What Diet; what Liquors; what Varieties of Music and Flowers: what Scents and Touches will you administer to the Deities, to fill 'em with Joy and Delight (*adbibeatis ad Deos?*)

¶ ADJUNGO. 1. Perdiccas try'd with utmost endeavour to gain this Man to his Interest; having observ'd him to be a Person of great Honour and Industry (*sibi adjungere.*)

ADJUVO. 1. If he be unjust, that does not keep off an Injury from his Neighbour, if he be able;



able : what sort of Man shall we take him to be, who does not only not repel, but helps to promote an Injury (*adjuvat?*)

¶ ADIGO. 1. We are all made to take this Oath, to bear human accidents ; and not to be disturb'd with those things, which 'tis not in our power to avoid (*hoc Sacramentum adacti.*) A militia ductum.

2. Petreius demands every Man should take an Oath, not to betray the Army, or their General, nor enter into any private Consultation, without the publick Consent. He first swears to these words himself : Then obliges Afranius to take the same Oath. The Centurions and Tribunes follow after, with the Soldiers, according to their several Centuries (*idem iusjurandum adigit Afranium.*)

3. Claudius, being sent to by the Augurs to pull down his House, because it hinder'd their Prospect, instead of that, sells it to Calpurnius. Calpurnius soon after has the same Orders, and accordingly demolishes the House ; but finding afterwards, that Claudius had not set the House to Sale, till he had been order'd by the Augurs to pull it down, he brings him before an Arbiter, to determin what Satisfaction should in Equity be made him. M. Cato gives sentence upon the matter, That since Claudius knew this Inconvenience before-hand, and did not discover it when he sold the House, he was oblig'd to make it good to the Purchaser (*arbitrum illum adigit.*)

¶ ADMINISTRO. 1. The way to the Castle was very narrow, and had precipices on both sides. The Soldiers therefore could neither stand firm to their work, because of the steepness of the place : nor manage without danger, because their Fortifications



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fications were destroy'd with Fire and Stones (*administrare*) *id nempe quod administratur venuste subintelligitur. Sic & CURO, quod vide.*

¶ ADMITTO. 1. For you, *Æschinus*, to do such scandalous things? For you *to commit* these things that are a disgrace to our Family (*admittere?*) *in te nimirum.*

2. *Confidius*, setting spurs to his Horse, hasts to *Cæsar*, and acquaints him, that the Enemy has possess'd himself of the Mountain (*equo admissio.*)

*Hæc mihi quam primum cælo nitidissimus alto.*

*Lucifer admissio tempora portet equo.*

*Ovidius de Corinna navigante.*

¶ ADMODUM. 1. *Seleucus*, after about seven Months, was treacherously murder'd by *Ptolemy*, whose Sister he had married (*post menses admodum &c.*)

¶ ADORNO. 1. Order the sacred Vessels to be got ready, that I may perform the Vows I made in the Army, if ever I got safe home again (*adorari.*)

¶ ADSCISCO. 1. As for the Tribunes, Centurions, and private Soldiers, these were gain'd, some by Liberty and Indulgence, others by the attractives of Virtue, according as their several Tempers dispos'd 'em to be wrought upon (*adsciscabantur*) *h. e. conciliabantur, adjungebantur.*

¶ ADSUMO. 1. *Livia* was adopted into the *Julian* Family, and honoured with the Title of *Augusta* (*adsumebatur*) *per adoptionem nimirum.*

¶ ADSUM. 1. The Business was debated in the Senate. Few there were that consider'd the merits of the Cause, but took part with one or the other, each as he was pre-engag'd by private affection (*huic atque illi &c. adfuerunt.*)

¶ AD-



¶ ADVERSUM. 1. Æschinus I find is not come home yet, nor any of the Servants, *that went to fetch him* (*qui adversum ierant.*) *Propriè locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur.* Donatus.

¶ ADVOCO. 1. He calls in Friends to stand by him, and defend him: He is himself present in Court: He fights with all earnestness and zeal for himself (*Advocat.*)

ÆGER. 1. 'Tis natural to all Mankind to look with an eye of Envy and Discontent upon the Plenty and Promotion of Men that rise apace; and above all others, to expect a rigorous observance of Moderation and Modesty, in those that they lately saw upon the same level of Fortune with themselves (*ægris oculis.*)

¶ ÆGRUM. 1. I received more uneasiness from my Husband's departure, than pleasure from his arrival (*plus ægri*) h. e. *ægritudinis, molestiæ.*

¶ ÆMULOR. 1. He was a Man that thoroughly understood all divine and human Laws. They falsely report Pythagoras of Samos, for want of another, to have been his Instructor: concerning whom, this is well known, that he, above a hundred years after, in the reign of Servius Tullus, held meetings of young Men, that were his Disciples, and maintain'd his Tenets, in the farthest Coast of Italy, about Metapontum (*juvenum æmulantium studia*) h. e. *sectatorum.* Sic Cicero: *Zeno cujus inventorum æmuli Stoici nominantur.* Gronov. Ita & Græcis *ζηλωτής* usurpatur. Apud Ælium 11, 36. *cum graviter ægrotaret, quomodo se haberet interrogatus Socrates, respondisse dicitur, καλῶς περὶ ἀμφοτέρω. Ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ ζῇ, ζηλωτὰς ἔξω πλείονας· εἰ δ' ἀποθάνω, ἐπαιέτας πλείονας.* Recte utroque modo. Nam si vixero, plures æmulatores (h. e. *sectatores*) habebo, sin decessero, plures laudatores.

¶ ÆMU-



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¶ *ÆMULUS*. 1. After Amasinius, many of the same Sect fill'd all Italy with their Writings (*eiusdem æmuli rationis*) h. e. *earundem opinionum studiosi propugnatores*.

¶ *ÆQUABILITAS*. 1. In States that are Free, and where all Men in common enjoy the same Privileges; Courtesy and Affability are peculiarly requisite (*Et in juris æquabilitate*.)

¶ *ÆQUITAS*. 1. That too frequent expression of yours often comes to my ear, That you have liv'd long enough. Here then will you make, not the safety of the Republick, but the moderation of your mind, the bound and measure of your life? (*Hic tu modum vite tue, non salute reipub. sed æquitate animi definies?*) h. e. *putasne te propterea satis vixisse, quod æquo animo Et citra indignationem mori potes, Et annos præteritos non requiris?* Budæus.

2. Equity of mind, is a right constitution, and a calm disposition of mind, free from all grudging and repining. Budæus.

¶ *ÆQUUM, QUI*. 1. If the Letter of the Law makes against you, you must use arguments for Equity (*pro æquo*.)

2. Come Phormia, what will you have given you in hand, to drop this Suit? For I am sure of this (so good and generous a Man is my Master) if you'll come to any sort of reason, you'll never change three words together (*si tu aliquam partem æqui bonique dixeris*.)

3. He became a Favourite with him when dead, from whom, whilst alive, he could, neither present or absent, obtain any thing of reason (*quicquam æqui boni impetrare*) h. e. *a quo vivo jus suum ex nulla parte potuit obtinere*.

4. The Prætor's Business was, to mitigate and correct the Severity of the written Law: to determine



mine *ex æquo & bono*, according to Fairness, Equity, and Reason.

¶ *ÆQUUS*. 1. All the even Ground between the Hills and the Shoar was taken up with the Prætorian Companies (*Quantum inter &c. æqui loci.*)

¶ *ÆSTIMO*. 1. Having forc'd the Trenches, we found in the Camp several Tables ready laid, Side-boards adorn'd with abundance of Plate, Tents strew'd with Ivy, and many other Proofs of excess of Luxury, and Assurance of Conquest; from whence one might easily judge, that they little dreamt of such ill success that day, who had taken so much care to indulge their Appetites (*ut facile æstimari possit.*)

*AFFECTO*. 1. Some of those who, you say, are scarce Gentlemen, are not at all inferior in Birth to any of your Party: Others, whose Ancestors were not noble, have taken a course to attain to true Nobility by their own Industry and Virtue, and do not in the least yield to Men of the noblest Descent (*iter affectarunt ad.*)

¶ *AFFERO*. 1. This great Man, as he had the favour of Nature in the dispensation of the Qualities of the Mind; so found her unkind in the business of the Body, being a little Man, and lame of one foot; which thing made him somewhat deform'd (*nonnullam afferebat deformitatem.*)

2. The Snow ran down so violently from all the Mountains round about into the *Sicoris*, that the River overflow'd its Banks, and in one day were destroy'd both the Bridges that *Fabius* had built. Which thing put *Cæsar's Army* to great Difficulties. (*Quæ res magnas difficultates exercitui Cæsaris attulit.*)

3. That *Pompey* should neither appoint (dare) a time for a Conference, nor promise to come any nearer



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nearer him, made Caesar mightily despair of Peace (*magnam pacis desperationem afferebat*) *Cæsari nimium.*

4. *P. Claudius*, making merry with the Notion of a Deity, when the Chickens were let out of the Coop, and would not feed, order'd them to be thrown into the Water, that since they would not eat, they might drink: Which Taunt, upon the beating of his Fleet soon after, cost him himself many a Tear, and occasion'd a great Overtbrow to the People of Rome (*multas ipsi lacrymas, magnamque P. R. cladem attulit.*)

5. No one should be so sparing, as to draw upon himself the Suspicion of Avarice. *Mamercus*, a Person of very great Riches, was put by the Consulship, for letting the *Ædileship* pass by him (*prætermisso Ædilitatis Consulatus repulsam attulit.*)

6. Profuseness in giving is usually accompanied with unjust ways of getting: For when by this means Men have parted with what's their own, they are forc'd to lay violent bands upon that which is another's (*manus afferre.*)

7. So useful and beneficial were Oxen held to be, that it was deem'd an Impiety to offer any Violence to them (*vim afferre.*)

8. The Merchants of this Commonwealth, who trade in your Majesty's Territories, make (*deferunt*) great Complaints of extraordinary Violence and Injuries offer'd 'em, and of new Tributes impos'd upon them by the Governors and other Officers of your Ports and Places, where they traffic (*sibi allatis.*)

9. What advantage is it? Of what significancy can it be towards Caution, to know before-hand, that certain things will come to pass, which must inevitably fall out (*quid affert ad cavendum?*)



¶ AFFICIO. 1. As the Eye, when out of order, is not *duly dispos'd* to the performance of its Office: So the Mind, when out of order, is not in fit case to discharge its Duty (*probe affectus.*)

2. The Body by Exercise *ought to be brought to such a Frame and Condition*, as that it may be able to obey the Mind, in performing that Business, and bearing those Fatigues, which are requir'd of it (*ita afficiendum est.*)

3. As ye hope for my Favour in your buyings, sellings, and all other things; as ye ever expect *that I should bring you and all yours good News*; I require of ye a favourable Attention, and a just and impartial Censure of our Play (*bonis nuntiis me afficere.*)

4. Having been besieg'd several Days and Nights, they defended the Rampart with their Arms, themselves with the Rampart: at last having attempted and endur'd extremities, when all the Succours of Life fail'd, *and their strength being enfeebled with Hunger*, they could no longer support their Armour, and hold up their Weapons; conquer'd rather by the Necessities of human Nature, than the Enemy's Force, they surrender'd themselves (*affectisque fame viribus.*)

5. After they have brought home their Bodies *wasted with Labour, weakened with Wounds, and worn out with Age* (*confectus,*) and have found all things at home unhusbanded by reason of their Masters long absence, they must, forsooth, pay Tribute to the Republic, *out of their lean, decay'd estate* (*ex affecta re familiari.*)

¶ AFFECTIO. 1. May not a wise Man, if he be ready to perish for Hunger, take away Victuals from another, who is a Fellow good for nothing? No, by no means; for Life itself is not more  
C useful



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useful to me, than *such a Disposition of Mind*, as to injure no one for my own private advantage (*animi talis affectio.*)

¶ AFFINIS. 1. How great a Treason has been discover'd, you see. *If you think but few to be concern'd in it*, you are greatly mistaken. The mischief is spread farther than you imagin. It is diffus'd not only over all Italy, but has pass'd the Alps; and creeping secretly, has already seiz'd many Provinces (*huic si paucos putatis affines esse.*) *Eadem fere vis est et Proximus.* Phæd. 1. 11.

*Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine :  
Negabat illa, se esse culpæ proximam.*

¶ AFFIRMO. 1. These things I neither intend to confirm with Arguments, or to confute (*affirmare.*)

¶ AFFLIGO. 1. These *Alces* much resemble the Roe-buck in their Shape, and the various Colours of their Skin, but are something of a larger Size, have no Horns, nor Joints in their Legs, never lye down to sleep, nor, *if they are thrown down by any accident* (*si quo afflictæ casu conciderunt*) are they able to get up again; wherefore when they are weary, they lean against the next Tree, which serves them for a Resting-place: For this reason, when the Huntsmen have found out their Haunts, they either loosen the Roots of all the Trees thereabouts, or saw them almost quite off, to deceive the Animals, who coming to their usual Leaning-places, *beat down the weak Trees with their Weight*, and fall down together with them (*infirmas arbores pondere affligunt.*)

2. The Senate commanded Domitian's Statues to be pull'd down before their Faces, and *dash'd against the Ground* (*affligi solo.*)

3. When Fortune gives us a prosperous gale, we  
are



are carried home to our desir'd Haven ; but when she blows against us, *we are dash'd to pieces, and ruin'd (affligimur.)*

4. We should lend our Assistance in the first place to those that are in present Calamity : We should be ready however to forward those likewise, who desire only our helping hand, *not so as to save them from ruin, but that they may rise to some higher degree (non ut ne affligatur.)*

5. Through the whole course of his Reign, there was nothing that took up his Thoughts more, than the establishing the *almost ruin'd* and tottering Common-wealth ; and next, the beautifying and adorning of it (*prope afflictam.*)

6. He appear'd in Court, and *bore hard against, and run down* his Aunt Lepida *with his Evidence* ; to gratify his Mother, by whom she was prosecuted (*testimonio afflixit.*)

7. The Emperor had a great many fresh Forces, which he had reserv'd for second chances : nor were even the vanquish'd *so dispirited and cast down*, but that they were still ready to undergo any hazard, in revenge of the Ignominy which they had sustain'd (*adeo afflicti.*)

8. That he did not carry out of Town, as he design'd, the point of his Sword stained in Blood ; that he went, and we are alive ; that we have wrested the Weapon out of his Hand ; that he left behind him the Citizens in safety, and the Town standing : *what Mortification do you think it to be, and heart-breaking to him (quanto tandem mœrore illum afflictum esse & profligatum putatis ?)*

9. It being determin'd to venture a Battle, 'twas agreed that *Otbo* should retire to *Brixellum*, and there, free from the hazard of the Fight, secure the main chance at least, and not stake the Empire



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upon one single Action. *Upon this Day the ruin of Otho's Party first commenc'd.* For a strong Detachment of the *Prætorian* Cohorts, Spearmen, and Horsemen which went off with him, were a very considerable strength: and besides the Forces left behind were generally dispirited, and full of Discontent. Their Generals were Men in whom they had no Confidence; and *Otho*, on whom alone, the common Soldiers depended, left all things in Confusion, and had not so much as adjusted matters relating to the several Authorities of the Generals deputed to command in his absence (*Is primus dies Othonianas partes afflixit.*)

¶ AGGREDIOR. 1. Tho' in the first place you tell us, it passes for current with all that are not highly impious indeed, nay, and tho' it is never *to be beaten out of my Mind* (*mibi ex animo exuri*) but that Gods there are; yet this very point of the existence of a Deity, which I am persuaded of upon the Authority of our Ancestors, do not you shew me in the least why it should be. If you are satisfied of it (reply'd *Balbus*) why should you learn it of me? Because, says *Cotta*, *I come to this Disputation*, as if I had never heard, never thought any thing at all of the Immortal Gods: take me as a rude and perfect Novice, and resolve me in what I ask (*sic aggredior, inquit, ad hanc disputationem.*)

¶ AGMEN. 1. How great is the Labour of an *Army in their march*? (*agminis*) h. e. *exercitus incedentis.*

2. In this Place, *Arminius* had lodg'd a great number of his Soldiers, having by quick marches, and by shorter ways, got before our Men, who were loaden with their Arms and Baggage (*cito agmine.*)

¶ AGNOSCO.



¶ AGNOSCO. 1. Demetrius Phalereus is subtle enough in his disputes of Philosophy, but methinks in his Oratory, he wants that Spirit and Vehemence that is requisite; however he has such a vein of Sweetness with him, *that one may know he had been Theophrastus his Scholar* (*ut Theophrasti discipulum possis agnoscere.*)

2. Hitherto you bring Arguments on my side. But that I shall examine anon; in the mean time where are those Verses that you quoted? for *I don't remember to have met with them before* (*non agnosco.*) Phædrus de Ardelione:

*Agnoscit hominem Cæsar, remque intelligit,*  
Remembers the Fellow.

¶ AGO. 1. Which of all your Orators, ev'n of those that *have made nothing else their Study*, will you prefer before *Cæsar*? Who more copious and poyant in his Sentences? Who more clear and neat in the choice of his Words? (*nihil aliud egerunt.*)

2. *It was never labour'd with greater earnestness*, than when I was Consul, that Debtors might be excus'd from Payment: Men of all Ranks and Degrees in the State took up Arms, and form'd Camps for the bringing it about; whose endeavours I resisted with so much vigour, that the Republick was quickly deliver'd from so pernicious an Evil (*vehementius actum est.*)

3. The business *was debated* in the Senate; and the two Consuls strove who should give the other the harder Words (*acta est.*)

4. Every Action should be free, as from rashness on the one hand; so from carelessness on the other: *nor should a Man do any thing*, for which he can't give a sufficient Reason (*nec verò agere quicquam.*) *Sc. debet quis.*

5. Do you think I could hear distinctly, on the



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outside of the door, what *they talk'd of secretly between themselves* (*egerint ipsi inter se?*)

6. *Julius Gratus* the Master of the Camp was imprison'd, upon suspicion that he held a treasonable Correspondence with his Brother that was in *Otho's* Service; and *Otho's* Men had likewise secur'd his Brother *Julius Fronto* the Tribune, upon the very same Jealousy (*tanquam fratri &c. proditionem ageret.*)

7. There was nothing in *Cassius's* speaking superfluous. Nothing at which the Auditor could be unattentive, without loss to himself (*in quo aliud ageret.*) *Hoc age dicebant illis, quos in sacris attentos, & animo præsentes volebant: ita aliud agere, est non attendere.* J. F. Gronov.

8. When I saw the old Woman, I made up to her; I ask her, *how Pamphila does* (*quid agat.*)

9. His chiefest Favourites were *Narcissus*, and *Pallas*. Being in entire Subjection to these and his Wives, he acted, not the Part of a King, but of a Slave; disposing of Honours, Armies, and all other things, as they thought fit (*non regem, sed servum egit.*) *A scena traductum.*

10. The Romans of their own accord entreated *Numa Pompilius*, that liv'd at Cures, to be their King (*agentem.*)

¶ AIO. 1. Do you affirm that I arriv'd here yesterday? I affirm it: and as soon as you arriv'd, you immediately saluted me, and I you (*Ain? —aio.*)

¶ ALGEO. 1. I am afraid lest he has caught Cold, or falln down somewhere, or broken a Limb (*alserit.*)

¶ ALIBI. 1. Before I married this Woman, I had my Affections entirely given up to an other Amour (*animum amori alibi deditum.*)

¶ ALIENUS.



¶ ALIENUS. 1. Injury is done two ways, that is, either by Force, or Fraud ; Fraud seems to be the property of the Fox, Force of the Lyon : both *most Foreign to the nature of an Human Creature* : but Fraud is the more odious (*homine alienissimum.*)

2. Amidst so many happy Circumstances, the first Cause of mourning to you, was your Grand-child, and Horns, *unnatural to him*, clapt upon his Forehead (*aliena.*)

3. Of all those things that tend to the advancement and maintenance of our Interest, there is nothing more proper and convenient than Love, nor any thing *more improper or inconvenient* than Fear (*alienius.*)

4. The Barbarian suspecting no Trick, the next day engag'd the Enemy, *in a Place very disadvantageous to himself*, but on the contrary mighty advantageous to his Enemy (*alienissimo sibi loco.*)

¶ ALIUS. 1. The event declares that we endeavour'd Peace from the beginning, *and aim'd at nothing else but common Liberty* (*nec quicquam aliud libertate*) h. e. *præter libertatem.* Phædr. præfat. lib. 3.

*Quod si accusator alius Sejano foret.*

2. Cæcina, not knowing *how to repair* (*quonam modo reponeret*) the Causeway, now decay'd, and at the same time to repulse the Enemy, took a Resolution to incamp in the same Place ; *that one part of his Army might begin the Work, and the other the Fight* (*ut opus, & alii prælium inciperent*) h. e. *ut alii opus, & alii prælium inciperent.* Vide Gro-novium ad Liv. lib. 3. cap. 37. ubi hoc loquendi genus commodissime persequitur.

¶ ALLEGO. 1. Chrysogonus both goes himself to them, and *sends under-hand* Men of note



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*to them, to desire them, not to go to Sylla, and to promise them that Chrysogonus would do all things they should desire (allegat iis.)*

¶ ALLEVO. 1. One Mindycides a Sybarite, seeing a Man digging and raising the Mattock pretty high, complain'd it made him weary, and bid him leave off working in his Presence (*allevantem.*)

¶ ALLOQUIUM. 1. What a mighty matter had it been to have visited me in my Affliction, and eas'd me in some measure with a share of your consolatory Discourse (*alloquii tui?*)

¶ ALLOQUOR. 1. Metrodorus seems to have said excellently well in that Epistle where he comforts his Sister, who had lost a very hopeful Son (*alloquitur.*) *Ita Græcè παραμυθεῖαζ ὁ παρρηγορεῖν.*

¶ ALO. 1. This small Farm not being a sufficient Maintenance for him, he turn'd I suppose School-master (*cum non satis aleret.*)

¶ ALTER. 1. Turn your Resentments upon us: We are the Cause of the War, we of the wounding and killing Husband and Father. We had better perish, than live Widows without the one; or Orphans without the other of you (*sine alteris vestrum.*)

2. Cornificius deliver'd me your Letter upon the twenty-second Day of April (*altero vicesimo.*)

¶ AMBIO. 1. Augustus took particular care of the Vestal Virgins, and when after the death of one, another was to be substituted in her room, and many Fathers made all the Friends and Interest they possibly could, that they might not be forc'd to venture any of their own Daughters to the Lot; he protested solemnly, that if any of his own Grand-daughters were of age for it, he would offer her of his own accord (*ambirent ne.*)

¶ AMBITIO.



¶ AMBITIO. 1. Dionysius the Tyrant sent a Ship adorn'd with Garlands to meet Plato, and brought him in great Pomp and State to Syracuse (*magnaue eum ambitione.*)

2. *Arbaetus* having, after a world of Court and Importunity, with much ado at last procur'd Admission to the King, found him spinning amongst a Herd of Concubines, and distributing their several Tasks to the young Women (*magna ambitione.*)

3. In such manner I recommend *M. Curius* to you, that 'tis impossible for me to recommend any one either with more zeal, or for juster causes. And I'll do that which those ought to do that recommend conscientiously, and without any design of obliging, and making an interest: for I'll undertake for this, that such are *Curius's* Morals, such his probity, that if you know him, you'll judge him worthy both of your Friendship, and of so particular a Recommendation (*religiose & sine ambitione commendant.*)

4. After this, he distributed among the bravest Soldiers, without Partiality, the Horses of the Tribunes and Lieutenants, and amongst the rest, his own; with orders to those Horsemen to begin the Charge, and for the Infantry to sustain them (*nulla ambitione.*) *In tam trepida re, nullus ambitioni, h. e. partium studio, locus erat.*

¶ AMBITIOSUS. 1. *Marius* abstain'd from no word nor action, that was but popular: He relax'd the discipline of those Soldiers that he commanded: He spoke invidiously of *Metellus*, and magnificently of himself: He gave out, that if but half the Army was put into his Hands, he should in a few Days have *Jugurtha* in Chains, that the General protracted the War on purpose, because  
being



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being a vain Man, he too much delighted in command (*quod modo ambitiosum foret*) h. e. *ad favorem ac benevolentiam conciliandam comparatum, utile.*

2. What not go out to meet *Appius Claudius*? Especially since in such sort of things I use to act much *below what* my Honour and Quality requires (*ambitiosius, quam &c. postulat.*) *Ambitiosa sunt, quæ favoris parandi causa fiunt. Hæc quoniam plerumque sunt blanda nimis & humilia, inde ambitiosus est humilis, blandus, adulatorius: ut apud Just. 12. 15. ambitio vulgi est, quod lib. 13. 3. dicit adulationem vulgi. Grævius.*

3. After the Civil Wars, neither in Harangues or Edicts, did *Augustus* call any of his Soldiers, Fellow-Soldiers, but only plain Soldiers; *thinking that too popular, and a greater submission, than was consistent either with Military Discipline, or his own Majesty* (*ambitiosius id existimans, quam aut &c. ferret.*)

4. His Funeral was order'd with all speed. *This he had made his earnest request, to prevent his Head being cut off, and his Body made a Jest and Spectacle to the Rabble* (*ambitiosis id precibus petierat.*)

¶ AMICITIA. 1. He made void his Mother's Will in a little time after her death, and dealt hardly by all *her Friends and Domesticks* (*amicitias & familiaritates.*)

¶ AMITTO. 1. Woman, I am resolv'd not to let this Business pass uninquir'd into (*inquisitam amittere.*)

2. I'll never let this Money go out of my hands, without Witnesses to whom, and for what I deliver it (*amittam à me.*)

3. They had taken three several Oaths to defend their General with their Lives and Fortunes.  
However



However so mightily did they envy his merit, that they chose rather *to part with their Faith*, than not betray him (*fidem amittere.*)

4. Fabius had detach'd two Legions over the further Bridge to sustain our Men. On the arrival of these, the Engagement ceas'd, and both Parties return'd to their several Camps (*ulteriore ponte subsidio nostris amiserat.*)

5. Poppilius was Commander in one of the Provinces, and Cato's Son a young Soldier under him. Now Poppilius thinking fit to disband one of his Legions, it happen'd to be the same in which the young Man was; who therefore was dismiss'd among the rest of the Soldiers: but having a mind to see more of the War, he notwithstanding this continu'd still in the Army. Hereupon old Cato writes a Letter to Poppilius, and therein desires him, That if he suffer'd his Son to continue in the Army, he would give him another Military Oath; *for that the former being void*, he could not any longer fight lawfully with an Enemy (*quod priore amisso.*)

¶ AMO. 1. Tho' I have a good conceit of my self, I dare not however say, that I am handsomer than that Bull, that carried *Europa* (*amem ipse me.*)

¶ AMPLECTOR. 1. Silanus votes their being punish'd with Death: Cæsar excludes the Penalties of Death, but *takes in* all extremities of other Punishments (*ampelctitur.*)

¶ AMPLIFICO. 1. Innumerable Reasons might be produc'd, to infer and conclude, that there is nothing that partakes of sense, but must die: For the very things themselves, *that we are sensible of* (*quæ sentiuntur,*) as Cold, Heat, Pleasure, Pain and the like; *when they are in excess*, kill. Now no  
Animal



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Animal is without sense ; consequently, none is Eternal (*cum amplificata sunt.*)

¶ AMPLUS. I. *The young Gentlemen, and Persons of the best Quality of all Ages, went on Ship-board ; that nothing might be wanting for the preservation of their Fleet, in case of an Emergency (Honesti ex juventute, & cujusque ætatis amplissimi.)*

¶ AN. I. If according to *Hesiod's Rule*, even that, which was but barely lent us, is, if possible, to be return'd back with Interest again ; what ought we to do, when we have been freely and generously oblig'd ? *Ought we not to imitate fruitful Fields, which produce, beyond comparison, more than was thrown into them (an imitari ?) h. e. annon imitari debemus ?*

¶ ANIMUS. I. Do you think the Romans exercise themselves every Day in those Fortifications, *for a Diversion (animi causa ?*

¶ ANNUS. I. *A Year ago*, when the Players invoc'd *Jupiter* in a pitiful Comedy, he came to their Assistance (*Anno*) subintellige *abbinc*.

¶ ANTEPONO. I. I have cater'd well, and in my opinion *shall set a good Dinner before my Guests (anteponam.) Hoc è Plauto ea re converti, ut loco apud Tibullum malè habito lucem afferrem.*

*Et quodcunque mihi pomum novus educat annus,  
Libatum agricolæ ponitur ante Deo :*

*h. e. ut Plautus, anteponitur ; ut alii, apponitur, sive ponitur. Valeat igitur libatum ante.*

¶ ANTIQUUS. I. Being plain, simple, honest Men, and judging of others by themselves, they easily believed Chrysogonus (*homines antiqui.*) *Quia illi homines antiqui non erant callidi, hinc & homo antiquus pro homine simplici, qui facile credit. Grævius. Antiqua virtute, ac fide. Teren. Adelp.*



2. The Care of preserving our Honesty ought to be *before that* of encreasing our Estate (*antiquior quam*) h. e. *potior*.

3. The Duties of Knowledge ought to give way to the Duties of Justice, which consist in upholding Human Society; than which nothing ought to be *more dear and venerable* to Men (*antiquius*.)

4. Ancus Marcius *thinking it a thing of far the highest consideration and moment*, to reduce all publick Divine-Service and Sacrifices to the first institution of *Numa*; order'd the High-Priest to make a Transcript of all the sacred Rites and Ceremonies out of *Numa's* Commentaries, and ingross them in a Table, and publish them to the People (*longe antiquissimum ratus*.)

5. Your Letters, dated December the 24th, full of civility, good-will, and singular affection towards us and our Republick; *and what ought always to be greater and more sacred to us*, breathing Fraternal and truly Christian Charity, we have receiv'd (*quodque nobis semper majus & antiquius debet esse*.)

¶ APERIO. I. They are asham'd to deny: But afterwards when the time is come for their Promises to be perform'd, then *they* necessarily discover themselves (*aperiunt*.)

¶ APPARATUS, A, UM. I. Summoning the People he orders them all to get ready with their Axes to cut down a Wood that incommoded the Road: Which when they had chearfully performed, the next Day *he regales them with a splendid Entertainment* (*apparatis epulis invitatur*) h. e. *lautis, splendidis, opiparis*. Vide INVITO.

¶ APPARATUS, US. I. To these things he adds *Entertainments vastly sumptuous*; lest his Luxury should



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should be imperfect in any one respect (*ingentes epularum apparatus.*)

¶ APPELLO, as. 1. I'll approach her and *speake to her*. In truth, Madam, I don't think any Man in the world loves his Lady so tenderly, as my Master does you (*banc appellabo.*) *ita Græci ἐνομιάζεν τινά, pro alloqui, sermonem instituere cum aliquo.*

2. To make me your Debtor, you must do something for me in particular. You can't *call upon any one* for that, which you scatter amongst the People (*quemquam appellare*) *tanquam debitorem.*

3. The Belly hears no Precepts, it asks, *it calls upon you*. Yet 'tis no troublesome Creditor; 'tis sent going with a little; provided you give it what you ought, not what you may be able (*appellat.*)

4. Care should be taken, that the Penalty be proportion'd to the nature of the Crime: and that some be not punish'd for the same Misdemeanours, *which others are not so much as question'd for* (*de quibus &c. appellentur.*)

¶ APPELLO, is. 1. The unfortunate Captive *was said to be landed* in one of those Places (*dicebatur appulsa.*)

2. Dionysius, *having put in with his Fleet at Peloponnesus*, and enter'd the Temple of Jupiter, disrob'd his Statue of a golden Mantle of great Weight, which Gelo the Tyrant had out of the Spoils of the Carthaginians bestow'd upon it, jesting thus, that a Coat of Gold was heavy for the Summer, cold for the Winter; and threw over it a woollen one, That being proper (he said) for any Season of the Year (*cum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset.*)

¶ APPETO. 1. He was so little curious in his Diet, that his Host having some time serv'd up a Dish, with a sort of Unguent, instead of the best



best Oil; *he eat more heartily than ordinary of it,* rather than seem to tax his Landlord of being a sloven (*largius appeteret.*) Phædrus lib. 5. fab. 5.

*Tuum libenter prorsus appeterem cibum,  
Nisi qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret.*

2. When they had march'd till they came in sight of the *Po*, and Night *drew on apace*, he gave Orders to mark out a Camp, and entrench themselves (*appetebat.*)

¶ APPONO. 1. I think it by no means the part of a Gentleman, when he does a Man no courtesy at all, to desire *to have it reckon'd to him as an obligation* (*id sibi gratiæ apponi.*)

2. Neither *let the Seller suborn any one to bid high for his Goods, and enhance their Prices*: nor the Purchaser, *any one, to bid under-value, and so beat them down lower* (*apponat qui*) h. e. *alleget, immittat, subornet.*

3. C. Nævius, a most profligate young Fellow, *is suborn'd to be the Accuser of these Men* (*his apponitur.*) *Potuisset dicere ponitur, quomodo in Epistolis loquitur.*

4. When his Father was return'd, *he set Governors over him, to reclaim him from his former way of living*: but he, not able to endure such a change in his course of Life, threw himself from the top of the House, and so ended his Days (*apposuit ei custodes.*)

5. Supper *was serv'd up*: you sup'd with me; I laid down by you, on the same Couch (*apposita est.*) *Ita & simplex Pono usurpatur.* Phædr. 1. 27. v. 5. *illi in patina liquidem possuisse sorbitionem.* Inferius v. 8. *intrito cibo plenam lagenam posuit.*

¶ APPOSITUS. 1. What Nature requires, is of easy purchase, and *ready at hand*: We labour after things superfluous (*appositum.*)

2. Bold-



2. *Boldness* is not contrary to Assurance, but lies near it, and is Neighbour to it: and yet is a Fault (*Audacia &c. appositum est.*)

*Quale sopor fessis in gramine* ——— Virg.

¶ APPREHENDO. 1. Vines lay bold of Props with their Tendrels, as with Hands; and erect themselves, just as if they were Animals; moreover, if they are planted near Cabbages, or Colworts, 'tis said they will not touch them in the least, but avoid them as things hurtful and pestiferous (*sic claviculis, &c. tamquam &c. apprehendunt.*)

2. As soon as the Child saw the two Serpents, he immediately leaps out of the Cradle, makes directly at them, and seizes one with one Hand, and the other with the other (*alterum altera apprehendit manu.*)

¶ APPROBO. 1. *Simonides* the Poet agreed with a certain Champion that had carried the Prize, to make a Copy of Verses in his praise, at such a price. He perform'd the Work to his liking (*opus approbavit*) nempe homini.

2. *Germanicus* made a strict Enquiry into the Conduct of the Centurions: He examin'd them one by one; Each of them was oblig'd to tell his Name; his Country; what Company he commanded; how long he had serv'd; what Actions he had done in War; and they who had been honour'd with any Military Presents, shew'd them. In short, if any Legion, any Tribune had given a satisfactory Account of their Probity and Diligence, they were continu'd in their Stations; and on the contrary, he degraded those who were accus'd by common Fame, either of Covetousness, or Cruelty: and in this manner the Sedition was appeas'd (*approbaverant*) Germanico nimirum.

3. Those



3. Those things the Gods are properly said to *approve* (*approbare*,) that they afford their Divine Favour, and Assistance to.

4. May the Gods, O Romans, *prosper*, what you are upon (*approbent*.)

5. 'Tis reasonable, that we render everlasting Thanks to the Gods, since they *prosper* and grace our Piety (*approbent*.)

6. As ye expect that I should effectually bring about, and make good to ye all things that ye desire; I require of ye a favourable attention to our Play (*me vobis approbare*.) loquitur Mercurius.

¶ APTE. 1. The *Balearians*, and the rest of the light-arm'd Soldiers, he led about behind the Mountains: his Horse he posted at the very entrance of the Passage, where the little Hills handsomely cover'd them (*tumulis aptè tegentibus*.)

¶ APTUS. 1. Many things were spoke by *Balbus*, tho' not absolutely true, yet connected and cohering one with another (*apta inter se &c.*)

2. In the midst of this mighty Entertainment he order'd a drawn Sword hanging by a Horse-hair to be let down the Ceiling; so as to point at the head of this happy Man (*setâ equinâ aptum*.)

3. 'Twas a pretty saying of the *Spartan*, who, when a Merchant was bragging, that he had sent out Ships to all the Sea-Coasts, reply'd; That Fortune is not very desirable, which is tack'd upon Cables. (*rudentibus apta*.)

¶ ARBITRATUS. 1. The next Day the principal Men of the Town, with tears in their Eyes, came to implore our Pity; and surrender themselves, their City, Wives and Children at discretion (*in arbitratum dedunt*.)

D

¶ ARBI-



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¶ ARBITRIUM. 1. Answer was made, that, if the Volsci would wait their time, *and leave the Redress of their Injury wholly to the Discretion of the Senate*; they would soon after be glad, they had govern'd their Passion (*arbitriumque Senatui levandæ injuriæ suæ permittant.*)

2. *The Salt-licence*, because it was sold at an exceeding high Price, was taken from private Men (*Salis vendendi arbitrium.*)

¶ ARCEO. 1. Our Passions, like Slaves are *to be bound in Chains and kept under Guard* (*vinclis ac custodia arcendi*) h. e. *vinciendi, constringendi, &c.*

2. In Man is the Dominion of all the Goods of the Earth: We enjoy the Fields and the Mountains, the Rivers and the Lakes are Ours; We sow Corn, and plant Trees; render the Ground fruitful by the turning in of Water; *bound, direct, or divert Rivers*, as we think good (*flumina arcemus.*)

¶ ARRIPPIO. 1. He had a strong Inclination to learning also, the Study of which *tho' he took to when in Years*, yet he made such a Progress in it, that it was hard to find any thing either of the Greek or Roman Affairs, but what he knew (*etsi senior arripuerat.*)

2. An honest endeavouring to rescue our Life from imminent danger, is a Law not written, but born with us; which we have not learnt, receiv'd, read: but *imbib'd, drawn, copied* from nature herself (*arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus.*)

3. Socrates in Xenophon demands, *whence we had our Soul*, if there be no Soul in the World: and I ask too, how we came by Speech, by Numbers, by singing (*unde animam arripuerimus.*)

¶ ARS. ARTES. 1. Their Way of conquering was quite different, the Son carried on his Wars  
by



by open force, the Father *by Stratagem*. One lov'd to trick an Enemy under-hand, the other to defeat him in the Field by Bravery (*artibus.*) h. e. *occultis consiliis.*

2. He hated him for his Riches, for *the Excellency of his Natural endowments and Moral Perfections*; and for the Reputation which they had gain'd him with the People (*artes egregias.*)

3. *By these two Virtues*, Courage in time of War, and Equity in Peace, the Romans advanc'd their State (*Duabus his artibus.*)

¶ ASCENDO. 1. A Messenger being sent to him into *Sicily* by the Magistracy, to return home; he refus'd not to obey, *and went on board the Trireme*, that was sent to convey him (*Et in triremem Et c. ascendit.*)

¶ ASPICIO. 1. *Datames* was in the Fleet as a private Man; yet he had greater Authority than any that were in Places of Command, and the Soldiers *respected him* more than their Officers (*aspiciebant.*)

¶ ASSECTOR. 1. Upon this, *Cæsar* courted *Pompey's Friendship* by all the good Offices imaginable; whom he knew to have been disgusted at the Senate, for having delay'd the Ratification of what he had decreed his Soldiers, after his Victory over *Mithridates* (*omnibus officiis Pomp. affectatus est.*)

¶ ASSENTOR. 1. Do you also agree with her, and talk as she does? R. What would ye have me do? Don't you know the old saying, Cross a Mad-man, and you make him ten times more mad (*Assentaris huic? h. e. obsequeris, morem geris, secundum banc loqueris, opponitur τῷ adversari. Negat quis? Nego: ait? Aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari. Terent. Eunuch. 2. 2.*



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¶ ASSEQUOR. 1. Old Age pursuing close behind, *overtakes* us in the race (*assequitur.*)

2. This Liquor is call'd *Hydromel*, and by Age gets the very *taste* of Wine; and no place affords better than *Pbrygia* (*saporem assequitur.*)

3. Since we find by experience, that in so many Ages that are gone over the World, there has been but here and there a Man found, who has been able worthily to recount the Actions of great Heroes, and potent States; Can any Man have so good an Opinion of his own Talents, as to think *himself able to reach* these glorious and wonderful Works of Almighty God, *by any Language, any Style* (*ullis se verbis, aut Stylo assequi posse?*)

¶ ASSIDUITAS. 1. *Tiberius* resolv'd to retire, and get out of the way as far as he could: whether it was that he was sick of his Wife, whom he durst not divorce, and could no longer bear: or that *by avoiding the cheapness which being perpetually present, and always in sight, occasions*; he might by his Absence improve and encrease his Authority, against the Publick stood in need of him (*vitato assiduitatis fastidio.*) *Assiduitas de iis dicitur, qui assidue in medio sunt: nunquam non ob oculos versantur.* Cicero Pro L. Murena cap. 9. Edit. Græv. *Primum ista nostra assiduitas, Servi, nescis, quantum interdum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis. Mibi quidam vehementer expedit, positam in oculis esse gratiam: sed tamen ego mei satietatem magno meo labore superavi, & tu idem fortasse: veruntamen utrique nostrum desiderium nihil obfuisse.*

2. He had certainly dy'd, had it not been for *the perpetual Presence, and constant Attendance* of the Physician (*assiduitas.*)

¶ ASSIDUUS.



¶ ASSIDUUS. 1. Being perpetually about the Schools and Auditories of the Professors; there happen'd once a terrible Brawl amongst the Disputants; in which one of them did not scruple to make a scurrilous Reflection upon him, for interposing and interesting himself on the contrary side (*cum circa &c. assiduus esset.*)

2. 'Tis no difficult matter for me to name many either of my Tribe or Neighbourhood, who have desir'd that their Children, that they esteem'd most, should be perpetually employ'd in Husbandry (*agricolas assiduos esse.*) Vide Grov. de Pec. Vet. lib. 3. cap. 9.

¶ ASSUETUS. 1. The Vultures, being Birds accustomed to Blood, and Rapine, portended that the City would prove Martial (*assuetæ sanguine*) Affuefactus, Assuetus, Assuevi, &c. *cum Ablativo solo, idque missa præpositione, semper conjungunt veteres. Aliter recentiores.*

¶ ASTRICTUS. 1. Their Bodies are made to sustain Hunger, and all sorts of Fatigues: their minds are inur'd to a contempt of Death. *A rigid strict Parsimony runs through all (dura omnibus & adstricta parcimonia.) hinc adstrictus, parcus est: pater adstrictus apud Propertium, h. e. ad rem attentior.*

¶ ATQUE. 1. As soon as I come to the Port, immediately I spy my old Friend Philocrates (*atque.*) Virg. 1. Georg. 202.

————— *si brachia forte remisit,*

*Atque illum in præceps pronò rapit alveus amni.*

2. I do not like the contrivance at all: But it pleases them hugely (*atque*) h. e. *verum, ἀλλά.*

¶ ATROX. 1. We have sent our Letters to the Duke of Savoy, wherein we have most importunately besought him, to spare those miserable People



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ple, who implore his Mercy, and that he would no longer suffer that most rigid Edict to be in force (*illudque atrox edictum porro esse ratum ne sinat.*)

¶ ATTENDO. 1. This Plot could not be long conceal'd from him. For he was a Man of that sagacity, that it was impossible to deceive him; especially when he had bent his Mind upon taking Care (*animum attendisset ad &c.*)

¶ ATTENTUS. 1. Such abominable Wickednesses do not use to spring up in a saving, frugal, Country Life (*attenta*) *ad rem nempe.* Horat. Ep. 1. 17.

*Durus, ait, Vultei, nimis, attentusque videris  
Esse mihi.*

Terent. Adelp. 5. *Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes quam sat est. h. e. rei augendæ plus æquo inservimus, plus justo dediti sumus.*

¶ ATTINET. 1. We ought to follow that kind of Study, and apply ourselves to that Course of Life, which is most agreeable to our own Inclinations: for 'tis to no purpose to struggle against nature (*neque enim attinet.*)

2. The Grand-child of *P. Crassus*; as also the Sons and Grandsons of many other excellent Persons, whom it is no ways material to name, have been very Villains (*nihil attinet.*)

¶ ATTRIBUO. 1. To indulge Grief, and to add our own Misery to the loss of our Friends, is to love them better than they would have us, if they were sensible (*attribuere ad amissionem.*)

2. Having encourag'd his Men to behave themselves bravely, he disposes Engines on the Walls, and appoints every Man his particular Post, promising each private Soldier four Acres of Land out of his own Estate, and the like proportion to every Centurion and Volunteer (*certainque cuique partes attribuit.*)

¶ AVERTO,



¶ AVERTO. 1. Should we signify no more than this only to your Highnesses, that she is a Widow, that she is in great want, the Mother of many small Children, *all whose Fortunes almost her Creditor endeavours fraudulently to carry off*; we cannot believe we need make use of any Arguments to your Highnesses, so well acquainted with those Divine Precepts, forbidding the Oppression of the Widow, and Fatherless; to persuade ye not to grant any such Privilege, to the subverter of the Widow's Right (*cujus omnes prope fortunas avertere conatur*) *ad se nempe, ad suos usus.* Vide CONVERTO.

2. One in *Cæcilius's* Twins make no scruple of opposing a common Opinion with Reason, in maintaining it a Happiness, in the Height of Love and Want, to have a Father covetous, morose, harsh to his Children, and that neither loves you, nor takes the least care of you—— And he colours this incredible Opinion with a Pretence of Reason. You may (says he) cozen him of *Part of his Income* (*fructu:*) or forge a Letter in his Name, and *take up for your own use some Debt of his*; or else by a Servant affright him with the Story of some Fit of Sickness, or other mishap befalln you: and then, what you so hardly get from the Close-fisted Churl, more freely send a going (*nomen aliquod avertas.*)

3. *Pompey* was incited by *Cæsar's* Adversaries, and not knowing how to endure an equal Dignity, *had broke off all manner of Friendship with him*, and join'd with their common Enemies; the greatest Part whereof *Cæsar* had contracted during his Affinity with *Pompey* (*totum se ab ejus amicitia averterat.*)



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¶ AUCTOR. 1. For me to become a New-married Man in the sixty-fifth Year of my Age, and marry an old decrepit Woman ! *Would you advise me to that (idne estis auctores mibi?) Ut faciam nempe.*

2. When I resided at *Athens*, I was, and that by *Philo's* advice himself, a diligent Hearer of *Zeno* ; whom he call'd the Prince of the Epicureans (*Et quidem ipso auctore Philone.*)

3. You, my Son, are engag'd in a most noble, and antient Philosophy, *under the Tutorage and Instruction of Cratippus*, who is hardly inferior to its most glorious Founders (*Cratippo auctore.*)

4. If these Kings were prudent and wise, as well as just and honest ; the People thought there was nothing they might not obtain *by their Conduct and Management (bis auctoribus.)*

5. *Numa Pompilius*, a Man not so much as a Citizen of *Rome*, much less a *Patrician*, was sent for, out of the *Sabine* Country, and by the *People's Voices*, and *Assent of the Senators*, made King of *Rome* (*Populi jussu, Patribus auctoribus.*)

6. As *Volero* was the Inventer of this Law, so *Lætorius*, his Collegue, was *the Approver and Encourager* of it (*auctor.*)

7. *Licinius Macer* informs us, that the Names of these Consuls were found both in the League with the People of *Ardea*, and in the linnen Books in the Temple of *Moneta* (*auctor est.*)

8. *Pythagoras* was then in *Italy*, when *L. Brutus* the noble Founder of your honourable Family, set his Country at liberty (*præclarus auctor.*)

9. Should you ask me what God is ; *I would imitate the Example of Simonides* : Who upon *Hiero's* putting the same Question to him, crav'd a Day's time to consider on't ; and being call'd upon the  
next



next Day, desir'd two more; still doubling his number of Days, so often, that the Tyrant wondering at it, ask'd the reason of his so doing. Whereupon he told him, the more he thought of it, the harder the matter appear'd to him to be resolv'd (*auctore utar Simonide.*)

¶ AUCTORITAS. 1. Since you went to *Athens*, as to a Mart of good Literature, 'twill be scandalous for you to return empty, disgracing *the Reputation* both of the City, and your Master (*auctoritatem.*)

¶ AUCTUS. 1. Being advanc'd by the change of Government, they were more willing to embrace the present slavery, with an assur'd prospect of ease and quiet, than to run the hazard of new Dangers, for the recovery of their antient Freedom (*Novis ex rebus aucti.*)

2. Titus return'd to his Father with a Mind exalted by what the Oracle had told him (*aucto animo.*)

¶ AUDEO. 1. They do not come into the Field against us, because *they are bold and brave*, but because there is a necessity of it (*audent.*)

2. He had put the Latin Colonies upon some desperate Attempt, if the Consuls had not aw'd him with keeping the Legions up in Arms about the City (*ad audendum aliquid.*)

¶ AUDIO. 1. In this Forum *Thetis's* Father-in-law is judge (*audit.*)

2. Certain Persons were appointed to bear the Complaints of Slaves against their Masters (*qui audirent de loco scil. quaesitorum, judicium.*)

3. What do you think People would have said of *Ulysses* (*Quid auditurum putas fuisse Ulysssem;*) if he had continu'd in his pretended Madness; since tho' he perform'd the gloriousest things in War, he has these reproaches thrown upon him by *Ajax* (*haec audiat ab Ajace?*)

4. M.



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4. *M. Crassus* was thick of hearing: and what is worse, *heard ill*; tho', as I thought, wrongfully (*malè audiebat.*)

5. *Being unaccustomed to be ill-spoken of*, he could not easily bear the reproachful Speeches of those, who but a little before had prais'd him to the Skies (*Insuetus malè audiendi.*)

6. *Tbro' their disobedience to their Commanders orders*, and by leaving their Ships unmann'd, and being disorderly scatter'd up and down the Fields; they came into the Power of their Enemies (*Quod dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant.*)

7. Tho' he was in the Career of Victory, yet being recall'd, he return'd Home, and *was obedient to the Orders* of the Magistrates (*dicto audiens fuit jussis.*)

¶ AUDITIO. 1. Their Custom is to stop Travellers and Passengers, and enquire of them, what they have either heard, or know concerning any thing, that has happened. By these Rumours and *Hearsays* they take all their Measures in things of the greatest concern (*auditionibus.*)

¶ AUFERO. 1. This is the Reward *I have got* for my good Deeds (*abstuli.*)

2. *Cæsar* breaking down the Bridge, *binder'd* the Enemy's Flight (*fugam abstulit*) h. e. *impediit, præcidit.*

3. *Cyrus* swore that he would bring the River *that binder'd his Passage*, to that pass, that even Women should be able to wade it (*commeatum auferentem*) h. e. *transitum.*

4. As a Fox was rummaging among a great many carv'd Figures, there was one very extraordinary Piece among the Rest. He took it up, and when he consider'd it a while, Well, (says he) what Pity 'tis, that so exquisite an Outside of a  
Head



Head should not have one Grain of Sense in't? This is applicable to those, to whom Fortune has given honour and Glory, *but taken away* common Sense (*abstulit*) h. e. *non tribuit : nulla impertiit.*

5. Govern all things with your own Prudence : let not the counsels of others *carry you away*. There is no one can advise you better than your self (*te auferant*) h. e. *corrumpant, à recta sententia demoveant.* Ovid.

*Auferimur cultu : gemmis auroque teguntur*

*Corpora : pars minima est ipsa puella sui.*

Grævius.

6. For this heinous fact *Horatius* was impeached: but merit *brought off* the Offender (*abstulit*) h. e. *legibus eripuit, ut loquitur Cicero.*

7. We went to *Cæsar* : we spoke in behalf of the Buthrotians : *we obtain'd* a most gracious Decree (*abstulimus.*)

8. *Pansa* not only assur'd me, but engag'd his Word *that he would* very shortly get the Letters Patents for your return (*se ablaturum*) h. e. *a Cæsare impetraturum.*

9. I got twenty Pounds of your Husband by a Trick : those I gave your Son : and he gave them to *Dorio* for his Mistress (*abstuli.*)

10. Dear Father, let me prevail upon you to do it. *M.* Are you mad? *Away* (*Aufer*) *te, aut manum deest : nam rogans, manum admovet scilicet.* Donatus.

11. Unless they do what is reasonable for them to do, they *shall* not *carry it off* so (*auferent.*)

¶ 12. He *shall* never *carry off* these things *undiscover'd*. I had rather die immediately, than not tell his Wife of them (*tacita auferet.*)

¶ AUTEM. 1. They who give more than their Estates will allow of, are in the first place injurious  
to



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to their own Relations, by bestowing that wealth upon other People, which should rather have been given, or left to them. *Besides this sort of Liberality is usually accompanied with an answerable Desire and Greediness of Getting; which often proceeds even to down-right Oppression, that so Men may have wherewithal to supply this extravagant Humour (Inest autem in tali liberalitate.)*

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B.

**B**EATUS. 1. Let Kings, and the Triumphs of Kings, and the rich Bank of Golden-Sand *Tagus* give the Precedence to Poetry (*beata.*)  
*Sic beatus est dives, copiosus. Plaut. Pænulo.*

*Aurum in fortuna invenitur: natura ingenium bonum.*

*Bonum ego, quam beatam me esse; nimio Dici mavolo.*

*Ita frequenter Catullus. Ad Verannium Epigr. 9.*

*O quantum est hominum beatiorum,  
 Quid me lætius est, beatiusve?*

*Ad Furium, 23.*

*Et sestertia, quæ soles, precari  
 Centum define: nam sat es beatus.*

¶ BENE. 1. He has ow'd me for these eighteen Years a considerable sum of Money (*pecuniam benè magnam.*)

2. These, with a good many more of my Poetical Performances, I at my departure from the City melancholy cast into the Fire with my own hand (*sicut bene multa.*)

3. Few came over from Cæsar to Pompey, but they deserted in great numbers every day from Pompey to Cæsar (*benè &c. perfugiebant.*) *Sic bona pars, pro, magna pars.*

4. How



4. How much soever it cost, that which is necessary, is well bought (*benè*) *contrà, malè emptæ sedes apud Plaut. h. e. carè.*

5. When an Acquaintance, that I had not seen for a long time, came to visit me; *we far'd well* (*benè erat.*)

¶ BENEFICIUM. 1. He was suspected of endeavouring to stir up the People to a Mutiny, by the means of certain Centurions of his own promoting (*per sui beneficii centuriones*) *h. e. quos suo ipse beneficio ad eum ordinem provexerat.*

¶ BENIGNE. 1. Pray eat my Pears (says the Calabrian Host) I have eat enough. But take with you as many as you will. *I thank you as much as if I did.* 'Twill be an acceptable Present to your Children at home. I am as much oblig'd to you as if you sent me away loaded. As you please: Since you will not have them, the Hogs shall (*Benigne.*) *Benigne est modeste & pudenter rejicientis: perinde ac si quis ita dicat, ignoscas mihi velim, si non utar tua liberalitate. Lambinus. Hor. Epist. 1. 6.*

*Scitari libet ex ipso quæcunque refers: dic*

*Ad cœnam veniat. Non sane credere Mena:*

*Mirari secum tacitus: quid multa? Benigne,*

*Respondet. Negat ille mihi? Negat improbus, & te Negligit, aut borret.*

2. *Æ.* May all the Gods hate me, Father, if I don't love you more than my Eyes. *M.* What more than *Pamphila*? *Æ.* As well. *M.* I am mightily oblig'd to you (*Perbenignè.*)

¶ BONUM. 1. 'Tis a great mistake in any one to think, that because *Aristippus* or *Socrates* said, or did such things, therefore he may be allow'd the same liberty: for these Persons attain'd that Privilege by great and almost divine Qualifications (*bonis.*) *Consol. ad Liv.*

*Multi*



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*Multi in te amissi : nec cui tot turba bonorum,  
Omnis cui virtus contigit, unus eras.*

2. The chief *Excellencies* of the Body are beauty, strength, health, nimbleness, &c. (*bona.*)

3. She had nothing to set her off: her Hair about her Ears: her Feet bare: Tears all over her Face: her Cloaths unbecoming; so that unless there had been a world of excellence in her natural Beauty, these circumstances would have utterly effac'd it (*ut ni vis boni in ipsa inesset formâ, hæc formam extinguerent.*)

4. Justice and Equity bore sway amongst the Romans, not so much because of their Laws, as from the natural Disposition of the People (*Jus bonumque.*)

C.

C A D O. 1. Since they themselves have hurt no body designedly, no hurt can happen to them deservedly (*ipsis cadere*)

2 The first Design had fail'd of success, and come to nothing; which was to have stopt Cæcina's March out of Gallia; but he having pass'd the Alps already, the next thing to be done, was to hinder his making incursions into Italy (*Prima consiliorum frustra ceciderant.*) *Translatio videtur sumpta de telo incassum misso.*

3. He that is liable to (*In quem cadit*) Fear, is liable also to discontent and dejection of Mind: and he that is liable to these, is liable also to be a Slave (*in eundem cadit, ut &c.*)

4. Were Man a Creature, who might be look'd into, and all his inward Parts discover'd; would the Soul, think you, be visible; or by reason of its extraordinary subtlety, escape the sight (*casurusne in conspectum videatur animus?*)

¶ CÆRE-



¶ CÆREMONIA. 1. What Punishment ought to be inflicted upon him, that has perfidiously polluted *the inviolable Sanctity* of an Embassy (*cæremoniam?*)

¶ CÆTER, A, UM. 1. E. Have you any further service for me? P. To be gone out of my sight as fast as you can (*Numquid me vis cæterum?*)

2. E. Well come home with all my Heart, *Thesprio*. T. What have you else to say? E. Why I'll present you with a Treat. T. Upon Honour then——E. What? T. I'll accept of it, if you do. (*Quid cæterum?*)

3. Excepting only that you was not with me, in other respects I liv'd very pleasantly at my Tusculan House (*cætera*.) *Idem quod cætera in illo Horatii:*

*Excepto quod non simul esses; cætera lætus.*

h. e. *ad cætera: Nam idem, Epist. 1. 10.*

————— *bac in re scilicet una*

*Multum dissimiles, ad cætera penè gemelli.*

4. C. *Quintius* was the Brother of this P. *Quintius*: in other things indeed a prudent, and frugal Master of a Family; but in one respect not quite so considerate as he should have been; for that he enter'd into Partnership with *Sextus Nævius* (*cæterarum rerum*) *In negotio nimirum. Teren. Ad. 4. 5.*

*Quid? credebas dormienti hæc tibi confecturos Deos, Et sine tua opera illam in cubiculum iri deductam domum?*

*Nolim cæterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo;*  
So egregiously careless in other things.

¶ CALAMITAS. 1. He went over the Country, not as a Legate of the Roman People, but like a sort of Hail-storm, destroying all before him (*quasi quædam calamitas*.)

*Sed ecce ipsa egreditur fundi nostri calamitas:*

*Nam quod nos capere oportet, hæc intercipit.*

Ter. Eun. 1. 1.

¶ CAL-



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¶ CALLIDUS 1. I term those *nimble* (*versutos*,) that have a readiness of Wit to turn every thing ; and those *Crafty*, whose Minds are grown callous by habit, and use, as Men's Hands are by working (*callidos autem*.)

2. What Artificer, save only Nature, than which nothing can be *more skilful*, could ever have attain'd unto, and discover'd so much Art, as is in the Senses (*callidius* ?)

¶ CANO. 1. *Epaminondas*, the greatest Man of Greece in my Judgment, is reported to have play'd singularly well upon the Lute (*cecinisse*.)

2. The Trumpets sound : the Valleys eccho : the Soldiers shout on all sides : the Generals send their Prayers to Jove, and every where encourage their Men. (*canunt*.)

¶ CAPIO. 1. What Lust, what avarice, what villany is either set upon, *without Deliberation* ; or accomplisht, but by that Motion of the Mind, that Cogitation, term'd reason (*nisi consilio capto* ?)

2. They ranfackt Sea and Land to gratify their Appetite : They went to sleep, before they were sleepy : they waited not for hunger, thirst, cold, weariness, but prevented them all with their Luxury (*sed ea omnia luxu ante capere*.)

3. *The deliberating about the execution of a thing under consideration*, is threefold. First, we deliberate whether the thing be honest : Secondly, whether it be profitable ; and Thirdly, what's to be done, when that thing which seems to be profitable, comes into competition with that which is honest (*consilii capiendi deliberatio*.) *Consilium capere hic est exequi deliberatum, rem facere de qua deliberabatur, uti docet J. F. Gronovius : at qui vir !*

4. *Simus* and *Crito* have a difference about some Lands : they have chose me their Referree (*cepère*.)

5. Tho'



5. Tho' he was many times chief Commander of the Forces of his Country, and bore the highest Offices in the City; yet is he much more known for Integrity of Life, than for military Exploits (*summosque magistratus cepit.*)

6. C. Rufus was the first of that Family, who obtain'd a Magistracy by Popular Vote (*primus cepit.*)

7. Pharnabazus gave him Grunium, a Fortrefs in Phrygia, from which he receiv'd fifty Talents yearly income (*quotannis capiebat*)

8. Poverty was so easy a thing to him to bear, that Glory was the only Advantage he made of the Common-wealth (*nihil de &c. præter gloriam cepit.*)

¶ CAREO. 1. He liv'd as King among them, tho' he had not the name (*quamvis carebat.*)

2. Why did I conceive it possible for me to leave the Scythian Borders, and enjoy a happier Country? Why did I ever hope any thing favourably of my self? Was my fortune so known to me (*posse me carere?*)

3. Flints, and the Tooth of the solid Plough, waste by time: but Verses are deathless (*carent morte.*)

4. Had Sophocles said these words, at a time when they were choosing Wrestlers, or Racers, he could not justly have been blam'd (*justa reprehensione caruisset.*)

5. I would have all who relate to me, as free from the suspicion, as the guilt of an ill Action (*tam suspicione &c. carere.*) Lucretius lib. 2. in ipso principio:

*Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis,*

*E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem:*

*Non quia vexari quemquam est jucunda voluptas;*

*Sed quibus ipse malis careas, quia cernere suave est.*



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6. As for the contrary Faction, some they banish'd: amongst whom this Adrianus *was an Exile* (*patriâ carebat.*) Ter. Heaut. 2. 3. 16. *Dum ego propter te errans patriâ careo demens, tu interea loci conlocupletasti te, & me in his deseruisti malis.*

¶ CASTIGO. 1. The graver sort and most considerate *reproach'd themselves for their own Credulity*, argued the danger and confusion they should have been in, if *Cæcina* had been there indeed, and how easy a matter it would have been for him with such an Army to have hemm'd in a few Troops, in the midst of an open Country, where he had them at his mercy. And in a little time nothing was to be heard throughout the whole Camp, but commendations of their Commander's Prudence (*castigare credulitatem suam.*) Virg. 4. 406.

————— *Pars grandia trudunt*

*Ob nixæ frumenta bumeris: pars agmina cogunt,  
Castigantque moras.*

¶ CASTUS. 1. I have a mighty desire to see you, and to die in your Embraces; since neither the Gods, that you *have most religiously worshipped*, nor Men, that I have serv'd, have made me any return (*Castissimè coluisti.*) Virg. lib. 3. v. 409.

*Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto:*

*Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.*

¶ CASUS. 1. Knowing Epaminondas his death would be the safety of their Country; they turn'd their whole force upon him, encompass'd him, and would not leave him, till after a great slaughter on both sides, and a brave resistance made by him himself; they saw him, wounded with a Dart, drop to the Ground. *Upon his fall* the Bœotians were somewhat disheartned (*Hujus casu.*)

¶ CAVEO. 1. He never would accept of Inheritances that were left him by such as had Children.



dren. He made void a testamentary legacy of *Roscius Cæpio*, who had provided and order'd in his will, That his Heir should every Year distribute a certain Sum of Money to the Senators, as they enter'd the Senate (*caverat*) *testamento nimirum*.

2. There was a League made between you and us, by *Lutatius* the Consul: in which, provision is made for the Allies of both Nations (*cavetur &c. sociis.*)

3. I earnestly recommend to you *L. Valerius* the Lawyer: nay tho' he be no Lawyer. For I am for making securer provision for him, than he uses for others (*melius enim ei cavere volo &c.*) *Jurisconsulti propriè alicui cavent, cum ne in contrahendo decipiatur, satis provident.* Ovidius eleganter:

*Tempus & in canas semen producit aristas,*

*Et ne sint tristi poma sapore, cavet;*

Provides against a harsh Taste in the Fruit,

4. Why do you come away from her? *S.* I am going to call the Midwife. *P.* Make haste. But do you hear? Take care you do not say a word about the Marriage (*verbum unum cave.*)

¶ CAUSA. 1. *E.* But where's *Stratippocles*? *T.* There's a reason, why he durst not come home with me. *E.* Prithee what is't? *T.* He has no desire to be seen by his Father. *Est causa, (qua causa.) Sic causa, quamobrem.* Terent. And. 5. 1. 18. *Ubi ea causa, quamobrem hæc faciunt, erit adempta his, desinent.*

2. What can be said, why I should not march directly hence into the Mill-House (*Quid causæ est?*)

3. Have you any reason to alledge, why I should not divorce you, and deprive you of your Dowry (*Nunquid causam dicis, quin?*)

4. If it be so, that *Antipho* has committed any thing, whereby he may appear to have been regardless of his Reputation; I say nothing for him,



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but that he may suffer what he has deserv'd (*non causam dico*) h. e. *non recuso, non deprecor.* Donatus.

5. As soon as we were come down into our Academy, I bid any one of them that were present, propose a Subject to debate upon (*causam differendi.*)

6. This suspicion he shortly after confirm'd by his sudden return to Bithynia, upon pretence of getting up a debt, due to a Libertine, his Client (*per causam.*)

7. Romulus, when he kill'd his Brother, pretended for an excuse, that he leapt over his new-raised Walls with contempt (*Causam interposuit.*)

8. Q. Pompeius, who was in the same Fault, made Interest to be excus'd from the same Punishment; and by that means escap'd it (*in eadem causâ.*)

9. After their return home, his Collegues being impeach'd upon this crime, he permitted them to cast the whole blame of the thing upon him; and to plead, that it was wholly thro' his means, they had not obey'd the Law (*omnem ut in se transferrent causam*) h. e. *culpam.* Ita apud Hor. Causari, est, culpâre. Epist. lib. 14.

*Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum.  
Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.  
Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur iniquus.  
In culpa est animus. αἰτιᾶται.*

10. Tho' the Suevi were not able to expel the Ubii out of their Country: yet they made them their Tributaries, and mightily weaken'd their power. In the same condition and circumstances were the Usipetes and Tenctheri (*in eadem causâ.*)

11. Regulus was in a better Condition, even when he was murdering, by being kept awake, than he would



would have been, had he stay'd at home, and liv'd under the scandal of being perjur'd (*erat in meliore causa.*)

12. *His Case*, who struggles at present under some pressing necessity, *is different from his*, who is well enough, to pass, and only desires to be in better circumstances (*Alia causa est ejus &c. & ejus &c.*)

13. *There frequently happen a great many Cases*, which disturb Mens minds, and put them into suspense, whether they may honestly do this, or that thing (*Incidunt sæpe multæ causæ.*)

14. Those that use to be seiz'd with the Falling-Sickness, find when 'tis coming, by the warmth forsaking their extreme Parts, by the dimness of their Eyes, the trembling of their Nerves, and failure of their Memory: therefore with the usual Remedies *they prevent the disease itself in its rise* (*incipientem causam occupant*) h. e. *ipsam valetudinem, ipsum morbum comitalem, αἰτίαν.*

2. Could you that have been attack'd with so many *Sicknesses* and *Distempers*, think that you had brought forth a Son that would live for ever (*causis?*)

¶ CAUSOR. 1. He order'd his Brother, little dreaming of his approaching Fate, to be suddenly murder'd by a Tribune of his Soldiers: *pretending for an excuse*, that he did not follow him to Sea, when he embark'd in a tempestuous Season (*causatus.*)

2. *He prepar'd* (*Adornavit*) a Fleet, he provided his Equipage, he set on foot an Army of choice Soldiers, as if they were to follow him to the Wars, and be just upon the March: *sometimes excusing his Journey by the approach of Winter, and at other times by the multiplicity of Business*



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finess, which interven'd (*mox byemem, mox &c. causatus.*)

Virg. Ecl. 10. 56. *absolutè* :

*Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.*

¶ CAUTIO. 1. Lest he should come to know, that I have a Child by her, *is a point to be taken care of* (*cautio est*) h. e. *cauto opus est.*

¶ CEDO. 1. The Power of Pompey and Crassus was soon transferr'd to Cæsar; and the Arms of Lepidus and Antony to Augustus (*cito in Cæsarem; Lepidi &c. in Augustum cessere.*)

2. Withdraw Catiline, go into banishment. But wherefore do I talk? That you should be shock'd with your own Vices, that you should fear the Penalties of the Laws, *that you should submit to, and comply with what the present State of the Republick requires,* is a thing not to be expected. For you are none of those, Catiline, that either shame can restrain from baseness, or fear from hazard, or reason from rage (*ut temporibus reip. cedas.*) Phædrus de Socrate Lib. 3. Fab. 11.

*Cujus non fugio mortem, si famam adsequar,  
Et cedo invidiæ, dummodo absolvar cinis.*

*Cedo invidiæ, est, mihi invideri facile patior: invidiam nullus fugio.*

¶ CELEBRO. 1. Some of the Soldiers kill'd themselves at Ottho's Funeral Pile, not mov'd by consciousness of any Guilt, or fear of living, but purely out of love to their Master, and ambition to dye as honourably as he had done. And afterwards at Bedriacum, Placentia, and in other Camps where his Party lay, *the same sort of death was frequent* (*celebratum id genus mortis.*)

¶ CENSEO. 1. *What shall we imagine of that elder Dionysius?* With what eternal Fears and Apprehensions must he needs be rack'd, when daring  
not



not to venture his Throat to any Razor, he was forc'd even to singe off his Beard with Coals? What of Alexander, who was firnam'd the *Pbe- rean*? In what torment, think we, must he perpetually live? When (as 'tis usually reported of him) he dar'd not so much as rise from Table, and go to his own Wife *Thebe's* Chamber, one whom he lov'd with an entire Affection, without a *Barbarian*, and him (as 'tis said) too a branded *Thracian*, to lead the way with his naked Sword: and used to dispatch some of his Guards before him, to search the cloaths and coffers of the Women, for fear any Weapon should be conceal'd within them. O miserable and unhappy Man, who could think a *Barbarian*, one that carried the marks of his condition in his Forehead, would be faithfuller to him, than his own Wife? (*Quid censemus superiorem illum Dionysium? Quid Alexandrum?*) Hor. Epist. Lib. 1. 6.

————— *quid censes munera terræ?*

*Quid maris, extremos Arabas ditantis & Indos?*

*Ludicra quid, plaususque & amici dona Quiritis?*

*Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis & ore?*

2. *Solon* fear'd lest by his silence he should prejudice the Publick, or by delivering his opinion, bring himself into danger (*censendo*.)

3. *Regulus* deliver'd his Opinion quite contrary to what he had in charge from the Enemy. He was against making Peace, and exchanging Prisoners (*diversa, quam &c. censuit*.)

4. *Augustus*, in matters of Importance, did not ask the Senators their opinions in order, and one after another, but here and there as he pleas'd himself: to the end that every body might prepare himself, and intend his mind as much as if he was to propound rather than assent (*censendum potius*



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*quam assentiendum esset.) Proprie igitur censere non dicitur, nisi qui novam sententiam in senatu dicit, eamque vel oratione, vel de scripto pluribus explicat. Casaub.*

5. L. Gellius deliver'd his opinion in the Senate, that Cicero the Consul ought to be presented with a Civic Crown; for that by his means Catiline's most horrid Conspiracy was detected and punish'd (*donari censuit*) h. e. *donandum esse*. Plinius Lib. 23. 1. *his nucleis ad purgationem non consuerim uti. Perdicca censet Roxanes expectari partum.* Justinus Lib. 13.

¶ CERNO. 1. You are not a stranger to this I suppose, that Men in a civil Dissension, *as long as the dispute is wag'd amicably*, and without arms, ought to take the honest side: but when the business comes to Arms and Camps; the stronger, and to determine that best, that is safest (*quamdiu cernitur*) h. e. *dimicatur, decertatur*.

2. Jupiter falling in love with *Atmena* changed himself into the shape of her Husband *Amphitryo*; whilst he is fighting with the Enemies in defence of his Country (*cernit.*) Lucret. Lib. 4. *active*:

*Et quo quisque fere studio devinctus adhæret:  
Aut quibus in rebus multum sumus ante morati:  
Atque in qua ratione fuit contenta magis mens:  
In somnis eadem plerumque videmur obire.  
Causidici causas agere & componere leges:  
Induperatores pugnare, ac prælia obire:  
Nautæ contractum cum ventis cernere bellum:  
Nos agere hoc autem, & naturam quærere rerum  
Semper, & inventam patriis exponere chartis.*

*A Lectore gratiam initurum me deputavi integro loco proposito.*

3. Cerno properly signifies to separate and judge, and from thence 'tis us'd to signify to fight, because



cause those that fight, decide their Differences by the Sword.

¶ CERTUS. 1. If you think these things worth your consideration, send *a trusty Person* to me that I may confer with him (*certum hominem.*)

2. *Quintus Volusius, Tiberius's Son-in-law, is a Man steadily honest and faithful, and wonderfully uncorrupt* (*certus homo.*)

3. I forbear asking for what reason: I enquire how you come to know he had thoughts of disinheriting his Son: *tho' it were the part of an honest Accuser, and one that deserves credit, to lay forth all the faults and debaucheries of the Son, whereby the Father might be so far incens'd, as to conquer even Nature, to throw out of his Mind that deeply-implanted affection, finally to forget that he was a Father* (*tametsi erat certi accusatoris officium.*)

4. The last part of the Journey is steep, and requires a *tight steady* rein (*certo.*)

¶ CESSO. 1. He always gave judgment for those that appear'd in Court, against those that were absent, making no difference whether any one *absented himself* through negligence, or necessity (*cessasset*) h. e. *vadimonium non obiret.*

2. He left no sort of Cruelty unpractis'd, nor ever wanted matter for it. *No Day, how sacred and religious soever, pass'd without some Punishment or other* (*nullus à pœna cessavit dies.*)

3. One of the Consuls dying suddenly on the last of December, *Cæsar* gave the *Place that was vacant* to a Person that begg'd it, for the few remaining hours of the Year not yet expir'd (*cessantem honorem.*)

4. *Why does Tartarus lie unexercis'd with your power?* Why do you not extend your own, and your



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your Mother's Empire? The third part of the World is the Prize (*cur cessant?*) *Venus natum alloquitur de Plutone in amorem dando.* Propertius:

— *nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis.*

*Aurum omnes victa nunc pietate colunt;*

They lie disregarded, and no use is made of them.

5. *Epicurus* is much of the Humour of those idle Lads that prefer no blessing to a Holy-day: And yet even they, *when they have a Play*, busy themselves in some sportive Exercise or other: whereas *Epicurus's* God is to be reputed so intirely drown'd in sloth, that should he but stir, 'twere as much as his Happiness were worth. Which Doctrine not only strips the Gods of all motion; but tends to render Men lazy also; since not even the Deities themselves can be happy, if they take any Pains (*cessant.*)

¶ **CIRCUITUS.** 1. He tarried no longer at *Brun-  
dium*, than he could satisfy the demands of the Soldiers: then *making a tour round about Asia and Syria*, he came to *Ægypt* (*Asia Syriæque circuitu.*) *Hujusce formæ nomina (ut monet Grævius) in casu sexto sic poni solent.* Cic. *consulatu, devenimus in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen: h. e. cum consulatum gereremus.* Idem, 1. de Orat. Cap. 1. *Sic infinitus forensium rerum labor, & ambitionis occupatio, decursit honorum, etiam ætatis flexu, constitissent.* h. e. *postquam honoribus omnibus eram defunctus, & jam ætas vergeret in senium.* Sueton. Aug. C. 42. *Sed & Trojæ ludum edidit frequentissimè, majorum, minorumve puerorum delectu, prisci decorique moris existimans claræ stirpis indolem sic notescere.*

¶ **CIRCUMSCRIPTIO.** 1. Knavish tricking has always been punish'd by the Laws of the City:  
witness



witness the twelve Tables about Guardianship; and *Lætorius's* Law about the Over-reaching and Circumvention of Minors (*de circumscriptione &c.*)

¶ CIRCUMSPICIO. 1. If the War be not finished in the Summer, we ought to stay the Winter: and not, like Summer-birds, immediately in the fall of the Leaf, to look about for Harbour and Covert (*circumspicere.*)

¶ CIVILIS. 1. He oftentimes personally encounter'd the Enemy. He pleaded Causes in the Forum, tho' he had triumph'd: and among other Monuments of his Parts, left behind him several Greek Comedies. He behav'd himself at home and abroad, as tho' all were his equals, and upon the same foot with him. To such Towns as were free and confederate he went without his Lictors (*domi forisque civilis.*) Vide COMMUNIS.

2. From thence the Emperor put to Sea for Rhodes, taken with the Pleasantness and Healthfulness of that Island. Here contenting himself with an ordinary House, he put himself into a private Citizen's way of Life; being constantly at the Schools and Auditories of the Professors, and receiving and paying Visits, almost upon the Level (*genus vitæ civile instituit.*)

3. Having espous'd *Vipsania*, the Daughter of *M. Agrippa*, and formerly the Wife of *Tiberius*, he seem'd to have thoughts of raising himself above the condition of a private Man (*plus quam civilia agitare.*)

4. *Cæsar's* Legacies exceeded not the degree of other Citizens; excepting that he bequeathed to the People four hundred thousand great Sesterces (*non ultra civilem modum*) h. e. *modesta, moderata, neque excedentia usitatum locupletibus & copiosis civibus in condendi testamentis modum.* Muretus.

5. In



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5. In a squabble between a Senator and a *Roman Knight* he pronounc'd: That Senators ought not to be revil'd; but if a Senator began, *it was lawful and reasonable* for a *Roman Knight* to return him as good as he brought (*civile, fasque esse.*)

6. He bore with an even Mind the Aspersions, which *Aulus Cæcina*, in a scandalous Pamphlet, and *Pitbolus*, in a virulent Satyr, had thrown upon him (*civili animo tulit.*)

7. In advancing himself, and his own Grandeur, he was sparing, and modest. He refus'd the Title of Emperor, and slighted all extraordinary Honours (*civilis.*)

¶ CIVILITAS. 1. There are many, and illustrious Instances of his Clemency, and of the moderation, and equality with which he carried himself to his Citizens (*civilitatisque.*) *Civilitas proprie ea virtus est, qua civis æquo & pari cum civibus jure vivit, neque se justo altius effert.*

¶ CLEMENTER. 1. The *Danube* springing from the side of the Hill *Abnoba*, which rises with a gentle easy ascent, passes by many Nations, till it falls into the *Pontick Sea* in six Channels (*molli & clementer edito.*)

2. He very calmly answer'd: What if my Son should take a fancy to cudgel me? (*quam clementer*) *Ita Phædrus: clementer respondeas: de Vulpe ac Dracone, Clemens & iracundus inter se opponuntur.* *Lucretius, Lib. 3. p. 72. Edit. Tan. Fab.*

*Sic hominum genus est: quamvis doctrina politos  
Constituat pariter quosdam, tamen illa relinquit  
Naturæ cujusque animæ vestigia prima.  
Nec radicitus evelli mala posse putandum est,  
Quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acres:  
Ille metu citius paulo tentetur: at ille  
Fertius accipiat quædam clementius æquo.*

¶ CLE-



of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 67

¶ CLIENTELA. I. *Claudius Drusus* endeavoured to get the Government of all *Italy* into his Hands, by means of his Dependants (*per clientelas.*)

¶ COEPI. I. Over and above these Calamities, when they were worsted in a Land-engagement also, then *Demosthenes* deliver'd his opinion, that it was best for them to leave *Sicily*, while their Affairs, tho' none of the best, were not yet in a desperate Condition (*consere cepit*) h. e. *consuit.*)

¶ COEO. I. They cease not to Sollicit you, to forsake your antient and most faithful Friends, the *English* and the *French*; and enter into a strict Confederacy with your old Enemy, the *Spaniard* (*arctam societatem coire.*)

¶ COERCEO. I. *Cæsar* was not stiff and rigid in his Discipline at all times and Places, but only when the Enemy was at hand; then indeed he kept his Soldiers up close to their Duty (*coërcuit.*)

¶ COGNITIO. I. Besides this Cruelty of his, he was also very intemperate; for he would sit up till Midnight revelling with his Companions. He was likewise extreamly covetous; it being certain, that in the Causes which his Father try'd he would take Bribes of the Litigants (*in cognitionis patris.*)

¶ COGNITOR. I. *Cognitor* properly signifies one that offers himself in the Court of his own accord, and voluntarily undertakes the defence of another Man's Cause. Horat. Sat. 5. Lib. 2.

————— *Fi cognitor ipse.*

¶ COGNOMEN. I. The last of all the Kings was *Tarquinius*, to whom the Surname of *Superbus* was given from his Behaviour (*cognomen Superbo.*) Virg. Æn. 9. 590.

*Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam  
Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces*

*Ascanius,*



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*Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum ;  
Cui Regulo cognomen erat. Manu fortis apud  
Nepotem frequentur offenderis.*

¶ COGNOSCO. 1. As soon as he arriv'd at Carthage, he found the Common-wealth in another condition than he expected (*cognovit.*)

2. Because I have had experience of your Courage, and Fidelity to me, upon many, and those important Occasions ; therefore I shall venture to enterprize the greatest and most glorious Action, in conjunction with you (*vos cognovi fortes, fidosque mibi.*)

3. He defended King Archelaus, and the Thes-salians, Augustus sitting Judge (*cognoscente*) nempe pro Tribunali.

4. Tho' I had all other Qualifications in perfection, yet I have scarce had time enough to be able to inform myself aright of the nature and state of so great a Cause, perplext with so many Intricacies (*tantam rem cognoscere.*) Sic discit causam, qui defensus est : docet, cujus res agitur, cum pro se acturum instruit. J. F. Gron.

5. Caesar after his Victory suffer'd none of Pompey's Party to come into Italy, excepting such whose excuse he had himself accepted (*nisi quorum ipse causam cognovisset.*) Vide Nosco.

6. It is worth the while, to observe and consider the zealous Affections of the Freed-men, who having by their industry purchas'd the Fortune of the City, judge this in truth to be their own Country : which some born here, and born in the highest Rank, have not judg'd their Country, but an Enemy's City (*libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere.*)

7. After the Ephori had perus'd the Letter, they gave it Lysander himself to read (*cognovissent.*) His ille literis cognitis, Idem.

8. Alci-



8. *Alcibiades* coming to understand this by the Wife of King *Agis*, whose Gallant he had been, fled to *Tiffaernes*, *Darius's* Deputy (*quam cognoverat.*) Ter. Eun. 1. 2.

*Interea miles, qui me amare occeperat,  
In Curiam est profectus; te interea loci cognovi.*  
Vide NOTITIA.

¶ COGO. 1. The Senate being assembled in a great hurry upon this Riot, call'd *Cæsar* into the Court, and highly extoll'd him for the Service he had done: repeal'd the former Decree, and restor'd him to his Place (*festinato coactus.*) Virg. Æn. 302.

*Ante equidem summa de re statuisse, Latini,  
Et vellem, & fuerat melius; non tempore tali  
Cogere concilium, cum muros adfidet hostis.*

2. What is it, to recollect one's self, but to rally the scatter'd and disorder'd parts of the Soul into their proper Place again (*cogere?*)

¶ COLLATIO. 1. By not only accepting, but even demanding, Contributions, he almost exhausted the Provinces, and Estates of private Persons (*collationes.*)

¶ COLLOCATIO. 1. Those are truly liberal, that redeem Prisoners, or help their Friends and Acquaintance out of Debt, or assist them in getting their Daughters Husbands, or help them, either in making, or increasing their Fortunes (*in filiarum collocatione*) nuptum nempe.

¶ COLLOCO. 1. Casting all other Business aside, they put themselves wholly upon searching out the best state of Life (*totos se in, &c. collocarunt.*)

2. The gratitude of Men, as a requital for his Services, plac'd *Hercules* in the Assembly of the Gods (*in concilium collocavit*) Teren. Eun. 3. 5. 43.

*Dum hæc mecum reputo, accersitur lavatum interea virgo.* It,



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*It, lavit, redit : deinde eam in lectum illæ conlocant.*

¶ COLLOQUOR. 1. *Amp.* Wife, I would talk with you. Why do you turn away from me? *Al.* 'Tis my way to serve my Enemies so (*te colloqui.*)

¶ COLO. 1. The Maurusii live (*colunt*) near the Ocean, towards Gades. The *Aborigines* were the first *Inhabitants* of Italy (*cultores.*) Phæd. 2. 5. *Sus nemoris cultrix factum ad imam posuerat.*

¶ COMMEATUS. 1. Since we are shortly to have a War far from home, and 'tis uncertain, when you'll see again your Houses, and whatsoever there is dear to you ; if any of you has a mind to visit his Friends, *I give you leave to be absent.* At the beginning of the Spring, I charge you to be here, that with the blessing of God, we may begin a War that will bring us vast Glory and Booty (*commeatum do.*)

¶ COMMERO : COMMEREOR. 1. He would say, *wherein have I done amiss*, or offended, Father? I hinder'd one that was going to throw herself into the Fire : I sav'd her Life. A fair speech (*quid commerui?*)

2. I never to my knowledge *did any thing*, whereby she might deservedly conceive an aversion for me (*commerui.*)

3. Your Wife *has done nothing amiss*, nor *deserv'd any blame* in this matter : all proceeds from my Wife *Myrrbina* (*nullam commeruit culpam.*)

4. How can I use her ill, who never *did any thing to me* that displeas'd me (*erga me commerita est :*) and *has* I'm sure often *done* (*merita est*) what has been very pleasing to me. *Mereri bona dicimus : Commereri mala.* Donatus.

¶ COMMITTO. 1. The Enemies of Religion despair'd



despair'd of breaking your united Forces by any other means, *than setting you at variance one with another* (*quam si vos inter vos commisissent.*)

2. As *we* never ought, by too warily avoiding Dangers, *so to manage*, as to be thought faint-hearted and Cowards: so on the other hand, Care should be taken, that we thrust not ourselves into Hazards and Difficulties, where there is no manner of occasion for it; than which there is no greater folly upon Earth (*committendum est.*)

3. 'Tis an Argument of a merciless Temper, to bring many in danger of their Lives by Accusations. As this is dangerous to the Person himself, so 'tis scandalous, *to get himself the name of an Accuser* (*committere ut &c. nominetur.*)

4. Since all things are thus plentifully supplied, on my part, for your improvement in Virtue and Learning; *never let it be thought, that you have been wanting to your self* (*ne committas ut &c. videare.*)

5. Whoever obeys Nature and right Reason, *will never be guilty of coveting* what is another's, or applying to his own use, what had first been injuriously taken from his Neighbour (*nunquam committet, ut appetat &c.*)

6. Of all sports, *Augustus Cæsar* was most delighted with boxing: in which he used *to match* the Latins *with* the Greeks (*committere cum.*)

7. *He begun the Sports* from a Tribunal plac'd in the Orchestra (*Ludos commisit*) *sic ludorum commissio.*

¶ COMMODITAS. 1. His *obliging Sweetness* has made me very careful not to do any thing that may displease him (*commoditas.*)

2. One in the Comedy *argues* (*disputat*) that a kind and liberal Father is *troublesome* (*incommodus*)



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*du*) to a wenching Son. I neither know (says he) how to impose upon my Father, nor cheat, nor put tricks upon him; so much *his kindness* prevents all my Plots, Fallacies and Arts (*Commoditas ejus*) h. e. *commoda benignitas*.

3. His Stature was low; however 'twas conceal'd by the *cleverness and symmetry* of his Limbs; unless some one much taller stood by him (*commoditate & æqualitate*.)

¶ COMMODUM. 1. I wonder'd why you refus'd to accept the profits of the Tribuneship; especially since you was to be excus'd the trouble of executing it (*commoda contempseris*.) COMMODA proprie dicuntur de stipendio & præmiis militaribus. Ovid de Arte :

*Romule militibus scisti dare commoda solus.*

Grævius.

2. Men of the meanest Condition, not having been at liberty to dye at their own time, and in the manner they would themselves chuse; have snatcht up what came next, and made that the instrument of Death, which, in its own nature, was not hurtful (*cum commodo mori non licuisset*.) h. e. *ex commodo suo: cum suo commodo*. Malè P. Manutius, *commodo, pro commodè*. Cic. ad Att. Vol. 2. p. 524. Edit. Græv. *Ego dubitem quin summo in odio sim, cum M. Cicero sedeat, nec suo commodo me convenire possit?* Idem, p. 455. *Sed redeo ad hortos. Plane illuc te ire, nisi tuo magno commodo, nolo: nihil enim urget.* Cæsar Ciceroni, in Epistolis ad Att. Vol. 2. p. 26. *Cum Furnium nostrum tantum vidissem; neque loqui, neque audire meo commodo potuissem; properarem, atque essem in itinere, præmissis jam legionibus; præterire tamen non potui, quin & scriberem ad te, & illum mitterem, gratiasque agerem.* Eadem brevitate dixit Cicero, in-

commodo,



commodo, pro, cum incommodo, cum molestiâ &c.

3. *Cæsar*, the Day before he was murdered, upon occasion of a Discourse started (*natus*) at Table in *M. Lepidus's* House, concerning the most desirable sort of Death, declar'd for that which was sudden and unexpected (*quisnam esset finis vitæ commodissimus.*)

¶ COMMUNICO. 1. Depending upon the strength of the Conspiracy, he admitted no Slaves, which at first flock'd to him in great numbers; besides, it seem'd not agreeable to his Undertaking, to have suffered Fugitives to partake in a Cause that concern'd Citizens (*causam civium cum fugitivis communicasse*) h. e. *communem fecisse.*

2. He that undertakes another Man's quarrels, gives a greater proof of his Heat, than his Wit (*inimicitias cum alio communicat*) h. e. *communes accipit: easdem cum alio inimicitias suscipit, ac communiter gerit.*

3. Whatever Fortune the Wife brings, the Husband, upon an Estimate made, puts as much to't out of his own Estate. An account of this Money is kept by itself, and both the Sums together, with the annual Product (*fructus*) is laid up for the Benefit of the Survivor (*Viri quantas pecunias ab uxoribus, dotis nomine, acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis, estimatione facta, cum dotibus communicant.*)

¶ COMMUNIS. 1. Do you think Pompey would have acted more upon the square, and like one of us, after Victory, than he did whilst things were yet depending? And if, when you were Consul, he would not follow your most prudent advice; Suppose you, if he had been once possesst of the whole Common-wealth, that he would have had any regard to our counsel (*magis communem futurum fuisse?*) In eâdem ferè notione ponitur CIVILIS, quod vide.



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2. At Athens he carried himself in such a manner that he seem'd *upon the Level with the lowest*, and equal to the highest (*communis infimis.*)

3. Before your time, Princes out of a haughty disdain of doing like the rest of the world, and a fear of being thought equal to their Subjects; had lost the use of their Feet: therefore the Shoulders and the Necks of Slaves carried them above our Heads: Fame, Glory, the Duty of your Subjects, Liberty mount you above those very Princes: the Ground raises you to Heaven; *so much in common with others and undistinguishable are our Prince's footsteps* (*ita communia & confusa Principis vestigia.*)

¶ COMPARO. 1. This Man he *matcht with a Thracian*, and after he had vanquish'd him, order'd his Throat to be cut (*Thraci comparavit.*) Teren. Eunūc. 2. 3.

P. *Huc deducta est ad meretricem Thaidem: ei dono data est.*

C. *Quis est tam potens cum tanto munere hoc?*

P. *miles Thraso,*

*Phædræ rivalis.* C. *Duras fratris partes prædicas.*

P. *Imo enim si scias, quod donum huic dono contræ comparet,*

*Tum magis id dicas.*

2. 'Twould not be a matter so much to be complain'd of, that they have these advantages in the highest degree, if we had them in at least a moderate one. But thus the Case stands: I that have little experience in pleading, and less ability, *am put to engage with a Patron of the greatest Eloquence*: and P. *Quintius* that has no Power, no Interest, no Stock of Friends, contends with a most potent, most gracious Adversary (*cum patrono disertissimo comparor.*) *Sumptum à compositione gladiatorum.*

3. Gladiators



3. Gladiators are said *componi* and *comparari*, when those that are equal in Strength, Age, and Experience, are chosen to fight, by him that gives the Show. Hence two Adversaries fairly match'd are call'd *par benè compositum : benè comparatum*.

Hor. Sat. 1. 7.

————— *Bruto Prætoze tenente*  
*Ditem Asiam, Rupili & Persi par pugnat, uti non*  
*Compositus melius cum Bitbo Bacchius.*

Terent. Adel. 2. 2. 2.

————— *Quid istuc, Sannio, est, quod te audio*  
*Nescio quid cum hero concertasse? S. nunquam vidi*  
*iniquius*

*Concertationem comparatam, quem quæ hodie inter*  
*nos fuit :*

*Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi*  
*sumus.*

4. I will relate to you, Gentlemen, of what sort of Men those Forces are made up : then will I apply to each particular kind, the best Remedy my Advice and Persuasion can provide (*ex quibus generibus &c. comparentur.*)

5. I will again and again ask you, How you satisfy your self that there are Gods. Methinks (return'd *Balbus*) I have given Reasons for it : But such is your way of opposing them, that when I believe you are Interrogating me, and have prepar'd my self to resolve you, presently you divert (*avertas*) the Discourse, and allow no time for an Answer (*& ego me &c. compararim.*) *Idem significat Comparo quod simplex Paro. Nos tamen hoc semper, illo nunquam utimur.*

6. Nature has in a large and plentiful manner provided Food proper to every Creature (*comparavit.*)

7. He sent for *Attalus* from *Pergamus*, and de-



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fir'd him to undertake the War with him : when he had promis'd him his own, and the service of his People, he dispatches him home *to get ready* (*ad comparandum*) *quicquid ad bellum pertinet. Nimirum ita amant veteres.* Cornelius Nepos Hannibale : *quum in apparando acerrime esset occupatus.* Terent. Adelp. 5. 7.

*Occidunt me equidem, dum nimis sanctas nuptias  
Student facere, in apparando consumunt diem.*

8. 'Tis the part of a good Servant to sympathize with his Master ; to be just as he is ; *to set his own Countenance by his* : to be sad, when he is sad, and merry, when he is merry (*vultum ex vultu comparet*) h. e. *fingat, componat.*

¶ COMPERIO. 1. He was a Youth of no great qualifications, 'tis to be confess'd, and valued himself too brutally on his strength of Body, *guilty however of no apparent Vice* (*nullius tamen flagitii compertus.*)

2. When any Man of *Quality dies* (*illustriore loco natus decessit,*) his next Relations assemble to enquire into the occasion of his Death : upon the least suspicion, they have power to give his Widow the Question, with as little ceremony as if she had been one of his Slaves ; *and, if they find her guilty,* they burn her alive (*Et, si compertum est.*)

¶ COMPETIT. 1. His Body *did* by no means *fit* his Soul. For he was extremely little, and deform'd (*competiit.*)

¶ COMPOSITIO. 1. What ? do you think I desir'd you *to send me word of the Gladiator-matches,* the proroguing of Causes, the Pilferings of *Cbrestus*, and such trivial things, which when I am at Rome, no one presumes to tell me (*ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones &c. mitteres ?*)

¶ COM-



¶ COMPLEO. 1. These things the Stoicks call Goods, but do not allow, *that they compleatly make up a happy Life (his compleri.)*

¶ COMPREHENDO. 1. When I saw, that those, who, I knew, were inflam'd with the greatest rage, and malignancy, were amongst us, and tarried behind at *Rome*; I employ'd all my time, Day and Night, to discover, and even see what they consulted and design'd: *that so, since my report could find but little credit with your Ears, by reason of the incredible heinousness of the Treason; I might take such sure hold of the matter; that you should then in your minds provide for your Safety, when you saw with your eyes the naked Conspiracy (ut, quoniam &c. rem ita comprehenderem.)* Rem comprehenderem, est, conjurationem illustratam, patefacerem, comperirem, tenerem, eamque vobis, latronem tanquam comprehensum, tentandam planè ac palpandam in manum darem.

¶ CONATUS. 1. Nature has bestow'd upon Beasts, Sense and Appetite, that by the one, *they might be prompted to take in their natural Food*: and by the other, distinguish the hurtful from the salutary (*ad naturales pastus capeffendos conatum haberent.*)

2. *Aspis* seeing the King ride briskly up to him, was sore afraid, and being discouraged from any Thoughts of Resisting surrendered himself (*à conatu resistendi.*)

¶ CONCEDO. 1. The Senators saw plainly, *they must yield the Victory* either to their Enemies, or their Citizens (*de victoriâ concedendum esse.*)

2. What Reason put me, above others, upon undertaking *Roscius's* Cause? Because, if any of those, that you see present, had defended him, Men of the greatest reputation and worth; if he



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had spoke a word of the Republick, a thing that must necessarily be done in this Cause ; he would be thought to have said much more than he had : as for me, tho' I should say all that is proper to be said, yet my Words can by no means like theirs get out and come abroad. And in the next place, *because a rash Expression of the others cannot be pardon'd*, because of their Age and Prudence : but if I speak any thing too freely, it will be excus'd upon the account of my youth (*temere dicto concedi non potest.*) Sic Horat. Lib. 1. Sat. 3. v. 84.

————— *Paulum deliquit amicus ;  
Quod nisi concedas, habere insuavis &c.*

Idem, Sat. 4. Lib. 1.

————— *ubi quid datur otî,  
Illudo chartis. Hoc est mediocribus illis  
Ex vitiis unum. Cui si concedere nolis,  
Multa Poëtarum veniat manus, auxilio quæ  
Sit mihi (nam multo plures sumus) ac veluti te  
Judæi, cogemus in hanc concedere turbam.*

3. *Fabius Valens* was marching up to join *Cæcina*, and this added still more to his concern, lest all the Glory of any future Success should be transferr'd to him (*illuc concederet.*)

4. I have resolv'd to go and live in the Country. I find I am hated here. 'Tis time to get out of the way, and make room for others (*concedere*) h. e. *è medio excedere ; ut de eâdem re loquitur.*

5. If your Parents were afraid of, and hated you, and you could by no means recover their favour ; you would, I conceive, retire somewhither out of their sight. Now your Country, which is the common Parent of us all, hates and fears you, and judges of you, that for this great while, you unnaturally contrive nothing but Treason against her. Will you neither reverence her Authority, nor be guided by her Direction,



tion, nor stand in fear of her Power? (*ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes.*)

*Concedas ab eorum ore aliquantisper aliquo, Terent.*

¶ CONCIDO. 1. Seeing, Country-men, you have the unnatural Generals of this most wicked and dangerous Rebellion, in hold and in prison, ye ought to judge, *that all the Forces of Catiline, all his hopes and strength, are fallen to the Ground (concidisse.)*

¶ CONCILIO. 1. Nature endears one Man to another: and begets in them an extraordinary Love and Affection for their own Children (*hominem conciliat homini.*)

¶ CONCIPIO. 1. What you swear in such a manner, *as that your Conscience tells you*, it ought to be done, that you are bound to perform; where 'tis otherwise, you are not perjur'd, tho' you should not perform it (*ut mens concipiat.*)

2. We took care to enjoin a certain form of an Oath, by which all, who held any office in the Common-wealth, or were fortified with the protection of the Law, enjoy'd both safety, ease, and all other conveniences of Life; *should bind themselves in a prescrib'd form of Words (conceptis verbis se obstringerent.)*

¶ CONCLUDO. 1. We might produce a great many more instances of his unshaken Honesty, but we must deny our selves that liberty; because we design in this one Volume *to comprehend the Lives of many Illustrious Persons (concludere.)* *Huic verbo Terentius accusativum cum præpositione eleganter adjungit. Eun. 5. 9. Quid commemorem primum, aut laudem maxime? Illum, qui mihi dedit consilium, ut facerem; an me qui id ausus sim incipere? An fortunam collaudem, quæ gubernatrix fuit, quæ tot res, tantas, tam opportunas in unum conclusit*



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*conclufit diem? an mei patris feftivitatē & facilitatem? O Jupiter, ſerva, obſecro, hæc nobis bona.*

2. That which has the uſe of Reaſon, is better than what has not: But nothing is better than the World; Conſequently, it is indu'd with Reaſon. Now if this paſs, you may even prove the World to read a Book too the beſt of any: For in Zeno's method you may draw up your Argument thus. That which underſtands Letters is better than what does not: But nothing is better than the World; Therefore it underſtands Letters. At the ſame rate alſo ſhall it be eloquent: nay a Mathematician, a Muſician, verſ'd in all kinds of Learning; and laſtly a Philoſopher (*hoc modo rationem poteris concludere.*)

¶ CONDITIO. 1. *Cæſar*, to keep up his friendſhip with *Pompey*, offer'd him *Octavia*, his Siſter's Grand-daughter, to Wife (*conditionem ei detulit.*)

2. Having loſt his Wife *Lepida*, and two Daughters which he had by her, he remain'd a Widower, nor could he be prevail'd upon by any offer or match, to marry again (*ullâ conditione.*)

¶ CONDO. 1. This Prince founded all their Martial Diſcipline, and Art of War (*condidit.*)

2. He put Aſhes into the Urn with his own Hand (*condidit.*) *Virg. Æn. 7. 801.*

*Qua Saturæ jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas  
Quærit iter valles, atque in mare conditur Uſens.*

¶ CONDONO. 1. I preſent you with this golden Cup, the very ſame that *Pterelas* us'd to drink in; whom I ſlew with my own Hand (*tibi condono.*)

2. He ſends for *Dumnorix*, adviſes him for the future to avoid all ſuſpicions: that he pardon'd him what was paſt upon the account of his Brother *Divitiacus* (*præterita fratri condonare.*)

3. The



3. The Ship was press'd by the Turks, forc'd into their service, without the knowledge or consent of the Owners, set upon, and vanquish'd by the Gallies of the *Venetians*, taken, carried away to *Venice*, and there adjudg'd lawful Prize by the Judges of the Admiralty. In regard therefore the said Ship could not possibly withdraw from the Engagement; we most earnestly request your Serenity, *that you will please to remit that Sentence of the Court of Admiralty, as a present to our Friendship*, and take care that the Ship may be restor'd to the Owners, no way deserving the displeasure of your Republick by any Act of theirs (*ut sententiam illam maritimæ curiæ velit nostræ amicitiae condonare.*)

4. There is some hope that the Mind of the most Serene Duke may be asswag'd, *and that he will give up this Resentment of his, upon the intercession and importunity of so many Neighbour Princes* (*Et hanc iram suam tot &c. intercessioni &c. condonaturum.*)

¶ CONDUCO. 1. He gather'd together and brought to the Court all his Clients and Debtors. By their means, he sav'd himself from standing his Trial (*conduxit.*)

¶ CONFERO. 1. If I had been as perfidious, as those are, that *lay these things to my charge*; yet certainly I should not have been so foolish, as to shew an inclination of injuring you, in a thing, wherein I could not (*in nos hæc conferunt.*)

2. Towards the Rebuilding of his *Palatine* House consum'd by Fire, the Veteran Soldiers, the Decuries, the Tribes, and indeed all Persons of the meanest Rank *contributed* every one according to his ability (*pecunias contulerunt.*)

3. What Difference is there, whether *any one turns himself* into a Beast, from a Man; or carries  
the



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the Savageness of a Beast under the figure of a Man (*se quis conferat?*)

4. He, considering that this Law was made for the preservation of the Common-wealth, would not *turn it* to the ruin of the State; and continued his Command four Months longer, than the People had enacted (*conferre.*)

5. Did not I say in the Senate, *That you had pitch'd upon* the twenty-eighth of November for the *Assassinating of the Nobles* (*cædem te optimatum contulisse in?*)

¶ CONFICIO. 1. I desire you would take care, that I may have, as soon as possible, the things you write me word you have bought for me; And I would have you think how *to get me up a Library* (*Bibliothecam nobis conficere.*)

2. My Friend *Geta* came to me yesterday about the Arrears of a small parcel of Money he had left in my Hands formerly: He begg'd me *to get it up*. *I have got it up*, and am now carrying it to him (*id ut conficerem, confeci.*)

3. The Old Men, not seeing me here, will think I *am confounding* their Money (*conficere.*)

4. *Lyfander* utterly ruin'd the *Athenians* in the twenty-sixth Year of their War with the *Peloponnesians* (*confecit.*)

¶ CONFIDENTER. 1. I tremble and quake every joint of me. However I'm resolv'd to talk to the Man *with assurance*; to try if that will save my Bones (*confidenter.*)

¶ CONFIDO. 1. *Because you mistrusted* the Existence of a Deity to be a matter so perspicuous as you talk'd of; I therefore thought you fit to lay your self out in argument, to prove it: For to me this one was sufficient, That our Ancestors have so deliver'd to us. Wherefore, since you wave Authorities,  
and



and contest by Reason; give me leave to set my Reason against yours (*Quia non confidemus.*)

¶ CONFLIGO. 1. Two of the Enemy's largest Gallies, spying our Admiral's Ship, which might easily be known (*agnosci*) by the Flag, resolv'd to run foul upon him, and crush him between them: But *Brutus*, being aware of their Design, made a shift to get out of the way, the moment they were coming towards him with all their speed. *And they run upon, and struck each other with so violent a Shock*, that one of their Beaks being broken, the whole Vessel was almost shatter'd to pieces; which our Men observing, they that lay nearest, immediately set upon, and sunk them both, before they could recover their Disorder (*illæ adeo graviter inter se incitatæ conflixerunt.*)

¶ CONFORMO. 1. I fashion my self to *Pompey's* Will; from whom I cannot with Honour dissent (*conformo*) h. e. *formo, fingo, compono.*

¶ CONGERO. 1. The Gods cease not to heap Kindnesses upon Men that doubt whether there are Gods or no (*congerere dubitantibus.*)

2. He heap'd several Honours upon him, desirable even by Consular Men (*illi congeffit*) non in illum; quod quidam volunt. Phæd. 3. 3.

*Videre agrestes, alii fustes congerunt,*  
Pantheræ nimirum. Idem, 3. 21.

*Putabat se post mortem securum fore:*

*Ecce aliæ plagæ congeruntur mortuo.*

¶ CONJUNGO. 1. We have sent him to treat and negotiate with you, such matters and affairs, as are interwoven with the benefit and advantage of both Republicks (*cum utriusque Reip. utilitatibus conjuncta sunt.*)

2. We entreat your Highness to be assur'd, that there is nothing that we account more sacred, or  
more



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more earnestly desire, than to be serviceable and assisting to your *Interests*, so bound up with the cause of Religion (*vestris rationibus cum religionis causa tam conjunctis.*)

3. When, at the last Consular Election, you would have slain me, the Consul, and your Competitors, in the Field; *I dash'd* (*compressi*) your wicked Attempts, by the assistance and strength of my Friends, without giving any alarm to the Publick. In a word, as often as you struck at me (*me petiisti,*) I oppos'd you by my own Interest; although I saw, that my Destruction was inseperable from the great affliction of the State (*perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam.*)

4. Some People give very plentifully, not from any generous Principle in their Nature, but only to appear great in the Eye of the World. Such Bounty is nearer of kin to Vanity, than Liberality (*conjunctior.*)

¶ CONOR. 1. The Tyrant hearing that *Miltiades*, whom he had banish'd, was raising Forces in *Peloponnesus*, and design'd to make War upon him, gave his Wife, that was left at *Athens*, in marriage to another; and order'd his Son's Education in such manner, that by indulging him, he might be infected with all sorts of Vices (*sibi que bellum facere conari.*)

2. Some People say *Cornelius Balbus* held *Cæsar* down, as he was going to rise up (*cum conaretur assurgere*) to the Senators: Others, that he did not so much as offer at it; insomuch that *C. Trebatius* suggesting it to him, receiv'd a Frown for his pains (*ne conatum quidem.*)

3. She is afraid, lest you should forsake her. P. How can I possibly have such a thought (*istuc conari?*)



4. I would have you take Ship as soon as possible, and come to me (*conscendas*). *navem sc. Ita frequenter veteres.*

¶ CONSCIENTIA. 1. They communicated their Design to one another, and brought it to perfection: not without the privity of the enfranchis'd Bond-men (*conscientiâ*.)

2. How long, *Catiline*, will you abuse our Patience? How long shall that Fury of yours hector down even us too? To what bound shall that unbridled Audaciousness fly out? Has the Night-guard of the Palace nothing daunted you? Nothing, the Fears and jealousies of the People? Nothing, the Concourse of all the able Men? Nothing, the holding the Senate in this Place of Strength? Do the Looks and Faces of all these in presence nothing dash you? Are you not aware that all your Plots are discover'd? *Don't you see that your Conspiracy is already palpably known to all here?* What you resolv'd upon last Night, what the Night before, where you was, who were in your *Juncta*, what debates pass'd between you, who of us do you think is not fully inform'd of? (*constrictam jam horum omnium conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides?*) *Sensum expressi: imaginem patrio sermone nunc quidem nequeo attingere.* Conscientia nihil aliud est quam scientia.

3. Why did you snatch away that Sword, which I was plunging into my Body? I had now been dead; I had not been witness of so many Crimes, with which you have stain'd your Honour, since that Day (*consciens*.)

¶ CONSECTOR. 1. *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* reproves his Son sharply in a noble Epistle, for endeavouring to purchase the Good-will of the  
Mace



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*Macedonians* by Donations (*quod &c. consecetur.*)

¶ CONSEQUOR. 1. Several Stones being pull'd out of the Foundation of their Tower; part of it immediately fell down: *and the rest lean'd forward, as if it meant to come after* (*pars reliqua consequens procumbebat.*)

¶ CONSENECO. 1. Victory is in our Power: our Age is vigorous, our Mind strong. *With them on the other side, through Years, and luxury, all things are weak, and grown into decay* (*contra illis &c. omnia consenuerunt.*)

¶ CONSISTO. 1. One Man goes to law with his Mother: another impeaches his Neighbour of a Crime, wherein he himself is more manifestly faulty (*cum matre consistit*) h. e. *cum matre judicio agit, concreditur, lege experitur. In judiciis ab ipsa re stabant litigantes. Inde nata est hæc vocis notio.*

2. Raise up your Spirits, and stand up firm against Fortune (*consiste*) *tanquam athleta contra adversarium.*

3. Every State thinks it honourable to have their Confines round about lye waste. For they esteem it an Argument of their Courage, to have expell'd their Neighbours, and struck so great a Terror into them, that they dare not venture to settle near them (*prope se consistere.*)

4. Old Men, Women, Children, and the Guards, with extended Hands upon the Walls, or prostrating themselves before the Images at their Temples, besought the Gods to grant them Victory. Nor was there any one but believ'd their own and their Country's Fate depended on that Day's Success (*qui non in ejus diei casu &c. consistere existimaret.*)

¶ CONSPICIO. 1. No Fatigue could either tire his Body, or conquer his Mind. Heat and cold he could bear alike: Meat and Drink he measur'd  
by



by natural Appetite, not Pleasure: for sleeping and waking, day and night was all one with him. What time he had left from business, was allow'd for repose: and this was not invited by a soft Bed, or still silence. Many have often seen him lying upon the Ground under a Soldier's Cloak, amidst the Sentinels. His apparel was nothing better than that of his Fellows and Companions: his Arms and Horses were remarkable (*conspiciebantur.*) *Ovidius de domo sua, Trist. Lib. 2.*

*Et neque divitiis neque paupertate notanda,  
Unde sit in neutrum conspiciendus eques.*

2. Re-compose, (*Collige*) your thoughts and looks: the Loss is retrievable: within a while you shall be taken notice of, and admir'd for Hair of your own (*conspicieris.*)

¶ CONSPIRATUS. 1. The Conspirators fixt the fourth Day of April for his Murther (*Conspirati*) h. e. *qui conspiraverunt: sic Sol occasus qui occidit: pax conventa, quæ convenit.*

¶ CONSTANS. 1. We ought to observe a regularity and order in our Actions, so that all things in our Life, as in a regular coherent Discourse, may agree, and be suitable one with another (*quemadmodum in oratione constanti.*)

¶ CONSTANter. 1. There are some, who object against me, and ask, *whether* I may be thought to act consistently enough, who affirm that nothing at all can be known, and yet have discours'd upon several Subjects, and at this very time am laying down Rules and Directions about Duty (*satisne constanter.*)

¶ CONSTANTIA. 1. The Boy not changing Countenance at all, answer'd, that he had acted like a King. *Astyages surpriz'd at the Boy's Assurance,*



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*surance*, calls to mind his Dream and the explication of it (*constantiam.*)

¶ CONSTITUO. 1. The Temple *erected* in the Forum to the Twin-brothers, bore only the name of *Castor* (*constituta.*)

2. *Cæsar* return'd answer, that he took it as an affront, that the Embassadors did not come *to the Place, and at the time appointed* (*ad constitutum.*)

*Constituere*, is to agree with any one, to come to a certain Place, at a certain time. Ter. Heaut.

4. 3.

*Satiꝰ pol proterve me Syri promissa huc induxerunt,  
Decem minas quas mihi dare pollicitus est, quod  
si is nunc me*

*Deceperit; sæpe obsecrans me, ut veniam, frustra veniet.*

*Aut, cum venturam dixero, & constituero;  
cum is certe*

*Renunciarit; Clitipho cum spe pendebit animi;  
Decipiam, ac non veniam: Syrus mihi tergo pœnas pendet.*

3. If Justice be of so great Efficacy, as that it can raise and support Pirates; of what force must we suppose it to be, amidst Laws and Courts of Judicature, *in a well-constituted Republick* (*in constituta Rep.?*)

¶ CONSTITUTIO. 1. All the welfare and happiness of Life, according to *Metrodorus*, consists in a firm *Constitution* of Body, and a well-grounded Hope of the lastingness of that Constitution (*constitutione continetur.*) *Hoc male latinum esse, cave putes.*

¶ CONSTO. 1. *He had no constant Health either of Mind or Body.* While he was a Boy, he was troubled with the Falling-Sickness. The infirmity of his Mind he was sensible of himself: and there-



therefore had frequent thoughts of retiring, and purging his Brain (*Valetudo ei neque animi neque corporis constitit.*)

2. If a Peace continue firmly fix'd between two such powerful Neighbours; if we would but make it our main Study to continue in Brotherly concord; there would be no cause to fear either the force or subtlety of our Enemies; all whose endeavours and laborious Toils, our Union alone would be able to dissipate and frustrate (*Si pax constet.*)

3. The loss of our Merchants amounts to above sixteen thousand English Pounds; as will easily be made appear by Witnesses upon Oath (*constat supra.*)

4. There are many, who in things of a contrary nature, are inconsistent with themselves: as for Pleasure, they despise it with all the severity of a *Stoick*; but yet are so effeminate, as not to be able to bear the least Pain (*parum sibi constant.*)  
Hor. Epist. 1. 14.

*Me constare mihi scis, & discedere tristem,  
Quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romam.*

5. The Soul may subsist of itself without the Body (*constare.*)

¶ CONSUETUDO. 1. What the Greeks call Passions, I might term Diseases: But the Expression has not been receiv'd into our Language (*in consuetudinem nostram.*)

2. Is this Marriage any thing grievous to my Son, because of his conversation with this same stranger? D. Not at all (*propter consuetudinem.*)

¶ CONSUL. 1. *Julius Cæsar* lost his Father, in the sixteenth Year of his Age: and the Year following, being High-Priest of *Jupiter*, Elect; he divorc'd *Cossutia*, a Lady not only of an Equestrian Family, but a very great Fortune (*sequentibus consulibus.*)



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¶ CONSULO. 1. As *Caligula* was standing by the Statue of *Jupiter*, he ask'd *Apelles* the Tragedian, whom he thought to be the greater of the two : and because he did not give him an answer presently, he order'd, him to be severely scourg'd ; ever and anon commending his Voice, while he begg'd for mercy (*consuluit.*) Hor. Serm. 2. 3.

————— *Maxime regum,*  
*Dī tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja :*  
*Ergo consulere, & mox respondere licebit ?*  
*Consule. Cur Ajax heros ab Achille secundus*  
*Putrescit, toties servatis clarus Achivis ?*

¶ CONTACTUS. 1. No sort of Calamity, that usually attends War, was wanting ; the City being as it were infected with the furious madness of two young Fellows (*velut contacta.*)

¶ CONTEMNO. 1. *Aristotle* and *Plato* delighted with the Studies of Philosophy, neglected to meddle with Oratory (*contempserunt*) h. e. *noluerunt tractare, ut exponit Grævius.*

2. I believe you was often possess'd with a longing for *Athens* : and repented you of your Resolution (*contempsisse.*)

3. I did not value giving three hundred Pounds for the Picture : 'twas so curiously done (*contempsimus in*) h. e. *tanti emere nihil prorsus dubitavimus : argentum libenter impendimus, pretiumque adeo vile habuimus.*

¶ CONTENDO. 1. The Soldiers would blush verily, if any one should object these things to them, and would maintain stiffly, that they have a manly hardiness both of mind and Body, and that they are able to wage Wars as well in Winter as in Summer (*contendantque.*)

2. If, waving these things, we would match the bare Causes, that are in dispute one with another ;  
 by



by that only we may apprehend how flat they are laid. On one side Modesty fights, on the other Sauciness: on this side Chastity, on that Debauchery: on this, Loyalty, on that, Treason: on this side Honour, on that Baseness, on this side Steadiness, on that Madness. In sum, on this side Equity, Temperance, Courage, Prudence contend with Oppression, with Luxury, with Cowardice, with Rashness, with all Vices. In such a Combat and Battle, tho' the affections of Men should withdraw, would not the Immortal Gods themselves force so many and so great Vices to be overthrown by these most excellent Virtues? (*Si his rebus omissis, ipsas causas, quæ inter se confligunt, contendere velimus.*)

¶ CONTENTE. I. By living penuriously and closely the latter part of his Life, he retriev'd his Estate; which he had much impair'd in his youth (*contentèque vivendo.*)

¶ CONTENTUS. I. The strain'd Cables crack with the force of the North-wind, and the Waves rise arch'd in the manner of a Hill (*contenti.*)

¶ CONTINENS. I. Proceed then to demonstrate that Death is not an Evil. I'll not interrupt you, I had rather hear a continu'd Discourse (*continentem orationem.*)

¶ CONTINENTER. I. After the Conflict had continu'd above six Hours without intermission, our Men being weak and wanting Weapons, whilst the Enemy's Vigour encreas'd as we grew faint; C. Volusius, a Man of courage and conduct, came to Galba, and inform'd him there was no expedient left but sallying out, and putting their Fortune upon one brisk Attempt (*Quum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur.*)



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¶ CONTINEO. 1. You know *Bassus* was always of an infirm Body: *he kept it together* a long time; but now it has suddenly fail'd him (*illud continuit*) *tanquam vas quassum, juncturisque diductis diffluens.*

Terent. Eun. 1. 2.

*Quæ vera audiui, taceo, & contineo optume:*

*Sin falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est.*

*Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo.*

*Proin tu, taceri si vis, vera dicito.*

2. Nothing more strongly binds, and holds together all the parts of a Common-wealth, than Faith or Credit; which can never be kept up, unless Men are under a necessity of paying what they owe one another (*vehementius continet.*)

3. They seem'd to be united not by mutual kindneses, but by the common hatred, which they had conceiv'd against the King (*contineri.*)

4. The Celtæ are hemm'd in and encircled by the River *Garumna*, the Ocean, and the Borders of the *Belgæ* (*continentur.*)

5. In this whole Business relating to the Passions, the stress of the Cause seems to lye in one thing (*una res causam continere.*)

6. Thus have I endeavour'd to lay down those things wherein Justice consists (*quibus &c. continentur.*)

7. Wisdom is defin'd by the old Philosophers, The Knowledge of things divine and human, and of the Causes, upon which these things depend (*quibus &c. continentur.*)

8. Of all others my Friend *Milo* got the greatest Honour, by purchasing Gladiators for the defence of the Republick, which was included in my safety: and thereby defeating the mad pernicious Attempts of *Clo dius* (*quæ salute nostra continebatur.*)

9. All



9. All those Sciences which relate to the Direction of Life, *are compriz'd under Philosophy (continentur.)*

10. When he heard the News of this overthrow, he order'd strict watch to be kept in the City, to prevent any Insurrection of the People: and continued his Commissions to the Governors of the Provinces; that the Allies *might be kept to their Duty* by those that were vers'd in their Customs, and to whose command they were used (*continenterentur.*) *Idem ferè significat retineo.* Teren. Ad. 1, 1.

*Pudore, & liberalitate liberos*

*Retinere, satius esse credo, quam metu;*

to hold them: to keep them within compass.

¶ CONTINUO. 1. When they have bathed, they fall to eating: then to business, and often to drinking. *To sit a tippling a Night and a Day together*, is reckon'd no scandal (*diem noctemque continuare potando.*)

¶ CONTINUUS. 1. *Cæsar* made a Decree, that no Citizen above twenty, or under forty Years of Age, unless sworn a Soldier, should absent himself *above three Years together* out of Italy (*plus triennio continuo.*)

2. The Image of the Goddess is not, as usually, of human Form, but *a continued round*, rising smaller, Pyramid-fashion, 'till it come at last to a Point (*continuus orbis.*)

¶ CONTRA. 1. I think I shall have said enough of the Virtues and Actions of this great Man, if I add but this one thing, *which no one can deny (quod nemo eat inficias:)* That before *Epaminondas's* Birth, and after his Death, *Thebes* was constantly subject to a foreign Power: *but on the contrary*, while he presided in that Commonwealth,



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wealth, it became the leading State of Greece : whence we may draw this conclusion, That the bravery of one great Man does more advance a State, than the whole Mass of People (*contra ea*,) *Ita frequenter Nepos. Sic Terentius, Phor. 3. 2.*

*Ego complureis adversum ingenium meum menses tuli*

*Pollicitantem, & nil ferentem, flentem: nunc contra omnia hæc, (ita enim interpungo)*

*Repperi, qui det, neque lacrumet: da locum melioribus.*

¶ CONTRAHO. 1. The bravery and worth of Alcibiades rais'd him more Envy than Respect (*contraxit.*)

2. Famine and want of all necessaries had brought a Pestilence also, which made such a Ravage in the Army, that the High-ways were fill'd with dead Bodies (*contraxerat & pestem.*)

¶ CONVALESCO. 1. By this means Cæsar has got so much Power, that the whole Republick is not able to stand against one Citizen (*ita convaleuit.*) *His moribus brevi civitas convaleuit. Justin.*

¶ CONVERTO. 1. Neither that Gyges, whom we mention'd above; nor that other, whom we just now suppos'd, to be able by the snapping of his Fingers to become all People's Heir, and carry off their Estates, can by any means be excus'd (*hereditates omnium posse convertere*) domum nempe, aut ad se. *Vide Gronov. Observ. lib. 4. cap. 5.*

2. To do Injury to one, that you may shew your generosity and bounty to another, is just one and the same sort of Injustice, as to enrich yourself by the Spoils of your Neighbour (*ut si in tuam rem aliena convertas.*)

3. Titus drew the Eyes of the People upon him, all the way he went; as tho' he was sent for to be adopted



adopted by the Emperor (*convertit homines*) h. e. *ad se advertit : oculos hominum ad se contemplandum convertit.* Minus concisè Hor. Epist. lib. 2. 1.

*Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu  
Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo,  
Sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora :  
Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,  
Ut sibi præbentem mino spectacula plura.*

¶ CONVINCO. 1. The Night before last, you met in *Lecca's* House, dare you deny it? Why do you not speak? *I'll prove it*, if you deny it; for I see some here in the Senate that were there with you (*convincam.*) *Ita sæpissimè* Lucretius.

¶ CONVITIUM. 1. Upon a report that the Sun was about to marry, the Frogs set up a heavy outcry to the Stars. Jupiter being much disturb'd with the Clamour, enquir'd into the reason of their Complaint. Upon which an old Inhabitant of the Pool, if we are (says she) almost scorch'd to Death already, with one Sun, what will become of us, when that Sun shall have Children, and the heat encrease upon us with the family (*convitio permotus?*) Cicero *Clamorem causidicorum convitium vocat*, pro Archia Poeta Cap. 6. Edit. Græv. *Quæres à nobis, Grati, cur tantopere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi & animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, & aures convitio defessæ conquiescant.*

¶ COPIA. 1. Each Man according to his Ability contributed to the repairing of the Temple consum'd by Fire (*Pro copia quisque*) h. e. *prout res cujusque passa est.*

2. Next in degree to the Druids are the Nobility, who, when there is occasion, (*quum est usus*) and any War breaks out, as there did almost every Year before *Cæsar's* arrival, either Offensive or Defensive,



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five, have the direction of all Affairs; *each being attended by a number of Vassals and Dependents in proportion to his Estate and Quality*, the only mark of Grandeur amongst them (*atque eorum, ut quisque est genere, copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos, clientesque habet.*)

3. They seiz'd all their Houses, and maintain'd themselves the remaining part of the Winter, *with their Provisions* (*copiis.*)

¶ COPIOSUS. 1. Was Mummius *ever the wealthiest* after he had rais'd the wealthiest City in the World? He chose rather to adorn *Italy* with his spoils; than his own house (*Numquid copiosior?*)

¶ COR. 1. Their Funerals are very magnificent and sumptuous, *and all things, that they judge to have been delightful to them whilst living*, they cast into the Pile, even Animals; and formerly those Vassals and Clients, whom they held the dearest, were oblig'd to attend them to the other World (*omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur*) *cara nimirum.* Ter. Eun. 1. 2.

*Ego pol, quæ mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio,  
Neque me finxisse falsi quicquam, neque meo  
Cordi esse quenquam cariorem* (*hoc Phædria.*)

¶ CORPUS. 1. I think to continue here till I get well again. For *I have lost both Strength and Flesh.* But if I can throw off my disease, I shall easily, I hope, recover them (*Et vires Et corpus amisi.*) Lucretius Lib. 1. p. 29. Edit. Tan. Fab.

— *privata cibo natura animantum*

*Diffluit amittens corpus &c. contra ea, corpus facere, est pinguescere.* Phædr. 3. 8.

— — — — — *unde sic quæso nites?*

*Aut quæ cibo fecisti tantum corporis?*

¶ CORRIPIO. 1. He *retrench'd* the extravagant expences of Plays, and publick Sights, by lessening

ing



ing the Stipends of the Comedians, and reducing the number of Gladiators to a certainty (*Corripuit.*)

¶ CORROBORO. 1. As soon as ever *M. Terentius* had laid aside his *Prætexta*, and was come into the Forum, he join'd himself in friendship with me. And afterwards, *when he was grown a Man*, two reasons came in, that encreas'd my affection for him (*ut se corroboravit.*) Sic in Orat. pro Cælio: *cum is jam se corroboravisset, ac vir inter viros esset. Et in eadem: non modo hæc ætas, sed etiam corroborata, id est, non modo adolescentes, sed etiam viri.* P. Manutius.

¶ CORRUPTUS. 1. *Sardanapalus* was the last that reign'd over them, a Man more effeminate than a Woman (*corruptior.*)

¶ CRESCO. 1. If I had a desire to accuse, I should accuse those rather, *by whom* I might advance my self (*ex quibus crescere.*)

¶ CRIMEN. 1. Having lost a considerable number of his Ships, he retir'd back again from whence he came, and dispatch'd an express to *Athens*, to let them know, that he could easily have taken *Samos*, had he not been deserted by *Dion* and *Iphicrates*. Upon this, they were impeach'd (*in crimen vocabantur.*)

2. It was thought fit, that a Day should be set, *Articles exhibited*, and the Offender (tho' every body was satisfied of his guilt, and detested the foulness of his Practices) not excluded however from the custom and common right of saying what he could, in justification of himself (*edi crimina.*)

3. O ye *Nereids*, and thou the Father of the *Nereids*, the loss of so fine a Lady will be matter of accusation against you (*vestrum crimen.*) Ovidius, *de amica navigante.*

¶ CUM.



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¶ CUM. 1. *Tubero*, on his arrival in *Africk*. found the Province commanded by *Accius Varus*; who, as we have already remark'd, having lost his Cohorts at *Auximum*, had immediately return'd into *Africa*, and without commission possess'd himself of the Government, which he found vacant (*invenit in provincia cum imperio Accium Varum.*)

2. The Enemy thought it high time to be marching; wherefore leaving two Auxiliary Cohorts for a Garrison at *Lerida*, they cross'd the *Sicoris* with all their Forces, and join'd the two Legions which they had sent over before (*omnibus copiis Sicorim &c.*) *Virg. Æn.* 9. 815.

*Tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis  
In fluvium dedit: ille suo cum gurgite flavo  
Accepit venientem, & mollibus extulit undis;  
Et lætum sociis abluta cæde remisit.*

*Ubi opus videri poterat, præpositionem omittit: rursum ubi nihil opus, ibi præpositionem adhibet.*

3. Look about you, and you'll see old Men, who are at this present time preparing themselves for places at Court, for Travelling, for Merchandising. But what is more scandalous, than an old Man beginning to live? (*cum maximè.*)

4. Not the murder of that Tyrant only, who by force of Arms oppress'd the City, which at this present time obeys him tho' dead; but the like untimely end of most other Tyrants, who have generally been attended by the same ill Fate, is a manifest Token that the hatred of the People is able to ruin the most absolute Authority (*paret quæ cum maximè mortuo.*) h. e. *quæ hoc ipso tempore quamvis extinctus sit tyrannus, mortuo tamen paret*, hoc est, *Antonio & ejus satellitibus, qui Cæsaris acta confirmant, & ne rescindantur, neve libertas oppressa instauretur, impediunt.* *Cic. de harusp. responsis:*



sponsis : *antiqua negligimus : etiamne ea negligemus, quæ sunt cum maximè ?* Grævius.

Terent. Heaut. 4. 4. 35.

C. *Ita tu istæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas.*

Egon', *cui daturus non sim, ut ei despondeam ?*

S. *Credebam.* C. *Minime.* S. *Scite poterat fieri :*

*Et ego hoc, quia dudum tu tantopere jusseras,*

*Eò capi.* C. *Credo.* S. *Cæterum equidem istuc,*

*Chreme,*

*Equi bonique facio.* C. *Atqui cum maxime*

*volo te dare operam ut fiat, verum alia via.*

h. e. *Jussi, fateor, te fabricam aliquam ad Menedemum fingere, ut Clinicæ esset, quod amicæ daret, & etiam nunc volo te operam dare ut fiat : verum heus tu, cave me admisceas. Is mihi commodior sensus videtur. Sed nullus pugno. Per me licet cum maxime pro maximopere accipias. Additur interdum nunc tanquam synonymum, ut Grævius etiam monet.*

5. My Father gone into the Country, say ye ?  
S. A great while ago. C. Prithce tell me true. S. I believe he is *at this present time* doing some work or other (*nunc cum maximè.*)

¶ CUMULO. 1. Some not content with the glory of their Ancestors, have adding something of their own to it : as *Scipio Africanus*, the Son of *Paulus*, crown'd his fame for military Exploits with *Eloquence* (*eloquentiâ cumulavit.*)

2 Many things have occur'd to make Death seasonable for me : no new Acquisition could be made ; the duties of my Life *were fully and completely discharg'd* (*cumulata erant.*)

3. If every thing be happy, which wants nothing, and which in it's own kind is *perfect*, and *accomplish'd to the highest* ; and this be the property of Virtue ; doubtless all virtuous Persons are happy (*expletum atque cumulatum est.*)

¶ CUMU-



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¶ CUMULUS. 1. Death is desireable, whilst a Man is in a prosperous State. For *the crowning and completion* of Goods cannot be so pleasant, as the Diminution is grievous (*cumulus.*)

¶ CUPIDE. 1. *Cæsar* being appointed by lot to try *Rabirius*, *shew'd so much Partiality in condemning him*, that when he appeal'd to the People, nothing was of so much service to him, as the severity and rigor of his Judge (*eum tam cupidè condemnavit.*) Cicero pro L. Flacco, Cap. 5. Edit. Græv. *Qui autem dicit testimonium ex nostris hominibus, ut se ipse sustentat ! ut omnia verba moderatur ! ut timet, ut quid cupidè, ne quid iracunde, ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat ! Eadem est & cupiditatis notio.* Idem pro Fonteio, Cap. 9. *Recordamini, judices, quantopere laborare soleatis, non modo quid dicatis pro testimonio, sed etiam quibus verbis utamini, ne quod minus moderate positum, ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum esse videatur. Vultu denique laboratis, nequa significari possit suspicio cupiditatis : (h. e. pravi favoris : partium studii.)*

¶ CUPIDUS. 1. Who is there so eager and earnest in the contemplation and study of Nature, as that, if his Country should fall into danger, he would not immediately throw all aside, and run to its relief, with all possible speed ; even tho' he thought he could number the Stars, or take the just Dimensions of the whole World (*tam cupidus ?*)

2. In that Elysian Grove the harmless Swans feed, and the long-liv'd Phoenix, always a single Bird : there *Juno's* Peacock also contemplates her own Feathers : and the loving Pigeon bills the eager Male (*cupidus mas.*) Cupidus, *cum universa ferè verbi istius gente, Veneri tribuitur.* Lucretius Lib. 1. statim a principio,

—ita



————— *ita capta lepore,*  
*Illecebrisque tuis omnis natura animantum*  
*Te sequitur cupide, quo quamque inducere pergis.*  
*Denique per maria & montes, fluviosque rapaces,*  
*Frondisferasque domos avium, camposque virentes,*  
*Omnibus incutiens blandum per pectora amorem,*  
*Efficis, ut cupide generatim sæcla propagent.*

Idem in extremo quarto Libro :

————— *voluptatem præfagit multa cupido.*  
 Terent. Hec. 1. 2. 67.

*Credo ita videri tibi : nam nemo ad te venit,*  
*Nisi cupiens tui : ille invitus illam duxerat.*

Idem, Heaut. 2. 2. 126.

*Quendam misere offendi ibi militem,*  
*Ejus noctem orantem : hæc arte tractabat virum,*  
*Cupidum ut illius animum inopia accenderet.*

¶ CUPIO. 1. Forbear (*mitte*) entreating me :  
 any one of these Reasons puts me upon doing it :  
 either your self, or because the thing is true, or  
 because *I heartily wish well to Glycerium upon her*  
*own account (ipsi cupio.)*

¶ CURATIO. 1. To light and inconsiderable  
 Diseases, Physicians apply easy and gentle Reme-  
 dies ; but in desperate Cases, they are forc'd *to*  
*use desperate Cures (curationes adhibere.)*

2. You say he is reckon'd a good Physician :  
 but in troth, I do not like his *methods of Practice*  
*(curationes.)*

3. Is there no *course of Cure for Souls* ? What  
 is it, because the maladies of the Soul are less hurt-  
 ful, than those of the Body ? (*curatio animorum.*)

4. Rascal, don't I know you ? Out of my sight  
 Sirrah. *What have you to do to meddle in this mat-*  
*ter, Varlet (quid tibi hanc curatio est rem ?) Ita*  
*hanc rem tactio apud Plautum. Domum reditio*  
*apud Cæsarem.*

¶ CURO.



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¶ CURO. 1. All sick Persons, that suffer *themselves to be practis'd upon*, do not immediately do well again : Souls on the contrary, which are willing to be restor'd to their Health, and follow the prescription of the Wise, undoubtedly recover (*se curari.*)

2. Some Wounds we see grow worse *by being dress'd* (*curando.*)

————— *uritque videndo*

*Fæmina.* Virg. Georg. 3. 215. h. e. *dum videtur.*

3. C. Manlius he orders *to take care* in the right Wing, and one *Fæsulæ* in the left (*curare*) *res nimirum.* Vide ADMINISTRO.

¶ CURSUS. 1. Timber also is highly useful for making Ships ; *By whose Voyages* we are, from every part, supplied with all conveniences for Life (*quorum cursibus.*) Virg. Æn. 3. 260.

*Tendunt vela noti : fugimus spumantibus undis,  
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.*

Idem, Æn. 9. 90. Berecinthia ad Jovem :

*Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem,  
Neu cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti  
Vincantur :* —————

*Æneæ Naves dicit.* Phædr. 4. 21.

*Hoc genere quæstus postquam locuples factus est,  
Venire in patriam voluit cursu pelagio.*

*Venire, pro abire, proficisci, &c.*

D.

DAMNOSUS. 1. Nero was in no one thing more *expensive and profuse*, than in building (*damnosior.*) *damnosus est, qui suis facultatibus damnum affert.* Plaut. Pseud. 1. 5. 1. *Si de damnosis aut de amatoribus Dictator fiat nunc Athenis Atticis, nemo antecedit filio, credo, meo.*

¶ DE.



¶ DE. 1. Before the third Watch was ended, he goes aboard the Ship, and escapes (*De tertia vigilia.*) Sic, de die, de nocte, pro ante diem, ante noctem exactam.

2. The Magi wanted not Courage to defend themselves, and with their Swords dispatch'd two of the Conspirators (*duos de conjuratis.*) Pro quo recentiores è, ex &c. de rarius usurpant.

¶ DEBEO. 1. There is no Debtor without a Creditor. Some one must give, that some one may receive (*dare debet.*) Lucretius Lib. 4. p. 99. Edit. Tan. Fab.

— Quasi multa brevi spatio summittere debet  
Lumina Sol, ut perpetuo sint omnia plena :  
Sic a rebus item simili ratione necesse est  
Temporis in puncto rerum simulacra ferantur  
Multa modis multis in cunctas undique partes.

Sic idem centies.

2. Whoever duly weighs the folly of those things, cannot but have a Veneration for Epicurus (*debeat.*)

3. Since you see that no pain can deter some Men from the Prosecution, and acquiring of what they propose to themselves : you must in reason conclude that Pain is either no Evil, or so small an one, that 'tis overwhelm'd by Gallantry, so as not to appear at all (*debeas existimare.*) h. e. si recte judicas, non potes non existimare.

4. We cannot in reason think it a difficult thing, to render our Fidelity, our Equity and Patience, manifest to all fit and proper Judges of things (*Nobis difficile non debet esse.*)

5. After the performing so glorious an Action as this, you'll be oblig'd to do nothing that is mean and little, not so much as to think of, much less to do any thing but what is great and sublime (*debebitis.*)

H

6. Tho'



6. Tho' you may chance to withstand any of these Arguments, single ; yet, take them laid and bound up all together, and *they must needs* surely have effect upon you (*debebunt.*)

7. You shall wage War at the age, and under the auspicious influence of your Father : and you shall conquer at the age, and under the auspicious influence of your Father. *Such a beginning of Soldiery, such a freshmanship in Arms, is expected from you as a Debt, under so great a General (Tale rudimentum debes) civibus nimirum tuis, sive eorum (ut ita dicam) expectationi.*

8. If a Man has done us an Injury in a Passion, let us give him time to consider what he has done. He'll reprove himself. *In short let him be indebted to us for an amends.* There is no reason, why we should set even with him immediately (*Denique debeat penas.*) *Ita Græci ἐξλισκάνειν τιμωρίαν.*

¶ DECEDO. 1. This anger will go off soon : tho' he has reason enough to be angry (*decedet*) *tanquam febris æstus.*

2. After he had abstain'd from eating two Days, his Fever all of a sudden *left him*, and his Distemper began to abate (*decessit.*) Lucretius Lib. 2. p. 33. Edit. Tan. Fab.

*Nec calidæ citius decedunt corpore febres,  
Textilibus si in picturis, ostroque rubenti  
Jactaris, quam si plebeia in veste cubandum est.*  
Idem est Virgilio *Cessit.* Æn. 6. 102. De Phœbi Sacerdote :

*Ut primum cessit furor, & rabida ora quierunt,  
Incipit Æneas Heros.*

As soon as 'twas gone off.

3. Before Carthage was destroy'd : the fear of an Enemy kept the Senate and People of Rome in good order. But when *that dread was gone off*  
from



from their Minds, wantonness, and pride, the usual attendants of Prosperity, invaded the City (*formido illa mentibus decessit.*)

4. To let go something of our strict and just right, upon certain occasions, is not only generous, but advantageous (*Paululum de jure suo decedere.*) Idem est apud Terentium concedere. Ad. 2. 2.

Sy. *Pecuniam in loco negligere, maxumum interdum est lucrum. Hui!*

*Metuisti, si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Atque adolescenti esses morigeratus, hominum homo stultissime:*

—— *Ne non tibi istuc facneraret?*

5. Tiberius Cæsar always paid that respect to the Senators, as to rise up to them in the Senate, and give them the way, when he met them in the Street (*decederet.*) *Eleganti translatione* Horat. od. 6. Lib. 2.

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes*

*Angulus ridet; ubi non Hymetto*

*Mella decedunt, viridique certat*

*Bacca Venafro.*

6. To the Druids belong the care of Divine Things, of private and publick Sacrifices, with the interpretation of their Religion: great numbers of Youth come to be instructed by them, and they are held in mighty Admiration among their Country-men, who submit all differences to their Arbitration. Let the Offence be of what nature soever, if any Person be kill'd, if the Controversy relate to Titles of Land, or the extent of Confines, these are the Judges, whose Sentence must decide the matter. These are they, that pronounce Rewards and Punishments; and *whoever refuses to abide their Decree* (*si quis eorum decreto non stetit,*) they excommunicate him, which is the greatest



Penalty that can be inflicted amongst them. They who lie under the condemnation of this Sentence, are reckon'd in the number of the Impious; *all People get out of their way*, and avoid their Company as contagious: they are not permitted to commence a suit, have no Respect paid them, nor are suffer'd to discharge any Office in the Common-wealth (*iis omnes decedunt*) *non honoris causa, ut supra.*

7. Pompey, when he was come to *Rhodes*, in his return from his Government of Syria, had a desire to hear *Posidonius* read (*decedens ex Syria.*) *Decedere dicebantur magistratus, cum, relictis provinciis, domum redibant.*

¶ DECERNO. 1. They were in a few Days to engage at Sea. Callistratus was overpower'd in number: therefore Stratagem was to supply the place of strength (*classe erant decreturi.*)

¶ DECOQUO. 1. Under the *Cæsars*, the Roman People grew old as it were, and wasted (*decoxit*) *se nempe, suas vires. Tralatio sumpta est a liquidis, quæ decoctione in minus rediguntur, tandemque omnino pereunt, nullaque sunt.*

2. The young Man ruin'd his Fortune in a very little time by Dice-playing (*decoxit.*)

3. I would have a young Orator more copious, and luxuriant, than is fit: Years will wear off much of that (*decoquent.*)

¶ DEDUCO. 1. He repair'd the ruined Cities, and demolish'd Temples: He erected anew the several States upon their old Laws and Liberties; so that he might rather be taken for the Founder of those Cities, than they who had at first planted them (*qui initio deduxerant.*)

2. Fifty Talents for his Ransom were no sooner paid, and he set on shore, than he put to Sea again



again in pursuit of the Privateers; whom he took and executed, as he had often threatned them in Raillery, whilst he was yet their Prisoner (*deducta classe persequeretur*) *nimirum, ex portu, de littore.*  
Virg. Æn. 4. 397.

*Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, & littore celsas  
Deducunt toto navis.*

¶ DEFENDO. 1. There are two sorts of Injury: the one of those that actually do an Injury to an other; the other of those that do not ward off the Injury that is doing, if they are able (*defendunt.*)  
Virg. Eclog. 7. 45.

*Muscosi fontes, & somno mollior herba,  
Et quæ vos rara viridis tegit arbutus umbra,  
Solstitium pecori defendite.*

2. A Testudo, sixty Foot in length, was carried before, for levelling the Ground, *built of very strong Timber (ex fortissimis lignis,)* and fortify'd with all Materials necessary to defend it from the casting of Fire and Stones (*omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus & lapides defendi possent.*)

3. Here some Philosophers cry out, that this Story of Gyges is meer Fiction: as tho' Plato should maintain that it was true, or could be so (*defendat.*)

¶ DEFERO. 1. M. Cato had frequently protested and sworn, *he would immediately impeach him,* upon his laying down the command of the Army (*delaturum se nomen ejus.*)

2. Some one maliciously officious carried these words to the Ears of jealous Procris (*detulit.*) *Vox indici propria.*

3. Schismas, Dion's eldest Son, went over to King Artaxerxes, and inform'd him of his Father's Revolting (*de defectione &c. detulit.*)



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¶ DEFINIO. 1. *Cæsar* thought these Conditions very unequal; that he should be oblig'd to leave *Rimini*, and return to his Government; whilst *Pompey* held Provinces, and Legions which were none of his own: that he should dismiss his Army, whilst the other was raising new Forces; and only promis'd to go to his Government, *without fixing a Day for his Departure*: an Evasion which would have clear'd him from breach of Faith, tho' he went not thither, till *Cæsar's* Commission was expir'd (*neque, ante quem diem iturus sit, definire.*)

2. A certain number also is fixt: every Canton finds an hundred (*Definitur &c.*)

¶ DEFLAGRO. 1. At length *Alphenus Varus*, the heat of the Sedition cooling by degrees, had this politick fetch to compose and reduce them to order. He gave strict charge to the Centurions, that no Rounds should be gone, nor Watch set: whereupon the Soldiers, missing the usual Signals by sound of Trumpet, presently stood amaz'd, and looking upon one another with Fear and Confusion, as Men that must be lost, when all Discipline and Care of them was given over, they first expressed their concern by an universal silence, then by remorse, and at last with Tears and earnest Entreaties begg'd pardon for so heinous an Offence (*deflagrare: paulatim seditione.*)

¶ DEFUNGOR. 1. *I wish an end were but made in this*: But that excessive licence, that *Mitio* allows him, will doubtless have some dismal issue (*Utinam hoc sit modo defunctum*) *id est, finitum, ut non pejora committat.* Donatus.

2. After so much pains taken, and when we are just come to the end of the Work, shall we leave off, and begin afresh the next Summer? How much better



better is it to press on now, and persevere, and so rid our Hands, and get clear of all the Care at once (*defungi.*)

3. Aftyages thinking that his Dream was fulfill'd, and that all danger from it was over, own'd his Grandson Cyrus (*quum defunctus sibi somnia videretur.*)

¶ DEJICIO. 1. We have quench'd those Brands, which were almost put to, and laid about the Temples, Oratories, Houses, and Battlements of the whole City. We too have blunted their Swords drawn against the State, and have warded off the Points of them from your Throats (*mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris dejecimus.*) Idem Lib. 5. in Verr. *Hac se commemoratione civitatis, omnia verbera depulsurum, cruciatumque a corpore dejecturum arbitrabatur.*

¶ DEINDE. 1. Begin now after such things as these, to wonder why so few undertake your Cause. In expectation of what from you? Honours? Those you give to your Enemies, not to the Defenders of your Rights (*Incipite deinde.*)

¶ DELECTUS. 1. 'Tis our Duty to pay a Respect to old Age: to yield to those that are in Office: to make a Distinction between a Citizen, and a Stranger (*habere delectum civis &c.*)

2. We are to make a distinction between Kindnesses. Nor is there any Question, but we are there bound to make the most ample returns, where our Obligations are the greatest (*Beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi.*)

¶ DELEGO. 1. I beg of you, not to condemn me of Arrogance, for putting off to another the trouble of writing an account of the City-affairs (*quod laborem delegavi*) *mibi a te legatum, & impositum.* Nam ut P. Manutius cum Grævio docent, delegare



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*est, non simpliciter aliquid alicui mandare, sed id mandare, quod is qui mandat, facere ipse debebat: suum pensum, munus, officium, suas partes alii committere.*

2. *They commit the care of household Affairs and Tillage to Women and old Men, and to the weakest of their Family (delegant.)*

3. *Jupiter intreats ye by me, to order the Guards to inspect the Theatre, and if they find any suborn'd to clap an Actor, to take away their Cloaks (delegatos.)*

¶ DELIBERO. 1. *He made ample Demonstrations, how fully he was resolv'd to make the same returns of Friendship and good Offices (quam sibi deliberatum fuerat.)*

2. *When I was a Boy, Cn. Aufidius, tho' blind, gave his Vote in the Senate, nor was wanting to his Friends, that came for advice (deliberantibus.)*

¶ DELIBO. 1. *Pythagoras was of Opinion, that our Souls were a Portion taken, and drawn off from the Spirit of God (haustas, delibatasque.) Delibatum dicitur, quod ab alio sumitur & propagatur sine illius læsione, ut lumen a lumine accenditur. J. F. Gronov.*

¶ DEMITTO. 1. *I desire you would advise me what I should do, or how I should behave myself; whether I should engage my self deep in the Cause (demittamne me penitus in.) Cic. L. 9. Ep. 1. Videbar mihi, cum me in res turbulentissimas demissem, præceptis illorum non satis paruisse,*

¶ DEMO. 1. *Embassadors came to Rome from the Volsci, complaining of Injury receiv'd, in such manner, that if it were redressed, they seem'd willing to continue in League and Amity (si demeretur ea.)*

¶ DEMUM



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.* III

¶ DEMUM. 1. *That Man* was mad, *when he was Consul, and not before*: this Man, before he stood for the Consulship, and all the while he was standing for it (*Ille consul demum.*)

¶ DENUNTIO. 1. I freely decreed you a Supplication, nor shall I for the time to come be wanting either to your Reputation, or Dignity. And that your Friends may know, that I am so affected to you; I desire you to acquaint them of it by Letters; that, if there should be any occasion, they make no scruple to send for me upon their own authority (*mibi jure suo denuntiare*) h. e. *me arcessere, advocare, jubere, rogare præsto esse.* Grævius.

¶ DEPONO. 1. In some Cases *things given in trust* (*Deposita*) ought not to be restor'd. If a Man in his Wits *entrusts you with* his Sword, and demands it again when he is beside himself; 'tis your Duty not to give it him again, and an Error to do it (*apud te deposuerit.*) Ovidius eleganter de irata Cerere:

————— *arvaque jussit*  
*Fallere depositum; h. e. semina sibi concredita non reddere*: to break their Trust.

¶ DEPOSICO. 1. All hum'd, and with ardent Zeal demand the impious Wretch (*deposcunt*) sc. *ad pœnam.* Ita, *morti deposcere*, apud Tac.

¶ DEPRAVO. 1. Husbandmen take Care not only of the streight and tall Trees, but apply props to those also, which any accident *has made crooked* (*depravavit.*)

¶ DEPRECOR. 1. *Darius*, after he was fled to Babylon, *begs of Alexander* by a Letter, to give him leave to redeem his Captives, offering a vast sum of Money for their Ransom (*Alexandrum deprecatur*) *compositum pro simplici.*

2. Pro-



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2. Prostrating themselves at the Knees of *Alexander*, they sue not for Life, but a respite from Death, so long till they had interr'd the Body of Darius (*non mortem, sed dilationem mortis deprecantur*) h. e. *non orant ne sibi mors afferatur: Sed ut dilatio mortis sibi concedatur. Potest observari, istud deprecantur in diversa significatione sumptum esse.* Tan. Faber.

¶ DEPRIMO. 1. If Sea and Land were put in the opposite Scale against Virtue, Virtue would weigh them down (*deprimat.*)

¶ DEPUTO. 1. On my Conscience this Master of mine sets my Labour down at a low rate; he would not else have sent me for nothing at all, to a place where I have loiter'd away a whole Day (*parvi pretii esse deputat.*)

¶ DERELICTUS. 1. You have got a party of lewd Persons, entirely lost not only in their Fortunes, but also in their Hopes (*ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam &c. derelictis.*)

¶ DESCENDO. 2. The next Office he appear'd for, was that of High-Priest, for which he treated and bribed at so extravagant a rate, that considering with himself, how much it had run him in debt, he is reported to have assur'd his Mother, *the Morning he went to the Election*, that he would never return again, if he miss'd it (*cum mane ad comitia descenderet.*)

2. 'Twould have pleas'd you mightily, to have seen how he look'd when he was repuls'd. Yet with what hope, with how much confidence did he go to the Election (*descenderat*) in *Campum Martium*, *ubi comitia creandis magistratibus habebantur.* Hor. Od. 3. 1.

*Est ut viro vir latius ordinet  
Arbusta sulcis: hic generosior  
Descendat in Campum petitor.*

3. Bo-



3. Because most of the Nobles liv'd upon Hills, and the Forums were low ; they were said at Rome *descendere*, when they came abroad : tho' they did not dwell in the highest parts of the City.

¶ DESCRIBO. 1. By the Law Civil, all things are the Kings, and those things, the universal Possession of which belongs to the King, *are divided amongst particular Owners (in singulos dominos descripta sunt) h. e. distributa.* Describere est per certos quasi limites partiri, & in suum quidque locum digerere. Cicero, Rhet. 1. In præsentia tantummodò numeros & modos & partes argumentandi confuse & permixtè disperfimus : post descriptè & electè in genus quodque causæ digeremus. Hinc apud Horatium, Art. Poet. v. 87.

*Descriptas servare vices, operumque colores,*

*Cur ego, si nequeo, ignoroque, Poeta salutor ?*

*Descriptas vices servare, est partes, sive personas cuique attributas, sive mandatas, tueri.* Idem, Od. 13. Lib. 2.

*Sedesque descriptas priorum, h. e. piis tributas.*

2. Numa Pompilius mark'd out and divided the Year into twelve Months (*descripsit.*)

3. The Slaves have not their particular Offices assign'd them, as with us (*servis descripta sunt.*)

4. The proper Office of a Magistrate is, to consider, that he doth in his Person represent the whole City, and is accordingly bound to maintain the Credit and Dignity of the same, to preserve Laws, to set out and assign to every Man his due Rights ; remembering that those things are committed to his Trust (*jura describere.*)

5. You divided Italy into Posts : you appointed every one which way he should march : you selected whom to leave at Rome, and whom to carry with your self : you set out the several Parts, at  
which



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*which the City was to be fir'd (descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia.)*

6. These four general Virtues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, tho' they have a mutual connexion and dependance on one another, have nevertheless certain peculiar Duties arising from each. For example, from Prudence, *which we set in the first place*, arises the Duty of seeking, contemplating, and finding out of Truth (*quæ prima descripta est.*)

¶ DESCRIPTIO. 1. Every Action ought to be free, as from Rashness on the one hand, so from Carelessness on the other: nor ought we to do any thing, for which we can't give a sufficient Reason. For this is in a manner *the definition of Duty (descriptio officii.)*

2. The end of a House is use, to which *the draught or contrivance in Building* is to be suited (*ædificandi descriptio.*)

¶ DESIDEO. 1. Our Discipline falling and giving way by degrees, our manners *sunk down as it it were at first with a gentle motion*: then they slid more and more; shortly after they began to tumble headlong; 'till we were come to these times, in which we can neither bear our Distempers, nor their Cures (*velut defederunt primò.*)

2. *Mitbridates* laying waste the adjacent Countries; *Cæsar*, that he might not seem *to sit idle and unconcern'd* in that exigence of *Roman Allies*, turn'd his Course from *Rhodes*, whither he was bound, to *Asia*; where raising Forces, he drove his Deputy-Lieutenant out of the Province, and confirm'd several Cities in their Obedience, which were ready to revolt (*desidere.*)

¶ DESIDERIUM. 1. When the *Lacedomonians* had proclaim'd War against the *Athenians*, *immediately*



diately Miltiades was mist. Therefore after the fifth Year of his banishment, he was call'd back again into his Country *Miltiadis desiderium consecutum est.*)

2. The delight of all Food is in the Appetite, and not in satiety (*in desiderio.*)

¶ DESIDERO. 1. When Envy had so far work'd Fabius out of the affections of his Citizens, that they would not chuse him General, but supply'd that trust with a very unskilful Commander, whose imprudence led their Forces into such Streights, that they were inclos'd by their Enemies, and now near ruin; Fabius his good Conduct began to be missed (*desiderari.*)

2. These Preparations, he said, could not be made, to reduce, or guard the Provinces of Spain, which having long enjoy'd a Peace, had no occasion for any Aid. All those things must be intended for his Destruction (*nullum auxilium desiderarint.*) Nepos. Att. Cap. 13. *Usus est familia, si utilitate judicandum est, optima, si forma, vix mediocri. Namque in ea erant pueri literatissimi, anagnostæ optimi, & plurimi librarii, ut ne pedisequus quidem quisquam esset, qui non utrumque horum pulchre facere posset. Pari modo artifices ceteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat (requires) apprime boni. Apprima, Virgilius Græco more, Georg. 2. 131. de malo medico :*

*Ipsa ingens arbos, faciemque simillima lauro :  
Et si non alium late jactaret odorem,  
Laurus erat : folia haud ullis labentia ventis :  
Flos apprima tenax : animas & olentia Medi  
Ora foveant illo, & senibus medicantur anhelis.*

Nepos, Att. Cap. 16. *Quæ qui legat (Ciceronis epistolarum volumina ad Atticum dicit) non multum desideret (want) historiam contextam eorum temporum :  
sic*



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*fic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis ducunt ac mutationibus Reipub. perscripta sunt, ut nihil in his non appareat; & facile existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem. Non enim Cicero ea solum, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit, sed etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit ut vates.*

3. You shall hardly find any Man that, when he has gone thro' Labours and Difficulties, does not expect Glory as a reward for his Atchievements (*desiderat?*) Phædrus 1. 9.

*Qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat,  
Bis peccat: primum quoniam indignos adjuvat:  
Impune abire deinde quia jam non potest.*

4. That Day we lost 200 Archers, a few Cavalry, and Slaves, with a small part of our Baggage (*Desiderati sunt eo die.*)

¶ DEPONO. 1. They send Messengers into all parts, and order the States to quit their Towns, and carry their Wives and Children, with all they have, and lodge them in the Woods (*in silvas deponerent.*)

¶ DESIGNO. 1. Oh what times! What a World do we live in! All this the Senate understands, the Consul sees: yet this Fellow lives: lives? yes, and comes into the house, is present at the public Council: *sets down and marks out with his Eye every one of us for slaughter.* Mean while, we, courageous Men, think we have discharg'd our duty to the State, if we can but shift his Weapons and fury (*notat & designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum.*) *Pulchrè ad hunc locum venustissimus Muretus. Videt hic multos improbos, & sibi consiliorum societate conjunctos. Videt multis partibus plures bonos, ac fortes cives, & amantes reipublicæ; distinguit igitur olios ab aliis obtutu: & nostrum,*  
qui



*qui remp. salvam cupimus, unumquemque oculis designat ad cædem: non secus atque ii, qui sacrificare cogitant, designare oculis solent è toto grege pecudes ad sacrificia destinatas.*

2. Can a Common-wealth be thought *model'd* according to reason, where there are no rewards for honest Actions, nor Punishments for Transgressions (*ratione designata?*)

¶ DESINO. 1. Being grown exceeding old, *be* left off the Fencing-Trade, and liv'd in the Country (*desiit.*) Terent. Heaut. 2. 2.

*Ubi dicimus rediisse te, & rogare uti  
Veniret ad te, mulier telam desinit  
Continuo, & lacrymis opplet os totum sibi, ut  
Facile scires desiderio id fieri tuo.*

¶ DESPERO. 1. Upon the thronging of many subtle refin'd things into his Head, and not being able to determin which of them should be the truest, *be* despair'd of finding out any Truth (*desperavit omnem veritatem.*)

¶ DESTINO. 1. If this is well fix'd and implant-ed in all your Minds, again I say, the Day is yours (*benè fixum, destinatumque.*)

¶ DESUM. 1. I'll sing of the flight of the Parthians, and the brave pursuit of the Romans. O that my Expressions may not fall short of your Courage (*ne desint!*)

¶ DETERIOR. 1. He made such an advantageous choice of the Ground, that his Horse, wherein lay his strength, might bear the Attaque of the Enemy, and not his Infantry, *in which he was weak* (*quo erat deterior.*)

2. Ariovistus made answer, That the *Ædui* were lawfully become his Tributaries by the decision of War. That *Cæsar* did him great wrong, in lessening his Tributes by his arrival (*qui suo adventu*



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*adventu vestigalia sibi deteriora faceret.*) Horatius  
Sat. 5. Lib. 1.

—————*donasset jamne Catenam*  
*Ex voto Laribus, quærebat. Scriba quod esset,*  
*Deterius nibilo dominæ jus esse, ———*  
h. e. *cum nibilo minus libertum esse.* Idem, Sat. 12.  
ejusdem libri :

—————*doliturus, si placeant spe*  
*Deterius nostra, h. e. minus.*

¶ DETERREO. 1. No mortal creature *shall*  
*make me think otherwise*, but that she is in the  
House (*me deterruerit*) h. e. *in aliam sententiam*  
*perduxerit. Mibi nemo hoc persuaserit. Deterrere*  
*sæpe est sine ullius terroris & minarum respectu de-*  
*hortari, dissuadere, rationibus compellere & perducere*  
*ne quid facias.* Grævius.

2. I besought Claudia your Wife, and Mucia  
your Sister, *that they would dissuade and divert him*  
*from doing me that injury (ut eum &c. deterrerent.)*  
Terent. Heaut. 1. 1.

*Vel me monere hoc, vel percontari puta ;*  
*Rectum est ? ego ut faciam : non est ? te ut de-*  
*terream.*

3. All the good or adverse Fortune which hap-  
pen'd to the antient Republique of the Romans,  
has already been related by great Authors. Neither  
were there wanting famous Wits to transfer the  
actions of Augustus to future Ages, till they were  
*diverted by the growth and spreading of Flattery (gli-*  
*sciente adulatione deterrerentur)* h. e. (*ut optime, sicut*  
*omnia, explicat F. Gronovius)* *scribendi animum di-*  
*mitterent, historiæ condendæ studium abjicerent atque*  
*deponerent, alii ob metum, partim ob stomachi fastidium.*

4. If love were natural, all would be in love,  
and be always so ; nor would shame bring off one,  
Consideration another, Satiety a third (*deterreret.*)

¶ DE-



¶ DETESTOR. 1. What our Friend *Posidonius* has said in the fifth Book of the nature of the Gods, seems no way improbable, viz. That *Epicurus* did not believe there were any Gods at all: and that whatever he said of them, was to remove and keep off Clamour (*invidiæ detestandæ gratia dixisse.*) h. e. *avertendæ, prohibendæ.* Cic. O *Dii immortales, avertite & detestamini quæso hoc omen.* Idem, Cat. 1. Cap. 11. Edit. Græv. *Nunc ut à me, P. C. quandam prope justam patriæ querimoniam detester ac deprecer, percipite, quæso, diligenter, quæ dicam, & ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate.*

¶ DETRIMENTUM. 1. I am glad of this upon my Son's account: for as for your part, do what you will, you can lose nothing, nor be a whit the worse (*de te quidem nihil detrimenti fieri potest*) h. e. *quantumcunque peccaveris, nihil de pudore derogatur: eadem es quæ fuisti, quia peior fieri non potes.* Donatus.

¶ DICO. 1. As we affirm (*dicimus*) some things seem profitable, which are not so: so they affirm some things seem honest, which are not so. Ov. Met. 5. 41.

*Tum vero indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras:*

*Telaque conjiciunt, & sunt, qui Cephea dicunt*

*Cum genero debere mori:*

Maintain that *Cepheus*, &c.

2. First I would know why, upon a point that you told us was in itself clear to a Degree of not needing much to be said upon it; so evident, as that all Men were convinc'd of it; why upon this very point, I say, you were so large. Because (reply'd *Balbus*) I have many a time observ'd you yourself, when pleading in the Forum (*cum in foro diceres*) to load the Judge with all the Arguments you could think of, if so be the cause would allow you the Liberty (*eam facultatem*: Now the



same thing Philosophers do. Wherefore you had even as well have ask'd, why *I look upon you with both Eyes* (*te duobus contuear,*) rather than with one, when I may attain the same end with either of them.

3. When you deny any thing to be better than the World; *what do you mean by better* (*quid dicis melius?*) If fairer; I grant it: If, more apt for our convenience, I allow that too: *But if you mean this* (*sin autem id dicis,*) that nothing is more wise, I do by no means agree to it. Nothing in nature is better than the World. No nor in the Earth, truly, than our City. But is this City therefore indued with Reason, Cogitation, Prudence? Virg. 6. 160.

*Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant :*

*Quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humanum*

*Diceret.*

4. There is no Day appointed for the returning of a Kindness, as there is for Money lent (*dicatur.*) h. e. *præstituitur.* Ter. And. 1. 1. 75.

*Placuit ; despondi : hic nuptiis dictus est dies.*

5. 'Twas the talk of the Town, *that*, if *Cæsar* return'd as a private Man, without the character of a General, *he would be oblig'd to stand his Trial*, like *Milo*, with a Guard of arm'd Men about him, (*fore ut causam diceret.*)

6. 'Tis abominable to struggle against the authority of the Senate. The Tribunes shall either do what the Senate thinks good, or if they persist in their Contumacy, *I will immediately nominate a Dictator*, to force them to lay down their Office (*dicam.*)

¶ DICTUM. 1. *Labeo Segulius* tells me, that *Cæsar* complain'd of you for nothing at all, *but a sharp*



sharp saying, that he told him you said (*dictum*) h. e. *dictum*.)

¶ DICTIO. 1. The Day being appointed for his Trial, he got together from all parts, and brought to the Court, all his Slaves, to the number of ten thousand (*causæ dictionis*.) *Causam dicit is, qui criminibus sibi illatis respondere cogitur.*

¶ DIES. 1. What is more laudable than this Custom, of nicely examining the Actions of the whole Day? How quiet, pleasing, and free is our Sleep after such a Scrutiny? (*excutiendi totum diem*) h. e. *omnia diei acta, omnia diei dicta factaque.*

2. Having laid down the disputes of three Days, the disputes of the fourth Day are comprehended in this Book (*quartus dies*.)

3. Time eats out and consumes Fictions, but establishes the Dictates of nature (*Dies*) Heaut. 3. 1.

M. *Aut ego profecto ingenio egregio ad miseras  
Natus sum, aut illud falsum est, quod vulgo audio  
Dici, diem adimere ægritudinem hominibus:  
Nam mihi quidem quotidie augescit magis  
De filio ægritudo; & quanto diutius  
Abest, magis cupio tanto, & magis desidero.*

4. For these great Actions, Country-men, I require of you no reward of Virtue, nor badge of Honour, nor monument of Praise, besides the everlasting memory of this Day. I would have deposited (*condi*) and erected in your Bosoms, all my Triumphs, all ornaments of Honour, monuments of Glory, badges of Praise. No dumb thing can take with me, nothing silent; in a Word nothing of that nature, which men of no great merit may attain. In your Memory, Country-men, shall our Actions be cherish'd, in your Discourses shall they grow up, in the records of History (*litterarium monumentis*) shall they come to Age and full Strength:



and I judge that the same length of time, which I hope will be eternal, is propagated both to the preservation of this City, and to the memory of my Consulship: and that at one time in this State were two Citizens, the one whereof bounded the extent of your Empire, not by the Terrestrial but the Celestial Regions: the other preserv'd the Mansion and Seat of the same Empire (*eandemque diem intelligo, quam spero æternum fore, & ad salutem urbis, & ad memoriam consulatus mei propagatam esse*) h. e. fore, ut propagetur. *Haud insolens loquendi genus.*

5. He gave orders for building twelve Gallies at Arles, which were fitted out, and equipp'd with all things necessary, and brought to Marseilles, within thirty Days after the Timber was fell'd (*triginta diebus, à qua die materia cæsa est*) Cæsar. Bell. Gall. Lib. i. Cap. 16. *Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, & diem instare, quo die militibus frumentum metiri oporteret &c.*

6. The Wolf has been always accustomed to snatch and be gone: you to fly out of sight with a nimble spring. Where shall I look for ye, when the Day is come (*dies advenerit?*) *Solutionis nempe.*

7. Nature lent us the use of Life, like a Sum of Money, without any Day prefixt for Payment. What reason therefore have you to murmur, if she calls in her own when she pleases? (*nulla præstituta die.*)

8. As soon as ever they rise from sleep, which they generally carry on till Mid-day, they bathe (*in diem extrahunt*) *multum scilicet.*

¶ DIGNITAS. 1. Since there are two sorts of Beauty, the one a charming Sweetness, the other a majestick Comeliness; that we ought to think proper to the Women; this, to the Men (*dignitas.*)

¶ DIGNUS. 1. If Nævius shall be able to do  
what



what he lists, and shall list to do what is unlawful, what's to be done? What God is to be call'd upon? What Man's Protection is to be implor'd? What complaint lastly, *what suitable expression of grief* can be found in so great a Calamity? 'Tis a wretched thing to be turn'd out of one's Fortunes: more wretched, wrongfully. 'Tis a bitter thing to be circumvented by any body: more bitter, by a Relation. 'Tis calamitous to be outed of one's Estate: more calamitous, with disgrace. 'Tis a dismal thing to be stab'd by a Man of bravery and honour: more dismal, by one, whose voice has been prostitute in the cryer's Trade (*qui moror dignus*) h. e. *tantæ calamitati par*.

¶ DIFFERO. I. The Wind, which was very high, *so dispersed* the Flames, that in an instant, the Mount, *Testudo*, Mantlers, Towers, Engines, all were seiz'd and consum'd before we knew what was the matter (*sic distulit*.) Teren. Heaut. Prol.

—— *quod rumores distulerunt malevoli.*

*Multas contaminasse Græcas, dum facit*

*Paucas Latinas: id factum esse hic non negat,*

*Neque se id pigere, & deinde facturum autumat.*

*Autumat est dicit. Vide FACILE, ubi exemplum hujus rei ex Catullo invenies.*

¶ DIFFICULTAS. I. I come to those Points now, which do not concern the private reproach of your Vices, *nor the straitness of your Family-Affairs*; but do more nearly relate to the well-being of the State, and the Life and safety of us all (*non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem*.)

¶ DIFFIDO. I. The Philosophy, which they receiv'd from the Greeks, *they despair'd* of being able to turn into commendable Latin (*diffidebant*.)

¶ DIFFLUO. I. The Rhine, when 'tis come near the Ocean, *runs of several different ways,*  
I 3 making



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making many and vast Islands, a great part of which are inhabited by brutish barbarous Nations; of which some there are, that are thought to live upon Fish and Bird's Eggs (*in plures diffluit partes.*)

¶ DIFFUNDO. 1. That there were Wine-Cellars at *Rome*, and that Wines *used to be tunned up* in the 633<sup>d</sup>. Year after the foundation of the City, appears by an undoubted proof of the Opimian Wine (*diffundi solita.*) Hor. Epist. 1. 5.

*Vina bibes, iterum Tauro, diffusa.*

¶ DILABOR. 1. From that time, such Discords arose, that Tyranny got the upper hand, the Nobles were banish'd, and the best constituted republick in the World *dissolv'd* (*dilaberetur.*)

2. *Hannibal* was confident, *that*, if his Forces knew against what Enemy they were drawn out to Fight, *they would fall off as soon as they heard the News* (*simul cum nuncio dilapsuras.*)

¶ DILIGENTER. 1. That sort of Bounty, which consists in doing Kindnesses by our Labour, and Industry, is more virtuous and creditable, than that other, by Money. Not but that sometimes a Man should give, nor is this sort of Bounty wholly to be rejected; nay, one ought oftentimes to distribute: *but this must be done with a choice, and distinction between Persons, and with moderation* (*sed diligenter, atque moderatè.*)

¶ DILIGENTIA. 1. *That is not Frugality*, but Avarice, for this reason because *Frugality* is a careful preserving of what is one's own, but Avarice is an injurious desire of what is another's (*non est ista diligentia.*) *Vide Indiligens.*

¶ DIMITTO. 1. *Cæsar's* opinion was generally dislik'd, and some of the Soldiers openly declar'd, *since he had let slip so glorious an opportunity*



nity of Conquest, they would decline an Engagement, when he should be dispos'd to it (*quoniam talis occasio victoriæ dimitteretur.*)

¶ DIRIGO. 1. Profit *should* always be measur'd by honesty, so that these two Words, tho' of a different sound, should be understood to be one and the same thing (*Honestate dirigenda est.*)

¶ DISCEDO. 1. There are several degrees of society and fellowship amongst Mankind; *for to take our leave of* that universal Society, that is between all Men in general, there is a nearer among those that are of the same Country, Nation, or Language. There is a closer yet among those, who are all of the same City (*ut enim discedatur ab.*)

2. When the Senate *was gone over to* Cato's opinion; the Consul orders the Triumvirs to get ready what was necessary for the execution of the Conspirators (*in Catonis sententiam discessit*) h. e. *in locum Catonis transiit; quo modo assensum suum significabant.* Huc alludit Horatius in illo, Sat. 1.

————— Hinc vos :

*Vos hinc mutatis discedite partibus.*

3. Of all the Civil Wars that ever were, none resembled this. It was not in Battle, nor by the hands of Enemies, that this Massacre was made; but by Men, who the same Day convers'd familiarly, and eat in common, and at Night were lodg'd together in one Bed. On the sudden *they divide into Parties*; nothing but outcries and bloodshed, and the cause of Enmity unknown to those who perish'd (*discedunt in partes.*)

4. *The Earth opening* by reason of some violent Showers, Gyges went down into the hollow of it, and found there lying a Brazen Horse, with a Door in his side (*Cum terra discessisset.*) Virg. Æn. 9. 18.



*Iri, decus cæli, quis te mihi nubibus ætæ  
Detulit in terras? unde hæc tam clara repente  
Tempestas? medium video discedere cælum,  
Palantesque polo stellas.*

¶ DISCIPLINA. 1. Some *Seëts of Philosophers* there are (*Disciplinæ*) which have given such accounts of Man's chief happiness, and misery, as destroy the very being of virtue and honesty. For he that makes any thing his chiefest good, wherein Justice or Virtue does not bear a part, and sets up profit, not honesty, for the measure of his Happiness; can never do the Offices of friendship, Justice, or Liberality. *These Seëts therefore subvert the very foundations of honesty (Hæ disciplinæ igitur.)* Teren. Eun. 2. 2.

Seëtari jussi :

*Si potis est, tanquam philosophorum habent disciplinæ ex ipsis*

*Vocabula, parasiti itidem ut Gnatbonici vocentur.*

2. In that very Book, *Epicurus*, which contains the System of your whole Doctrine, you say these words (*omnem disciplinam tuam.*)

¶ DISCO. 1. Minos shakes the Urn; he both calls an Assembly of the Shades, and inquires into, and takes cognizance of their Lives and faults (*discitque*) h. e. *audit cognoscit.*)

2. The Judge uses to go by what he has been inform'd of, and what has been prov'd by Arguments and Witnesses (*ea quæ didicit.*)

¶ DISCRETUS. 1. The Germans dwell in no Cities, nor will they so much as suffer their Houses to join together. They live seperate and asunder one from the other (*colunt discreti ac diversi.*)

¶ DISPUTO. 1. Having spoke of Kindnesses, which are done to particular Persons; we are, in the next place, to discourse of those, which are done

to



to all, and to the Common-wealth in general (*deinceps &c. disputandum est.*)

2. How subtilly does young *Phædra* in the first Scene of the Eunuch *argue* (*disputat?*) *Ita ferè.* Teren. And. Prol. 13.

*Quæ convenere in Andriam ex Perinthia*

*Fatetur transtulisse, atque usum pro suis.*

*Id isti vituperant factum: atque in eo disputant,*  
*Contaminari non decere fabulas.*

¶ DISSENTIO. 1. In that particular I often *dis-*  
*agreed with* my old Friend *Cato*, whom I always  
thought to be somewhat too head-strong, in stand-  
ing up for the interest of the publick Treasury,  
and exacting the Tributes with too much rigor  
(*dissenſi cum.*) Cic. ad Heren. 4. *Cum videtur scrip-*  
*toris voluntas cum scripto dissentire.* Ut sentire cum  
aliquo, sic & dissentire.

¶ DISSOLVO. 1. There never was a greater Debt  
in the City, either better, or more easily *discharg'd.*  
What was the reason of this? Why when their  
hopes of defrauding were cut off, they found  
themselves under a necessity of Payment (*dissolu-*  
*tum.*)

2. We have an Act of Senate, but shut up in  
Tables, as a Sword lying in the Scabbard; by which  
Act of Senate, *Catiline*, you should have been im-  
mediately executed. You live, and that not to  
abandon, but to fortify your Boldness. I desire,  
my Lords, to be merciful: I desire withal *not to*  
*be thought remiss and careless* in so imminent dangers  
of the Common-wealth. But now I begin to con-  
demn my self of sloth and cowardliness (*me non*  
*dissolutum videri.*) Severus, & dissolutus, *sive solutus*  
*apud Cic. inter se opponuntur.* Orat. Cat. 2. Cap. 12.  
Edit. Græv. *Mea lenitas adhuc sicui solutior visa est,*  
*hoc expectavit, ut id quod latebat, erumperet.*

¶ DISSUA-



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¶ DISSUADEO. 1. Why did *Regulus* go at all to the Senate, especially since *he was resolv'd to dissuade the returning of the Captives* (*de captivis dissuasurus esset?*)

¶ DISTINEO. 1. That *he might not be distracted* with many Wars at the same time, he makes peace with the *Ætolians* (*distineretur.*)

2. Suppose your Stoical Providence *to be mightily taken up*; turning about Heaven, overseeing the Earth, governing the Water; why yet, lets she so many Deities be idle, (*cessare*) and do nothing at all? Why sets she not some or other *unemploy'd* (*otiosos*) Gods (for you *Balbus*, have expounded them to be innumerable) over human Affairs (*fac esse distentam?*)

¶ DISTRAHO. 1. *Horatius*, that *he might part and single the Enemy*, pretends to fly (*distraberet.*)

2. *Germanicus* apprehending, lest with their united Forces they should come pouring upon him; in order to make a diversion, sent *Cæcina* with forty Roman Cohorts through the Country of the *Bracterians*; *Pedo* led the Cavalry by the confines of *Frisia*, and he himself embarking with four Legions, pass'd the Lakes (*distrabendo hosti.*)

¶ DISTRIBUTE. 1. These Authors I do not despise indeed, because I never read them: but I neglect to read them, because they profess themselves, that they neither write distinctly, nor *methodically*, nor elegantly, nor with any ornament (*distributè.*)

¶ DISTURBATIO. 1. The appearance of Profit it very often an occasion, in publick Affairs, of doing several things that are contrary to Duty. Thus our Fathers, for instance, did ill, in *destroying and razing Corinth* (*in Corinthi disturbance.*) *Pontes disturbat, cistas dejicit.* ad Heren. 4. *Quibus spectantibus*



*tibus, domus mea disturbaretur, diriperetur, pro Dom. Opera disturbari apud Cæsarem frequenter offenderis.*

¶ DIVERSUS. 1. Every Man almost covers with his dead Body the Place which he had, when alive, pitcht upon to fight in. A few, that the *Prætorian Cohort* had scatter'd, fell at some small distance from their Post, but all with wounds receiv'd in their Breast (*paulo diversiùs conciderant.*)

¶ Do. 1. Be assur'd of this, that *Pompey* is a most couragious, prudent Citizen: Wherefore conform your self entirely to his Mind and will (*da te homini.*) Terent. Adel. 5. 1. M. Tace.

*Non fiet, mitte jam istæc: da te hodie mibi:*

*Expurge frontem.*—————

*Accommoda te ipsum voluntati meæ. Donatus.*

2. There being two sorts of Liberality, the one of doing a Kindness (*dandi beneficii,*) the other of requiting it: whether we will do it, or no, is altogether left to our own choice: but every good Man is oblig'd to requite it, if he can do it, without injuring any one (*demus, necne.*) sic dare damnum, malum &c.

3. We think those things best, that are most generally approv'd. We live by Example, and not by Reason. The Cause is given to the majority (*secundum plures datur*) nempe *lis.*

4. Without considering the merits of the Cause, he gave Sentence for those that brib'd highest (*dabat secundum.*)

5. He that joins his Hand to his Will, does what he pleases. That spiteful Man has imprison'd me, and clapt me into Chains. I'll cause his Ruin. What tho' it be exile to myself? It shall cost him his Peace, and his Kingdom too (*Illi perniciem dabo.*)

6. Tell



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6. Tell me, Fundanius, if it be no trouble, what was the first Dish that appeas'd your angry Stomach (*Da.*) Virg. Eclog. 1.

*Et tamen iste Deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.*

*Sic contra accipere est discere.*

*Accipe nunc Danaûm insidias &c.*

7. Do you grant, that Souls do either subsist after Death, or perish immediately upon Death?

8. That I readily grant (*Dasne?*)

8. All his time *he spent in learning the Persian Language*, in which he became so great a proficient, that he discours'd the King more elegantly than any of the Natives could do (*Sermoni Persarum bat*) *discendo nimirum.*

9. After the civil Heats were over, he retir'd to *Rhodes*, to study at his leisure under that celebrated master of Eloquence, *Apollonius* (*ut Apollonio operam daret.*)

10. There stood two Women behind me, discoursing to themselves: upon which, I gave way a little, and *made as tho' I took no notice of what they said.* I could not hear every word perfectly, yet I am sure I can't be mistaken in the main (*dis-simulabam me harum sermoni operam dare.*)

11. There came a Deserter out of *Pyrrhus's* Camp, and offer'd the Senate to dispatch the King with Poison; which they and *Fabricius* were so far from accepting of, that *they gave up* the Deserter to *Pyrrhus* (*dederint.*)

¶ DOCEO. 1. As *Geometricians* do not use to prove and demonstrate all things, but demand to have some things allow'd them, that they may more easily explain and make out their designs; so I demand of you, Son *Mark*, to grant me this, that nothing is desirable for itself alone, but that which is honest (*omnia docere.*)



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 131*

2. *It remains for me to make out, that whatever in this World is of human Use, was made and provided for the sake of Man (Restat, ut doceam.)*

3. *Livy, in the Consulship of C. Clodius and M. Tuditanus, was the first Man that publish'd a Play (primus docuit.) h. e. edidit, publicavit, &c.*

4. *Who has not said that Eupolis, that famous ancient Comedian, was thrown into the Sea by Alcibiades, who was sailing to Sicily? Eratosthenes confutes this; for he brings several Comedies that Eupolis published after that time (docuerit.)*

5. *When Euripides brought upon the Stage his Play Orestes, Socrates is said to have desir'd the three first Verses to be repeated again (doceret.) Sic partes suas discere histrio: ipse autem discipulus dicitur. Teren. And. 3. 1.*

*G. Juno Lucina, fer opem: serva me obsecro.*

*S. Hui, tam cito? ridiculum. postquam ante ostium*

*Me audiuit stare, approperat. non sat commode*

*Divisa sunt temporibus tibi, Dave, hæc. D. mihin'?*

*S. Num immemores discipuli?*

*h. e. Num actores tui partium suarum obliti peccarunt?*

6. *Claudius Cæsar, in memory of his Brother, which he was careful to celebrate upon all occasions, order'd, among other things, a Greek Comedy to be set forth, and acted (docuit.)*

¶ *DOCUMENTUM. 1. Do you not see what a hard shift Barrus makes to live? A notable caution to Men, not to squander away their Estates (magnum documentum.)*

2. *With what Face, O ye Romans, can ye desire that we should prefer your friendship before that of the Carthaginians, since the Saguntines that did so, have been more cruelly by you their Allies betray'd,*



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betray'd, than by their Enemies the *Cartaginians* destroy'd? My advice is, that ye seek ye Confederates, where the calamity and misery of *Saguntum* is not known. *The ruins of Saguntum* will be, as a mournful, so a notable warning to the *Spanish Nations*, for no one ever to confide in the protection or confederacy of the Romans (*sicut lugubre, ita insigne documentum Sagunti ruinae.*)

3. He obtain'd the Empire with more credit than he held it; tho' he gave many proofs of an extraordinary Prince (*documenta.*)

4. All places round about us are full of Confederates. They assist, and will assist us with Arms, Men, Horses, Provisions. *This proof of their fidelity* they have already given in our adversity (*id jam fidei documentum.*)

¶ DOLEO. 1. This I confess would be very true, if there was no Evil, but pain: But that is so far from being the greatest Evil, that, if we may credit some of the chief Philosophers, it is no Evil at all (*nisi dolere.*) *Ita meminisse pro memoria apud Lucretium, Lib. 4. p. 116. Edit. Tan. Fab.*

—————omnes  
*Corporis affecti sensus per membra quiescunt.  
 Nec possunt falsum veris convincere rebus  
 Præterea meminisse jacet, languetque sopore.*

*Aristoph. Concionat. εἰς τὸν πότμον, ferens potum &c.*

¶ DOMINATIO. 1. The Dictatorship was granted, but as necessity requir'd, and for some time: And the authority of the Decemvirate continu'd only for two Years. The Consular Power of the military Tribunes remain'd in force but for a little space. *Neither was the arbitrary Dominion of Cinna, or that of Sulla, of any long continuance* (*Non Cinnae, non Sullae longa dominatio.*)

¶ DOMUS. 1. All of every Sect agree in this: Peripa-



Peripateticks, Academicks, Stoicks, Cynicks (*ex omni domo*) h. e. *familia, disciplina, secta.*

¶ DONO. 1. You prevail'd with yourself *to lay aside and give up* your own quarrels and resentments *for the sake of the publick Good*: and will you be brought to cherish and confirm other Men's against the Publick (*ut reip. donares?*)

2. By the entreaties and prayers of *Mucia* he was at last prevail'd upon; and *pardon'd the Husband for the sake of the Wife* (*donavit uxori virum.*) *Idem ferè est Redonare apud Hor. Od. 3. 3.*

——— *Protinus & graves*

*Iras & invisum nepotem,*

*Troica quem peperit sacerdos,*

*Marti redonabo. Vide CONDONO.*

3. Despise Death, and all things that lead to Death, are despis'd: whether they are Wars, or Wrecks, or the bitings of wild Beasts, or the sudden ruins of Buildings. These things no diligence can shun, no Happiness gives a security, or an exemption from (*donat*) h. e. *mortalibus eorum gratiam facit, neque efficit, ut illa ne sint, vel superveniant.* J. F. Gronov.

¶ DUBITATIO. 1. Dionysius took away without scruple all the little golden Images of the Goddess *Victoria*, the Cups and the Coronets, which the Statues held in their Hands stretcht out; crying, he did not take, but receive them: For it were foolishness to refuse what is held out and given by them, to whom we pray for favours (*sine dubitatione tollebat.*)

¶ DUBITO. 1. The second, the thirteenth, and the sixteenth Legion, took the Oath of Fidelity without the least demur. The Fourteenth *paus'd a little upon the matter* (*paulum dubitaverant.*)

2. It



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2. It being determin'd, that fight they must, *they next debated*, whether it were fitter that the Emperor should appear personally in the Field, or withdraw into some place of safety (*dubitavere.*)

3. Is it not a shame, *that Philosophers should doubt about these things*, which even Country People don't doubt about (*hæc dubitare?*)

4. It remains, *that we consider this*, which rather kill'd *Sextus Roscius*: he to whom by his Death an Estate came, or he to whom beggary: he that was poor before, or he that afterwards became most indigent: he that burning with Avarice, is in a hostile manner born against his own Friends and Relations, or that he always so liv'd, as to be acquainted with no way of getting Money, no other advantage, but what he made by the Earth: lastly, what I take to be most material, whether an Enemy, or a Son (*ut hoc dubitemus.*) *Pro cogitare* Virgilius, *Æn.* 9. 188.

*Cernis quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum.*

*Lumina rara micant: somno vinoque sepulti*

*Procubere: silent latè loca. percipe porro*

*Quid dubitem, & quæ nunc animo sententia surgat.*

(*Quid dubitem*) h. e. *cogitem: omnis enim cogitatio in dubitatione est ante sententiam.* Servius. *Pro*, pendere: discernere non posse, *Ov. Met.* 3. 188.

*Et sensi, & dixi sociis, Quod numen in isto*

*Corpore sit dubito: sed corpore numen in isto est.*

*Hæc obiter.*

¶ *Duco.* 1. *Marius* being dispatch'd to Rome by *Q. Metellus*, whose Lieutenant he was, accus'd his General to the People, of *protracting the War*; and told them, that if they would but chuse him Consul, they should soon have *Jugurtha*



*tha* dead or alive, deliver'd into their Hands (*criminatus est bellum ducere.*) Lucretius Lib. 3. in fine :

*Nec prorsum vitam ducendo (h. e. producendo)  
demimus hilum*

*Tempore de mortis, nec delibrare valemus,*

*Quo minus esse diu possimus morte perempti.*

2. After this, they consulted about the Honours which were to be render'd to the deceas'd ; and the chief on which they insisted were, that *the Funeral State should march through the Triumphal Gate* ; which was first advis'd by *Gallus Asinius*. That the Titles of the Laws which had been instituted by him, and the Names of the Nations which he had vanquish'd, should be carried before the Body ; which was propos'd by *Lucius Arruntius* (*porta triumphali duceretur funus.*) *Vox propria.* *Pedo*, *Consol. ad Liviam* :

*Funera ducuntur Romana per oppida Drusi ;*

*(Heu facinus !) per quæ victor iturus erat.*

*Per quæ deletis Rhetorum venerat armis.*

*Hei mihi, quam dispar huic fuit illud iter !*

3. Long since, *Catiline*, thou should'st have been led, by the Consul's Order, to Execution : upon thine own Head should have been turn'd that Destruction, which thou hast been so long contriving against all of us (*Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci, &c. jampridem oportebat.*) *Propriè de condemnatis, addictis, &c.*

4. The Man endeavouring to catch the Fly, gave himself a sound Cuff (*alapam sibi duxit.*) *Quintilianus* : *Colaphum tibi ducam, & formulam scribam, quod durum caput habeas.* *Ulpianus* : *si cum servo pugnum ducere vellem, in proximo te stantem percussero.* *Theocritus*, *Idyll. 14. v. 34.*

*Τῶμος ἐγὼν, τὸν ἴσης τὸ Θρόνῳ κε, πύξ ἐπὶ κόρυς*

*Ἦλασα, καλλαν αὐθις.* Tunc ego, quem tu nosti,

K

*Thyoniche,*



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*Tbyoniche, pugnum illi in maxillas duxi, itemque alium.*

¶ DUM. 1. *Repeat me I pray those words again, for I do not well understand what you mean by them (Itera dum mihi.)*

¶ DUNTAXAT. 1. All People do not bring to a good Intention the same Strength, the same Abilities, the same Fortune: which governs the events at least of even the best projects (*duntaxat exitus*) h. e. *si non alia, certè exitus. Ita Seneca, Justinus, Suetonius. Sed sibi habeant.*

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E.

E A. 1. His design was to turn his Forces on that side, where Fortune gave the advantage (*eâ inclinare, quâ.*)

¶ EFFERO. 1. But why do I detain you with many Words? *She is carried out. We move. We come to the Sepulchre. She is laid upon the Pile. We weep (effertur. imus.) Efferi propriè dicuntur cadavera mortuorum: Et ire propriè ad exequias. Donatus.*

¶ EFFICIO. 1. *Clitipho will discover himself, before I have got the Money (effecero) h. e. inventum reddidero. Terent. Heaut. 2. 3. 81.*

*Vis amare: vis potiri: vis, quod des illi, effici.*

*Tum esse in potiundo periculum non vis, haud stulte sapis:*

*Siquidem id sapere est, velle te id quod non potest contingere.*

*Aut hæc cum illis sunt habenda, aut illa cum his mittenda sunt.*

*Te abundat. Vide SE.*

2. *Let this at least be lookt upon as clearly prov'd,  
That*



That when several Duties come into Competition, those should take place before any others, which relate to the maintenance of human Society (*Hoc quidem effectum sit.*)

¶ EGRESSUS, US, UI. 1. No ominous Prefage could ever deter *Cæsar* from the prosecution of his Designs. The Victim that run away as 'twas going to be sacrific'd, was not sufficient to retard his expedition against *Scipio* and *Juba*; and tho' he fell down *at his landing*, yet he turn'd the omen to good, crying out, *Now I have thee fast, Afric* (*in egressu navis.*) *Proprie. Sic è navi egredi. mare ingredi, &c.*

¶ ELEVO. 1. The Philosophers *disparage*, and *talk slightly* of Glory; and yet they set their Names to the very Books, they write against Glory (*elevant.*) *Phædrus de Vulpe uvam appetente:*

*Qui facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant,  
Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.*

2. There is nothing that so much blunts *and extenuates* Discontent, as the Consideration that there is nothing but may befall us (*elevetque.*)

3. Neither is it my custom in pleading, to dilate upon what is in it self evident; for *Perspicuity is weakened by Argumentation*: Nor yet, tho' I did thus at the Bar, would it follow, that I were to use it likewise in this philosophical accuracy of Speech (*argumentatione elevatur.*)

¶ ELIGO. 1. How many, and how bitter, are the Stumps and Fibres of Discontent! which, when the Body it self is come down, *must all be pick'd out* (*eligendæ sunt.*)

2. I have read of a certain Bird, call'd *Platalea*, that lives by watching such Fowls as dive into the Water: For when they have duckt and caught a Fish, he flies to them, presses their Head with his



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Beak, till they let fall the prey, and then seizes upon it himself. It is further written of this same Bird, that he uses to fill himself with Shells, and, when concocted by the heat of his Stomach, to cast them up again, *and thus to extract out of them Matter of Nourishment (atque ita eligere ex iis.)*

¶ ELUCEO. 1. The reason why we Academics dispute against every thing, is, because what is probable *could not appear clearly*, without comparing the Arguments on either side of the Question (*elucere non posset.*)

¶ EMANCIPIO. 1. Now, Woman, I *quit all right to myself, and transfer it to you*: I am yours, all my labour and service I surrender up to you (*me tibi emancipio.*)

2. Old Age is then honourable, if it defends it self, if it maintains its own right, *if it be turn'd over to no one from out of its own mastery (si nemini emancipata est.)*

¶ EMERGO. 1. As soon as *he was got out of the Fens*, after the loss of many Men and Horses, in the first dry Ground he came to, he pitched his Camp (*de paludibus emerfisset*) *se nimirum. Nam Emergo in verbis falso Neutris ponendum est. Nepos in Attici vita, Cap. 10. Quibus ex malis ut se emerfit, nihil aliud, egit, quam ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, esset auxilio. Terentius, quem libenter imitatur Nepos, And. 3. 3. 30.*

————— *Spero consuetudine, &  
Conjugio liberali devinctum, Chreme,  
Dehinc facile ex illis se emerfurum malis.*

*Vide ERUMPO.*

2. Tho' the Laws be sunk under Water by the power of any one, tho' Liberty be over-aw'd and frightened, yet *they recover, and rise up again* at last (*emergunt.*) *Translatè item Lucretius Lib. 2.*

*Noctes*



*Noctes atque dies niti præstantè labore  
Ad summas emergere opes, rerumque potiri.*  
Propriè Ovidius : Met. 3. 683.

*Undique dant saltus ; multaque aspergine rorant :  
Emerguntque iterum : redeuntque sub æquora  
rursus :*

*Inque chori ludunt speciem : lascivaque jaçant  
Corpora ; & acceptum patulis mare naribus ef-  
flant.*

¶ EN UNQUAM. 1. What vows have been made by every one in particular, and all in general ? How often have these words been heard in Assemblies : *Will ever that Day* come, when we shall see *Italy* in the enjoyment of a firm Peace (*En unquam ille dies ?*) *Formula vehementer optantium.* Virg. Ecl. 1. v. 68.

*En unquam patrios longo post tempore fines,  
Pauperis & tugurî congestum cespite culmen,  
Post aliquot, mea regna, videns mirabor aristas ?*  
Idem, Ec. 7. v. 7.

————— *En erit unquam  
Ille dies, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta ?  
En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem  
Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno ?*  
*Sed & vehementer indignantium formula est.* Terentius, Phorm. Ac. 2. Sc. 2.

*En unquam cuiquam contumeliosius  
Audistis factam injuriam, quam hæc est mihi ?*

¶ ENECO. 1. Perhaps you'll say, they are few indeed, but vigorous in Mind and Body. Images they are, nay, shadows of Men : *starv'd with hunger and cold, eat up with filth and nastiness,* bruis'd and batter'd amongst Rocks and Cliffs : their Nerves shrunk and stiff with Snow, their Limbs parch'd with Frost, their Arms shatter'd and broke, their Horses lame and weak. These are the Foot, these



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the Horfe, ye are to fight with. You have not an Enemy, but the extreme remains of an Enemy, to deal with (*fame, frigore, illuvie, squalore eneēti.*)

¶ Eo. 1. Refuse to supply him with Money, *immediately he'll have recourse to that*, which he perceives he can most work upon you by, and threaten to leave you (*ibit ad illud illico.*)

¶ Eò. 1. I'm fure my Son will be extremely concern'd when he comes to know the matter. *For this reason* I am desirous that she return home before him (*Eò.*) Ter. Phor. 4. 6.

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*Istoc de nomine*

*Eò perperam olim dixi, ne vos forte imprudentes  
foris*

*Effutiretis, atque id porro aliquâ uxor mea rescisceret.*

2. I wish *Phormio* had never thought of giving me such Counsel, nor *drove me upon that*, which is the foundation of all my Misery (*eò impulisset, quod.*)

3. When the time for the show was come, and *their Minds and Eyes were intent upon it*; then, as was agreed, arose an uproar; and, upon a signal given, the youths of *Rome* run up and down, to force away the Virgins (*deditæque eò mentes cum oculis erant.*)

¶ EODEM. 1. *Numitor* having heard they were Twin-Brothers, by comparing both their age, and their very genius, which was by no means servile, was touched in his thoughts with the memory of his Sister's Children; and by making exact enquiry, *came so far* as almost to own *Remus* (*eòdem pervenit.*)

2. As for the other causes assign'd by *Cleanthes*, they shall be taken notice of, when I discourse touching the providence of the Gods. *Thither*  
will



will I likewise remit what you said Chrysippus maintain'd (*Eodemque illa etiam differemus, quæ*) h. e. *in eam partem sermonis, uti mox loquitur.*

3. I say the Night before last, you came to the House of Marcus Lecca : That many Abettors of your fury and treachery had their meeting there also (*convenisse eodem complures, &c.*)

¶ ERGÔ. 1. By his conduct the Barbarians were cut off at Plataea, and upon the account of that Victory he presented a Tripod to Apollo (*ejusque victoriae ergô.*) Virg. *Æn.* 6. 669.

*Dicite felices animæ, tuque, optime vates ;  
Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus ? illius ergô  
Venimus, & magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes.*

¶ ERIPIO. 1. Seeing, Countrymen, that a thanksgiving is voted before all the Images ; solemnize those Days with your Wives and Children : for many Honours have been justly, and of due, given to the immortal Gods, but in truth none ever more justly. For you have been rescu'd from most cruel and miserable destruction, and rescu'd without Slaughter, without Blood, without Army, without Fighting. In your Gowns, I being your Consul and General in the Long Robe, you have gotten the Victory (*Erepti enim estis ex miserrimo ac crudelissimo interitu, & erepti, &c.*)

2. Men accus'd are elegantly said *eripi*, when contrary to Justice they are acquitted either by force, or by the authority and interest of great Men. Cicero pro L. Murena, Cap. 28. Edit. Græv. *Quid ? Servium Galbum, nam traditum memoriæ est, nonne proavo tuo, fortissimo atque florentissimo viro, M. Catoni, incumbenti ad ejus perniciem, populus Romanus eripuit ?* Sall. Cat. p. 61. Ed. Ox. *Censuit, pecunias eorum publicandas, ipsos per municipia in custodiis habendos ; videlicet, ne, si Romæ sint,*



*aut a popularibus conjurationis, aut a multitudine con-*  
*ducta, per vim eripiantur.*

¶ ERUMPO. I. The Enemy was deceitful, and only watch'd a fit opportunity to break the Truce, Within a very few Days after, when our Soldiers were grown remiss, when several were dispers'd, others laid down to rest themselves; and all the Arms laid up, *they sally forth out of the Town-Gates, and set fire to our Works (portis se foras erumpunt.)* Virg. G. 4. 366.

*Omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra*  
*Speſtabat diverſa locis, Phasimque, Lycumque,*  
*Et caput, unde altus primum ſe erumpit Enipeus.*

¶ ET. I. I am mightily oblig'd to the Sun and Moon, *and yet they do not riſe for me alone* (E) h. e. E tamen. *Idem valet atque.* Teren. Adel. 1. 1.

*Ego quia non rediit filius, quæ cogito?*  
*Quibus nunc ſollicitor rebus? ne aut ille alſerit,*  
*Aut uſpiam ceciderit, aut præfregerit aliquid.*  
*Vah, quemquamne hominem in animum inſtituere,*  
*aut*

*Parare, quod ſit carius, quam ipſe eſt ſibi.*  
*Atque ex me hic non natus eſt, ſed ex fratre.*

¶ ETIAM. I. I myſelf alſo, upon my Son's account, go to the burial, *as yet ſuſpecting no harm* (etiam.) Teren. Eun. 5. 10. 43. *inſuſus miles:*

*Nunquam etiam fui uſquam, quin me omnes ama-*  
*rent plurimum.*

Idem Heaut.

—— M. *Ubinam eſt, quæſo?* C. *apud me domi.*

M. *Meus gnatus?* C. *Sic eſt.* M. *venit?* C. *Certe.* M. *Clinia*

*Meus venit?* C. *Dixi.* M. *Eamus, duc me ad eum, obſecro.*

C. *Non*



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.* 143

C. *Non vult te scire se rediisse etiam, & tuum  
Conspectum fugitat ob peccatum.*

Idem, 1 hor. 5. 4.

*Una mihi res etiam restat, quæ est conficiunda,  
otium*

*A senibus ad potandum ut habeam.*

¶ ETSI. I. You see, Countrymen, the State, and all your Lives, your Goods, Estates, Wives, and Children, and this Seat of the most renowned Empire, the most fortunate and beautiful City, this Day by the peculiar love of the immortal Gods towards you ; by my Labours, Counsels, and Dangers, rescued from Fire and Sword, and out of the very jaws of Destruction preserved and restored to you. *Now if those Days wherein we are delivered, are no less delightful and remarkable to us, than those whereon we are born ; because the joy of our being preserved is certain, the condition whereunto we are born, uncertain ; and because we are not sensible of our being born, but take delight at our being preserved : in truth, since in love and glory we have raised Romulus, the founder of this City, to the immortal Gods : he sure, that has preserved this City so founded and enlarged, has reason to find some esteem with your Posterity (Et si non minus jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur.) Et si ponitur pro, quod si. Et si tibi res sit cum eo lenone, qui cum mihi est, tum sentias. Teren. Phorm. ubi Donatus : Et, inquit, non modò connexiva, sed inceptiva particula est.*

¶ EX. I. Poplicola endeavoured with the greatest earnestness to encrease the liberty of the People (*ex summo studio.*) *Ita cum Lucretio Plautus. Sed Græcismus est. ἐκ πολλῆς σπουδῆς.*

¶ EXANTLO.



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¶ EXANTLO. 1. There was some Power which had an especial providence over Man : nor would it beget or breed up such a Being, as *after it had with great pain run through, and overcome all sorts of Labours and Distresses*, should then fall into the eternal evil of Death (*cum exantlavisset omnes labores.*)

¶ EXCELLENS. 1. Virtue, as we all confess, possesses the highest, and *most exalted* seat in Man (*maximè excellentem.*)

2. Great part of the Towns of that Province are fortified with Mountains, and built upon places *high by Nature* (*naturâ excellentibus.*)

¶ EXCEPTIO. 1. As Old-Age follows youth, so Death Old-Age. He refus'd to live, who is unwilling to dye. For Life was given *with the condition of taking Death along with it* (*cum exceptione mortis.*)

¶ EXCIPIO. 1. Tullus Hostilius *is the immediate successor* of Pompilius Numa : to whom the Kingdom was freely given in honour of his Virtue (*excipit.*)

2. The next Day after, *Petreibus* went privately out with a small party of Horse to take a view of the Country ; and *Cæsar* also detach'd another for the same purpose, under the command of *Decidius Saxo*. Both return'd the same account, that for five Miles together the Country was open and champain : *but after that, rough and mountainous ;* and whatever Army first possess'd the Streights, might easily prevent the others marching that way (*inde excipere loca aspera & montuosa.*)

3. As *Chabrias*, upon his quick dispatch of Affairs, got the favour of the King in a high degree, so he *no less incurr'd the envy* of the Court ; when he alone was more esteemed than all of them together



together (*non minorem invidiam &c. excepit.*)

4. No Man was so drowsy as to close his Eyes that Night; every one impatiently expecting the issue of this Affair, and attending the fate of the *Corfinians, Domitius, Lentulus*, and the rest, and what would be the final Event of each (*qui quosque eventus exciperet.*)

5. *Callicrates* himself takes this part to act, and arms himself with the unwariness of his Friend (*excipit has partes.*)

¶ EXCITO. 1. He erected a new Chapel in the Capitol to Guardian *Jupiter*, and a Forum, which is now call'd *Nerva's Forum* (*excitavit.*)

¶ EXCUTIO. 1. As long as reason holds the Reins, the Passions obey. When the Passions come into possession, they throw off Reason (*excutiunt tanquam aurigam ex curru.*)

¶ EXEO. 1. *Hirtius, Balbus*, and *Oppius* wrote to *Cæsar*, to advise him to land at *Ostia* (*exire è navi scilicet.*)

¶ EXEQUOR. 1. *Amp.* Go on with your Story.  
*Al.* After that you bathed. *Amp.* What next?  
*Al.* Went to Supper: then to bed (*Perge exequi*)  
*h. e. porro dicere: rem, ut gesta est, ordine enarrare. συνέλθαι.*

2. Contumely is a lesser injury, which we may complain of rather, than revenge (*exequi*) *h. e. vindicare, ulcisci.*

¶ EXHAURIO. 1. O happy State, if it could throw out this Sink of the Town! In truth, upon the draining off *Catiline* alone, the State seems to me much eas'd, and on the mending hand (*uno mehercule Catilina exhausto.*)

¶ EXIGO. 1. The hopes of a great Prize of Pearls drew *Cæsar* into Great Britain, the weight of which he used to try in his Hand, and compare them



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them one with another (*sua manu exigere.*) *Exigere propriè est pondus rei alicujus lance explorare.*

2. Next to the immortal Gods, he pay'd the greatest honour to those Commanders, who by their valour rais'd the Roman Empire to so great a height. Therefore he repair'd their publick Works, and dedicated their Statues in both the *Porticos* of his Forum. And this he declar'd by an Edict, he did, that both himself, whilst he was living, and his Successors in future Ages, *might be try'd, and weigh'd by their Pattern* (*ad illorum exemplar exigerentur.*) Elegantissimè Virgilius, *Æn.* 4. 474.

*Ergo ubi concepit Furias evicta dolore,*

*Decrevitque mori ; tempus secum ipsa modumque*

*Exigit : —————*

Weighs in her thoughts the time and manner : considers with herself what sort of death to fix upon, and when.

3. You ought to approve your own manners to your Father, not to be an over-seer and Censor to your Father's manners (*patris exigere.*) *Exigere verbum est interdum potestatis, & præpositorum negotio, ut rite ac diligenter fiat. Sic exigere mores, est exactorem, arbitrum, magistrum morum vel esse, vel se gerere.* J. F. Gronov.

¶ EXIMO. 1. Alexander on the sixth Day being speechless, took his Ring from his Finger and deliver'd it to Perdiccas (*exemptum digito.*) Hor. Epist. 22.

*Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una ?*  
Lucretius Lib. 3. p. 74. Edit. Tan. Fab.

————— *si pro foribus sunt lumina nostra,*

*Jam magis exemptis oculis debere videtur*

*Cernere res animus, sublatis postibus illis.*

2. *Vespasian* dreamt, that his own, and the felicity of his Family should commence upon the pulling



pulling out of one of Nero's Teeth ; and it so fell out, that the next day coming into the Palace, he met the Surgeon who shew'd him the Tooth *which he had just before drawn* (*tantum quod exemptum.*) *tantum quod, pro, commodum ante, aut, pauxillum ante, imitandi auctor non sim.*

3. Old-Age presses behind, and objects to us years spent in vain Studies. Let us make so much the more haste, and by our labour repair the losses of our youth, *that has been taken off from business, and ill-employ'd* (*malè exemptæ*) h. e. *optimis studiis abstractæ, & vanis traductæ.* Eximere diem, tempus, *est deripere & abstrahere negotiis, sive feriarum causâ, sive ne quod opus, aut quod institutum erat, agatur, & perficiatur.* J. F. Gronov.

¶ EXINDE. 1. She commands all her Subjects to wear the same Habit : which fashion the whole Nation *has continued ever since* (*exinde &c. tenet.*)

¶ EXPECTO. 1. They are both with him : him they love : but my death *they impatiently long for to be sure* (*expectant scilicet.*) Terent. Adelp. Act. 1. Sc. 2. v. 29.

———*Tu illum tuum, si esses homo,  
Sineres nunc facere, dum per ætatem licet :  
Potius quam ubi te expectatum ejecisset foras ;  
Alienior ætate post faceret tamen.*

2. A Father having objected to his Son, *that he waited for his Death* : indeed Sir, says he, I do not wait for it. Upon which the Father, nay, but I desire you may wait for it (*quod mortem suam expectaret.*)

3. If Fortune has taken from a Man his Estate, or any one's injustice forc'd it from him, however as long as his Reputation is entire, his Integrity easily comforts his Poverty. Another mark'd either with ignominy, or cast in a dishonest knavish Suit,  
keeps



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keeps his Estate at least, *does not*, which is a most wretched thing, *look for his support from another's wealth*: he has this however to bear him up in his miseries. But he whose Goods are sold, whose not only most ample Fortunes, but necessary Food and Raiment is with disgrace subjected to the publick Crier, is not only turn'd out of the number of the living, but, if possible, sent away even below the dead (*alterius opes non expectat*) h. e. *ex opibus alterius vitam tueri ac sustentare nullus cogitur: aliena quadra vivere non opus habet.* Sall. Cat. pag. 7. 1. Edit. Oxon. *Licuit vobis cum summa turpitudine in exilio ætatem agere. Potuistis nonnulli Romæ, amissis bonis, alienas opes expectare. Quia illa fæda, atque intoleranda viris videbantur, hæc sequi decrevistis.*

¶ EXPEDIO. 1. *I had scarce disengag'd my Affections that were hamper'd in that amour, and remov'd them to Philumena, when lo, a new thing is started to force me violently from her too* (*animum impeditum expedivi.*)

2. *Now will I lay down the rites and customs of each Nation in particular, and how they differ* (*expediam*) h. e. *explicabo, exponam.* Virg. Georg. 4. 149.

*Nunc age naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse Addidit, expediam.*

3. Being taken Prisoner by the Pirates, he immediately dispatch'd away his Fellow-Travellers, and most of his Retinue, *to raise Money for his ransom* (*ad expediendas pecunias, quibus &c.*)

4. The Vitellian Party *provide themselves with Hurdles and all Instruments necessary and usual to cover their Men in their approaches to the City, and secure the Miners from the Enemy; the besieg'd get together sharp Stakes, and large Timber,*  
huge



huge Stones and massy weights of Lead and Brass to break through their Works, burst their Coverts, and crush those to pieces, who under that Protection advanc'd to sap the Walls (*expediunt.*) Virg. *Æn.* 6. 218.

*Pars calidos latices, & aëna undantia flammis  
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis & ungunt.*

¶ EXPERIOR. 1. Cæsar met with but three Checks in the whole career of his Victories: First, the loss of almost his whole Fleet upon the Coast of Britain: Secondly, the overthrow of a whole Legion before Gergovia in Gaul: and lastly, the insidious slaughter of his two Lieutenants, Titurius and Aurunculeius (*expertus est.*) Phædrus, 1. 4.

*Tum quidam ex illis, quos prius despexerat;  
Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus,  
Et quod natura dederat, voluisses pati,  
Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam,  
Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.*

2. Since I am conscious to myself, that this mishap cannot be charg'd either to my covetousness, or to any base ends, that I or my Daughter had in it; I'll have a trial at Law (*experiar.*) *plenè, jus meum lege experiar.*

¶ EXPERS. 1. They have given my Goods to the People to make havock of; that there might not be any one that had not a share in the Wickedness (*ne quis expers sceleris esset.*)

¶ EXPETO. 1. Tho' he himself escapes the punishment of his Wickednesses by dying, yet they shall be visited upon his Children and Posterity (*expetentur eæ pænæ à liberis &c.*)

¶ EXPLEO. 1. Go to the Women, and offer the same Oath to them: satisfy 'em fully, and clear yourself of this Charge (*exple iis animum.*)

2. Why,



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2. Why, *Philomel*, dost thou complain of the wickedness of the *Thracian King*? That complaint has its full completion of Years (*annis suis expleta est.*)

¶ EXPONO. 1. Fourteen of the Seamen were put ashore upon the Coast of Guinea (*in littus expositi.*) Virg. *Æn.* 10. 302.

*Omnes innocuæ. Sed non puppis tua, Tarchon:  
Namque inflata vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo,  
Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat;  
Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis:*  
Lands them in the midst of the Waves. *Gallis eveniat, ut ita exponantur.*

¶ EXPOSÇO. 1. The King kept his word to him. For when he was demanded to punishment by the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, he would not deliver him up (*exposceretur.*) Vide DEPOSÇO.

¶ EXPRIMO. 1. A few Days before, he had squeez'd out of one of *Cæsar's* Servants five and twenty thousand Crowns, for a Stewardship which he had begg'd for him (*expresserat.*) Teren. Eun. 1. 1.

*Hæc verba una mehercle falsa lacrumula,  
Quam, oculos terendo misere, vi vix expresserit,  
Restinguet.*

¶ EXUO. 1. He lov'd to exercise his Liberality in those things, which might do him Honour; a Virtue which he retain'd a long time, after he had divested himself of the rest (*cum cæteras exucret.*)

F.

FABULA. 1. He consider'd how much odious talk he had rais'd, both in his own Army, and amongst the Nations he had conquer'd (*quantum fabularum*)



*fabularum atque invidiæ*) h. e. quos sermones. Sermo enim fere in sinistram partem adhibetur, ut suo loco videre est. Est autem ἐν δὴ δὲ δὲ δὲ. Notabis porro τὸ fabulam nihil aliud sæpius esse quam narrationem. Hinc fictæ veræ fabulæ. Phædrus, Præfat.

*Calumniari (cavil) si quis autem voluerit,  
Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum feræ;  
Fictisitari nos meminere fabulis.*

Idem Lib. 2. Fab. 6.

*Est ardelionum quædam Romæ natio,  
Trepidè concursans, occupata in otio,  
Gratis anhelans, multa agendo, nihil agens,  
Sibi molesta, & aliis odiosissima:*

*Hanc emendare, si tamen possum, volo  
Vera fabella; pretium est operæ attendere.*

¶ FABULOR. 1. I'll speak loud, that he may hear what I say, and tremble the more (*fabulabor.*)

2. I am thoroughly awake, and without dreaming, tell you the pure truth (*fabulor.*)

¶ FACIES. 1. What sort of a made Man is your Saurea? L. Thin-jaw'd, reddish-hair'd, somewhat paunch-belly'd, fierce-ey'd, of a middle stature (*Quâ facie vester Saurea est?*) Facies totum corporis habitum denotat. Donatus ad illud Terentii in Eunucho: 2. 3. O faciem pulchram! faciem, inquit non modò partem corporis dicit, sed totam speciem quæ apparet, & cernitur. Virg. Æn. 1. 687.

*Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam*

*Falle dolo: & notos pueri puer indue vultus.*

¶ FACILE. 1. Without dispute the fear of losing, is greater than the pleasure of enjoying (*Facile.*)

2. The more plentifully you live, the greater interest and power you have; so much the more honest and just ought you to be (*quàm vos facillimè agitis &c. tam maximè.*) h. e. quanto vos fa-

L

cilius



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*cilius* &c. Lucretius Lib. 3. Pag. 69. Edit. Tan. Fab.

————— *Parvissima corpora quanto*

*Et lævissima sunt, ita mobilitata feruntur.*

*At contra quo quæque magis cum pondere magno,*

*Asperaue inveniuntur, eo stabilita magis sunt.*

Terent. Heaut. 5. 2.

————— *adolescens, quam in minima spe situs erit,*

*Tam facillime patris pacem in leges conficiet suas.*

3. The Egyptians say, there is reason to think the first Men were born in that Country, where they might be brought up in the greatest plenty (*educari facillimè.*)

4. Because I delight in these parts most, and live here with the greatest ease and satisfaction, therefore some People think I intend to come to Rome no more (*Quod in his locis facillimè sum.*) Ita ferè Catullus esse libenter usurpat. Epig. 45.

*O Funde noster, seu Sabine seu Tiburs,*

*Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est*

*Cordi Catullum ledere: at quibus cordi est,*

*Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt.*

*Sed seu Sabine, sive verius Tiburs,*

*Fui libenter in tua suburbana*

*Villa, malamque pectore expuli tussim.*

5. Hens, and other Fowl, not only look for a quiet Place to lay in; but also make holes and nests, and strew them as soft as they can, that the Eggs may be kept with all the tenderness that may be (*quam facillimè* &c. *serventur.*)

¶ FACILIS. I. Your Affairs and Fortunes, which I am extremely concern'd for, appear to me better, and in a more hopeful and prosperous condition every Day (*facilioresque*) h. e. *Lætiores, magis ex sententia.* LIV. XIII. II. *Res vestræ meliores, facilioresque erunt, magisque ex sententia.*

2. They



2. They were neither dispos'd to *Otho*, nor fond of *Vitellius*, but softened by a long peace, and ripe for slavery; *ready to surrender to the first that should claim*, and not at all inquisitive which side it was best to take (*faciles occupantibus.*)

¶ *FACIO.* 1. Tho' I know, that I have authority enough, to force you to do, what I at any time command you: yet prevail'd upon by a fatherly affection, *I shall so order the matter, as to give way to you*, nor will I cross your humour (*faciam, ut tibi concedam.*) Teren. Adelp. 4. 7. 28.

————— *D. prob Divûm fidem!*

*Meretrix, & materfamilias una in domo!*

*M. Cur non? D. sanum te credis esse? M. equidem arbitror.*

*D. Ita me dii ament, ut video ego tuam ineptiam, Facturum credo ut habeas quicum cantites.*

2. When it was the opinion of the most eminent and honourable Men of the City, who upon hearing the matter, came early to my House in great number (*frequentes;*) That the Letters should be first opened by me, before they were propos'd in the House; lest, if there should be nothing in them, so great an alarm might seem to have been rashly given the City; *I said I would not, but in a publick danger propound the matter just as I found it to the publick Counsel* (*negavi me esse facturum, ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem.*)

3. *Against our will it is, that we so often trouble your Majesty with the wrongs done by your Subjects, after a Peace so lately renew'd: but as we are fully persuaded that your Majesty disapproves their being committed, so neither can we be wanting to the complaints of our People* (*Inviti facimus ut &c. toties interpellemus.*)



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4. Ye can all bear me witness, *that I have omitted nothing*, that could any ways help to the cure of my Disease (*me nihil reliqui fecisse.*) Cæs. B. G. L. 2. C. 26. *Quum ex equitum & calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo & castra, & legiones, & Imperator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.*

5. Cæsar cashier'd his ninth Legion at *Placentia*, with ignominy and disgrace, tho' *Pompey* was still in Arms; and was not afterwards prevail'd upon, without earnest and repeated applications, and Justice done upon the Offenders, to re-admit them into his service (*missam fecit.*) Ov. Met. 5. 477.

————— *illic sævâ vertentia glebas  
Fregit aratra manu : parilique irata colonos  
Ruricolæque boves letho dedit, arvaque jussit  
Fallere depositum ; vitiataque semina fecit :*  
h. e. *vitiavit.*

6. If you think it convenient to undertake the protection of our People merchandising among ye; We shall take that care, that you shall be sensible from time to time, of our grateful acceptance of your Kindnesses, as often as your Subjects shall have any dealings within our Territories, or their Ships (as it frequently happens) put into our Ports (*nostrorum hominum apud vos mercaturam facientium.*) *sic facere medicinam, argentariam, piraticam &c.*

7. We call Gods and Men to witness, that we neither took up Arms against our Country, *nor to create danger to others*, but to secure our own Bodies from injury (*neque quò periculum aliis faceremus.*) Ov. Met. 5. 318.

*Tunc sine sorte prior quæ se certare professa est,  
Bella canit superûm : falsoque in honore Gigantas  
Ponit & extenuat magnorum facta Deorum,  
Emissum.*



*Emissumque ima de sede Typhoëa terræ  
Cælitibus fecisse metum.*

8. No Remedies applied to Wounds cause so much pain, as those that are salutary (*tam faciunt dolorem.*) Lucret. Lib. 6. p. 192. Edit. Fab.

*Arboribus primum certis gravis umbra tributa est,  
Usque adeo, capitis faciant ut sæpe dolores,  
Siquis eas subter jacuit prostratus in herbis.*

*Tributa valet, à natura data, addita; quomodo*  
Virgilius Georg. 149.

*Nunc age naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse  
Addidit, expediam.* Ov. Met. 1. 466.

*Dixit: & eliso percussis aëre pennis  
Impiger umbrosa Parnassi constitit arce:  
Eque sagittiferâ prompsit duo tela pharetrâ  
Diversorum operum, fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.  
Quod facit, auratum est; & cuspide fulget acuta:  
Quod fugat, obtusum est; & habet sub arundine  
plumbum.*

*Hoc Deus in Nymphâ Peneide fixit; at illo  
Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.*

*Protinus alter amat; fugit altera nomen amantis.*

*Notabis, si tanti est, τὸ diversorum valere contrari-*  
*orum; of contrary Effects: Idem eodem libro:*

*Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.  
Pæna placet diversa; genus mortale sub undis  
Perdere, & ex omni nimbos dimittere Cælo.*

Suetonius: *aut in diversis, aut in neutris partibus:*  
*h. e. contrariis. Qui adversis malunt, frustra sunt.*  
Sall. Cat. p. 6. Edit. Oxon. *Incitabant præterea  
corrupti civitatis mores: quos (cives nimirum) pes-*  
*suma, ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque ava-*  
*ritia vexabant; opposite to one another.*

*Quin & Græci (ut ad institutum redeam) eodem modo  
suum ποιῆν adhibent.* Aristoteles, Rhet. L. 1. C. 2.



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*de Ira.* ἀκολουθεῖ καὶ ἡδονή τις, διότι διατρίβουσιν ἐν τῷ τιμωρεῖσθαι τῇ διανοίᾳ. ἢ ὅτι τότε ἐγερνομένη φαντασία ἡδονὴν ποιῇ, ὥσπερ ἡ τῶν ἐνυπνίων. *Et voluptas quædam iram comitatur, propterea quod irati tota cogitatione in ultione immorantur. Illa igitur Phantasia, quæ tunc innascitur, voluptatem facit, qualem somnia.*

9. After the defeat of *Antiochus*, *Hannibal*, fearing lest he should be deliver'd up to the *Romans* (as it had certainly happened, *if he had given them an opportunity of taking him*) went into *Crete* to the *Gortynians*; that he might have time there to consider, how to dispose of himself for the future (*si sui fecisset potestatem.*)

10. If a Merchant in a storm be forc'd to throw his Goods over-board, whether of the two *should he chuse to cast away*, a valuable Horse, or a Servant that is good for nothing (*potius jaculuram faciat?*)

11. Many have been found, who were ready to spend their Estates and Lives for the good of their Country; but yet would *not suffer the least diminution of their Honour*; tho' the present Occasions of the Republick requir'd it (*gloriæ jaculuram ne minimam quidem facere?*)

12. The *Veterans* (as it often happens) by their unruliness and excessive licence confounded all things, and destroy'd as well those on whose side they were, as those they were against (*quam adversus quos fecerint.*)

13. The Army was inspir'd with new Courage, when they observ'd the Gods *were on their side* (*facere secum.*) Hor. Epist. 2. 2.

*Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura  
Si tamen attentas?*

*Sic stare cum.* Ov. *Ariadne Theseo*:

*Non equidem miror, si stat victoria tecum,*

*Stras-*



*Strataque Cretæam bellua tinxit humum.*

*Non poterant figi præcordia ferrea cornu :*

*Ut te non tegeres, pectore tutus eras.*

14. *Leonnatur* endeavoured to gain this Man to his interest ; and not being able to do it, attempted to murder him ; and so he had, but that he privately made his escape by Night (*Et fecisset.*) Virg. *Æn.* 2. 108.

*Sæpe fugam Danai Troja cupière relicta*

*Moliri, Et longo fessi discedere bello.*

*Fecissentque utinam ! Ecl.* 2. 43.

*Jampridem à me illos abducere Thestylis orat :*

*Et faciet : quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra.*

15. *E.* Might I presume to instruct you, I'd shew you such a clever way, as you'd both approve of, or I'm much mistaken. *P.* What's that ? *E.* You'll laugh at me. *P.* In troth we won't (*Non Ædepol faciemus.*)

16. All People hate one, that forgets a Kindness ; and count him that does so, injurious to themselves, because he discourages Bounty and Liberality, and so is a common Enemy to all the poorer sort (*eumque qui faciat.*)

17. Plato makes the World to be built by God (*facit*) h. e. *figit, proponit* &c. Lucretius Lib. 5. p. 63. Edit. Tan. Fab.

*Præterea cæli rationes ordine certo,*

*Et varia annorum cernebant tempora verti :*

*Nec poterant quibus id fieret cognoscere causis.*

*Ergo perfugium sibi habebant omnia Divis*

*Tradere, Et illorum nutu facere omnia flecti.*

18. He says that he exhibited twenty-four public Spectacles in his own Name, and twenty-three more for those who were absent, or whose Abilities could not reach to the charge of them (*fecisse ludos se.*) Phædrus, 5. 6.



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*Facturus ludos quidam dives nobilis,  
Proposito cunctos invitavit præmio,  
Quam quisque posset, ut novitatem ostenderet.*

19. As Octavius was sacrificing to Mars, word was brought him that the Enemy had made a sudden incursion into his Borders: upon which he snatch'd the Entrails of the Victim out of the Fire, and offer'd them raw to the God of Blood; enter'd the Battle, and return'd a Conqueror (*Marti rem divinam faceret.*) *Absolutè* Virg. Ecl. 3. 77.

*Cum faciam vitulâ pro frugibus, ipse venito.*  
(Cum faciam) *sacra nimirum.*

Ov. Met. 4. 26. de Cadmo:

*Sacra Jovi fracturus erat: jubet ire ministros,  
Et petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas.*

Hom. Il. A. 147.

*Ὅφρ' ἡμῖν Ἑκάεργον ἱλάσσεαι ἱερὰ ῥίζας:*

*Ut nobis Longe-jaculantem places sacris factis.*

20. Tho' we pass'd but very few Days together, yet we had abundance of Disputes, which I'll send to you (*fecerimus.*)

21. Romulus made up the Roman People out of various Nations (*fecit*) h. e. *congregavit, collegit, temperavit, miscuit.*

22. One Callias, who had made a great Estate out of the Silver-Mines, propos'd to Cimon to pay his debts, if he would be divorc'd from his Wife, and resign her to him (*magnas pecunias ex argenti fodinis fecerat.*)

23. Whilst I am zealously concern'd to raise as much as possible for my Children, I have wore out my Life and Strength in getting and scraping together (*ut quam plurimum facerem.*) Phædr. 3. 8.

————— *unde sic quæso nites?*

*Aut qui cibo fecisti tantum corporis?*

Got so much Flesh?

24. You'll



24. You'll never make an Estate, Sannio : you don't know how to bait young Fellows (*facies.*)

Χρῆμα μὲν ἔπρῃξεν, Hesiod. Hor. Epist. 1.

*Isne tibi melius suadet, qui rem facias : rem,  
Si possis, rectè : si non quocunque modo, rem :  
Ut propius spectes lacrymosa poemata Puppi :  
An qui Fortunæ te responsare superbæ  
Liberum & erectum præsens hortatur & optat ?*

Vide FIO.

25. May the Gods prosper you, Demea, since I see you are so hearty a well-wisher to our Family (*te nostræ familiæ tam ex animo factum velle*) quicquid nempe, vel quod optamus. Hoc est enim factum velle, cupere, ut eveniant, procedant, rebus & facto contingant, quæ desiderat optatque. Et ominis certioris causa factum potius alicui, quam fieri velle dixerunt. J. F. Gronov.

26. Hence it will come to pass, that all will be unanimous, and wish one another all they desire (*invicemque sibi factum velint.*)

27. Now, Nausistrata, assist me with your service, as you did a while ago with your Purse. N. I wish you what you desire, and will promote it to the utmost of my Power (*Factum volo.*)

28. They do ill likewise, who banish all Strangers, and forbid them the City ; as Pennus did in the preceding Age, and Papius but lately (*Malè etiam*) nempe faciunt, quod facile subintelligitur.

29. Reason requires of us, that we do nothing (*ne quid*) treacherously, nothing (*ne quid*) deceitfully, nothing hypocritically.

30. He sacrific'd six Goats to Venus, and yet was not able to render her propitious to him (*eam facere, ut esset.*)

¶ FACTITO. 1. This Man summon'd before the Senate Annus Faustus, a Gentleman of Rome, and



and who in the time of Nero *had made a Trade of informing* (*delationes facitaverat.*) Ita Cicero in Bruto, *qui quum tanto nomine esset, patremque optimum virum habuisset & juris peritissimum, accusationem facitaverit.*

¶ FACULTAS. 1. There was in that Town *an exceeding plenty* of all things necessary for the carrying on of a War (*summa facultas.*)

2. You have a Leader, mindful of you, forgetful of himself; *an opportunity not always given*: you have all Ranks, all Men, all the Roman People, which in a civil Case we now first behold, in one and the same mind (*quæ non semper facultas datur.*)

3. Pompey, in answer to Domitius's Letter, return'd, That it was neither his desire, nor advice, that he should throw himself into *Corfinium*: *Wherefore, if any opportunity offer'd*, he would advise him to quit the Town, and march to join his Army (*proinde, si qua facultas fuisset.*)

4. Afranius had plenty of all kind of Provisions; for he had laid up great quantities of Corn, often receiv'd fresh Convoys, and had Forage enough for his Cavalry. *The Bridge at Lerida furnish'd him with all these Conveniencies*, without any danger: for the Country beyond the River, which Cæsar could not come at, was wholly untouch'd (*harum rerum omnium facultates, &c. pons Ilerdæ præbebat.*)

¶ FALLO. 1. At that time Dionysius was in Italy, expecting the Fleet, and not imagining that any of his Enemies durst venture upon him without considerable Forces, *in which thing he was mistaken* (*quæ res eum fefellit.*)

2. O miserable and unhappy Man, to think a *Barbarian* more faithful than his Wife! *Nor was he mistaken in it*; for he was afterwards murder'd  
by



by her procurement, upon suspicion of having to do with some other Woman (*nec eum fefellit*) *res nimirum, negotium.*

3. *Was I mistaken in thinking, that they were about some such design (Num me fefellit ?)*

4. Do you remember that I should say in the Senate, on the one and twentieth of October, that on the twenty-fifth of the same Month C. Manlius, the Executioner and instrument of your Treason, would be in Arms? *Was I mistaken, Catiline, not only in a thing so great, so furious, so incredible, but, what is much more strange, in the very Day (Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, &c ?)*

5. D. Good Words, I beseech you. S. Do you jeer me? *I understand you (nihil me fallis.)*

6. The inclination and eagerness of the Soldiers *was no secret to the Generals*; but they thought it more adviseable to sit still a while, and look on (*nihil fefellit.*)

7. *None of these things were unknown to Vitellius's Army, partly by means of Desertions, which, in Civil Wars especially, are very frequent; and partly through the imprudence of Spies, who, while they make it their business to dive into the Enemies secrets, are commonly not very sparing in disclosing their own (Nihil horum Vitellianos fallabat.)* Hor. Epist. 1. 6.

*Exilis domus est, ubi non & plura supersunt,  
Et dominum fallunt, & prosunt furibus.*

*Idem, Epist. 2. 2.*

*Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,  
Dum mea delectent mala me, vel denique fallant :  
Quam sapere & ringi.*

¶ FAMILIA. 1. Hecaton, in his third Book of Offices, proposes this Question; Whether it be  
lawful



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lawful for a good Man, in a time of great Scarcity, not to feed the Servants that belong to his Family (*familiam alere.*) Scitè Phædrus, 3. 20.

*Æsopus domino solus cum esset familia,  
Parare cœnam jussus est maturius.*

2. There are Families of the most eminent Wits; chuse into which you will be admitted (*Familia*) h. e. *sectæ.*

¶ FAMILIARIS. 1. No one of those that belong to the Family shall be able to see these marks: but you shall see them (*horum familiarium.*)

2. Medea, her Father in Pursuit, and ready to catch her, beheads her Brother *Absyrtus*, then tears him peace-meal, and scatters the Limbs about the Fields, that so, while he should slack his pace, to gather up the Parts, she might the better escape him, and save herself by a domestick Family-Parricide (*familiari parricidio sibi salutem pareret.*) *Hic doctissimum Interpretem ratio fugit. Alia tamen nulla* (*ejus sunt verba*) *cujuscunque generis cædes eidem patrata occurrit.* Familiari nimirum pro solito accipit.

¶ FAMILIARITER. 1. He, upon the account of a little acquaintance, takes her death with so much concern. What would he have done, if he had been in love with her (*tam familiariter?*)

¶ FAS. 1. He had deflowr'd a vestal Virgin, and perpetrated several other things, contrary to the Laws of God and Man (*contra jus, fasque.*)

2. Inquiring of the Prisoners, why the Germans declin'd fighting, he was inform'd, that, according to the custom of their Country, the Mistresses of Families were always to decide by lot and prophecy, whether it were convenient to fight, or no, and that they declar'd, 'twas impossible for the Germans to Conquer, if they engag'd before the  
new



of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 163

new Moon (*eas ita dicere, Non esse fas Germanos superare, &c.*) Græcus interpres: *ἐχ' οἷόν τ' εἶναι τὸς Γερμανὲς νικᾶν.* Sic & Nefas. Hor. Od. 1. 24.

*Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo  
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem,  
Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,  
Quam virga semel horrida  
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,  
Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.  
Durum: sed levius sit patientia,  
Quicquid corrigere est nefas.*

¶ FATIGO. 1. We don't speak here of such as cut Throats, Poison, make false Wills, rob or embezzle the publick Treasures; who are not to be repress'd with words and philosophical Discourses, but *to be wearied out and bumbled* with Chains and Imprisonment (*fatigandi.*)

2. Sylla's Soldiers, having got the Victory, used it insolently, and left nothing to the vanquish'd; for prosperous Successes *break and subdue the Minds* of even wise Men: much less was it to be expected that they, whose manners were corrupt, should govern themselves in their Victory (*animos fatigant.*)

3. It was agreed to decamp from the place where they then were, and remove four Miles from *Bedriacum*, a Post so very inconvenient, that notwithstanding it was the Spring of the Year, yet they were greatly distress'd by want of Water (*penuriâ aquæ fatigarentur.*) *Verbum hoc quemadmodum adhibeat Virgilius, pretium est operæ advertere.* Virg. Æn. 1. 279.

————— *Quin aspera Juno,  
Quæ mare nunc, terrasque metu cælumque fatigat,  
Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit  
Romanos rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.*

Fatigat)



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Fatigat) *Exercet, sollicitat, commovet.* Servius *Idem*,  
Æn. 4. 572.

*Corripit è somno corpus, sociosque fatigat :  
Præcípites vigilate viri, & confidite transtris :  
Solvite vela citi.* Fatigat) *Cum clamore incre-*  
*pat.* Servius, Æn. 9. 57.

————— *Huc turbidus atque huc  
Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit.  
Ac veluti pleno lupo infidiatus ovili,  
Cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpeffus & imbres,  
Noëte super media ; tuti sub matribus agni  
Balatum exercent : ille asper, & improbus ira,  
Sævit in absentes : collecta fatigat edendi  
Ex longo rabies, & siccæ sanguine fauces :  
Haud aliter Rutulo &c.*

¶ FERO. 1. Since Basilus had desir'd that M. Satrius, his Sister's Son, might bear his Name, and had appointed him his Heir ; was it any ways just and reasonable, that some principal Citizens should have the Estate, and nothing come to Satrius but the Name (*nomen suum ferre voluisset ?*)

2. G. Æschinus is fal'n in love with another. S. Wretch that I am ! G. Nor does he carry it secretly. He himself openly forc'd her away from a dealer in Women (*neque id occultè fert.*)

3. He chose rather to perish, if it so fortun'd, in a generous return of service to his Benefactor, than to live, under the brand of Ingratitude, (*si ita tulisset fortuna.*)

4. Oratory, which has been advanc'd among us to the highest pitch, is now, according to the course of Nature in almost all things, declining, and coming to nothing (*quod natura fert.*)

5. He promis'd them a general Release from their Debts, the proscription of the Wealthy, Magistracies, Priesthoods, Rapines, and all other things,



things, that War, and the wanton lawless pleasure of Conquerors, bring along with them (*quæ bellum, atque libido victorum fert.*) Ter. Adelp. 1. 1.

*Do, prætermitto, non necesse habeo omnia  
Pro meo jure agere : postremo, alii clanculum  
Patres quæ faciunt, quæ fert adolescentia,  
Ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium :*

Such things I mean, as youth brings along with it, inclines People to.

6. C. Mancinus was the first Man that spoke for that Bill, which L. Furius, and Sex. Atilius, by a decree of the Senate, carried and propos'd to the People (*ferebant :*) which being accepted and agreed to (*acceptâ,*) he himself was deliver'd up to the Enemies.

7. A Legislator is then said *ferre ad populum*, when he proposes a Law, and puts it among them ; whence he is call'd *Legislator*. *Græci εἰσφέρειν dicunt, quasi afferre in medium.* BUDÆUS.

8. 'Tis the Victor's part to propose Conditions ; the part of the vanquish'd, to accept them (*ferre.*)

9. Thymætes, whether out of Perfidiousness, or that the Trojan Destiny so requir'd, moves to have the Engine lodg'd in the Town (*sic ferebat.*)

10. That happy Life, which was cry'd up, full of Italian and Syracusan Feasts, no ways agreed with me (*quæ ferebatur.*) Virg. Æn. 1. 625.

*Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat.*

11. Virtue has within it self all things, that contribute to living happily (*ferunt.*) h. e. pertinent.

*Hoc è Platone convertit Cicero : πάντα τὰ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν φέροντα.*

12. I have occasion for the Money immediately. G. You shall receive it immediately (*feres.*)

*Coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes*

*Plus poscente ferent.* Hom. Il. Δ. v. 94.

Τλαίνε



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Τλαίης κεν Μενελάω ἐπιπρόεμεν ταχὺν ἰόν,  
 Πᾶσι δ' ἐκε Τρώεσσι χάριν κ' κῦδ' ἄροιο,  
 Ἐκ παντῶν δ' ἐμάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆϊ;  
 Τῷ κεν δὴ πᾶμπρωτα πᾶρ' ἀγλαὰ δῶρα φέροιο.

*Auderes utique Menelao immittere velocem sagittam,*

*Ab omnibus Trojanis gratiam & gloriam ferres,  
 Inter omnes verò maximè ab Alexandro rege :*

*A quo profectò imprimis splendida dona ferres.*

*Notabis obiter τὸ Rege, in illo Horatii, pro divite, potente, sive beato domino poni. Ter. Phorm. 2. 1.*

23.

*G. Non potest sati' pro merito ab illo tibi referri gratia.*

*P. Imo enim nemo sati' pro merito gratiam regi refert ;*

*To his great Patron. Hor. Sat. 1. 2.*

*Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, &c.*

*Sic & Reginæ. Teren. Eun. 1. 2. 83.*

————— *Nuncubi meam*

*Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier ?*

*Nonne, ubi mihi dixti cupere te ex Æthiopia*

*Ancillulam, relietis rebus omnibus,*

*Quæsi vi ? porro eunuchum dixti velle te,*

*Quia solæ utuntur his reginæ : repperi.*

*The great Ladies.*

13. If he has been an ill husband of his Estate or Reputation, I say nothing for him, *but that he may receive what he has deserv'd (quin ferat) tanquam culpæ præmium, mercedem. Per ironiam dicitur.*

14. To clear yourself of all Suspicion, you said, you would go dwell with *Marcus Lepidus* ; who not entertaining you, you had the Confidence to come to me, and desir'd that I would secure you in my House. *When you had receiv'd from me too this answer, that I could by no means be safe with*



with you under the same Roof, that am in great danger, whilst we are within the same City-Wall; you took up your Lodging at your comrade's, honest *Marcus Marcellus's* (*cum a me quoque id responsum tulisses, &c.*)

15. Many eminent Men besides, has not our City only, but even *Greece* too, produc'd; none of which ('tis to be presum'd) could ever have come to be such Men without the special assistance of the Gods (*tulit.*) *Hor. Serm. L. 1. 5.*

*Postera lux oritur multo gratissima: namque*

*Plotius & Varius Sinuessæ Virgiliusque*

*Occurrunt: animæ, quales neque candidiores*

*Terra tulit, neque queis me sit devinctior alter.*

16. At the beginning of the Civil War, *M. Varro*, who possess'd the farther Province of *Spain*, understanding how affairs went in *Italy*, and doubting the success of *Pompey's Cause* (*diffidens Pompeianis rebus,*) us'd to speak very favourably of *Cæsar*: That *Pompey* having retain'd him for his Lieutenant, he was oblig'd to be faithful to him; but his private Inclinations made him wish well to the other. This was the subject of all his Discourse in publick, without declaring for either side. But afterwards, when he understood *Cæsar* had full business at the siege of *Marseilles*, (*ad Massiliam destineri;*) that *Petreius* and *Afranius* were join'd, that they had considerable Reinforcements come into them, that the hither Province had unanimously resolv'd to support them; he likewise began to tack about with Fortune (*Hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus.*)

17. *Titus Vespasian* had been sent out of *Judea* by his Father, before the death of *Galba*. The reason he gave out for his Journey was, his duty to the Emperor, and that he might recommend himself to his favour, for some advancement or mark

M

of



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of his esteem, of which his Age was now capable  
(*causam profectionis, &c. ferebat.*)

18. Even *Philo* himself could not forbear scorning the effeminate *Epicureans*, and their luscious Pleasures (*ferre non poterat aspernari*) h. e. *pati non potuit, quin aspernaretur.*

19. Riches so affect, and delight a Man, as a prosperous and fair *Wind* does one that is at Sea (*ferens ventus.*) Virg. *Æn.* 3. 472.

*Interea classem velis aptare jubebat*

*Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.*

¶ FIDES. 1. I then break my Word, when I do not perform my Promise, tho' all things are in the same State that they were in, when I made the Promise. A Change of Circumstances leaves me at liberty to take new Measures, and discharges me from my Promise (*fide liberat*) a me cuiusdam datâ nimirum, h. e. *promisso.*

2. He says he will give me *Pamphyla*, if I'll promise him, to have no more to do with you (*si fidem habeat*) a me acceptam nempe, sibi a me datam, h. e. *si sibi promiserô.*

¶ FINGO. 1. Well might *Socrates* have always the same look, when there was no alteration in his Mind, by which *that is fashioned* (*is fingitur.*) Virg. *Georg.* 2. 405.

*Jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum*

*Rusticus, & curvo Saturni dente relictam*

*Persequitur vitem attondens, fingitque putando.*

2. Vessels of Plate you may see among them, presented to their Embassadors and Princes; but as little valued as those made of Earth (*quàm quæ humo finguntur.*)

3. When his Embassadors brought him word that the King refus'd to send him aid, concealing the  
the



the cause, he prepares a sudden departure (*fingit profectionem*) h. e. *adornat, parat, molitur*.

¶ FINIO. 1. In the Mouth is plac'd the Tongue bound by the Teeth ( *finita.*) *Hoc verbo utuntur Veteres, pro circumscribere aliquid certis finibus & terminis: varius, pro finem imponere.*

¶ FINIS. 1. 'Tis one thing to conceal, another not to tell: nor do I conceal from you now, if I don't tell you, what the nature of the Gods is, or *what the sovereign Good is.* 'Tis not necessary for me to tell you whatever is profitable for you to know (*quis sit finis bonorum.*) Cic. Off. Lib. 1. in principio. *Sed sunt nonnullæ disciplinæ quæ propositis bonorum & malorum finibus, officium omne pervertunt. Nam qui summum bonum instituit, ut nihil habeat cum virtute conjunctum; idque suis commodis, non honestate metitur, hic si sibi ipse consentiat, & non interdum naturæ bonitate vincatur, neque amicitiam colere possit, nec justitiam, nec liberalitatem; fortis vero, dolorem summum malum judicans; aut temperans, voluptatem summum bonum statuens, esse certe nullo modo potest.* Hic magnus magno casu cecidit interpreter, qui verterit: But there are some Doctrines yet, that render these Offices wholly vain and useless; upon a mistake concerning the ends of good, and of wicked Men, &c. *Sed hæc, & hujusmodi non paucæ toto opere infelicitates novam nobis, eamque nullo non modo pulcherrimam eorundem librorum conversionem pepererunt; quam qui legat, Ciceronem ipsum haud multum desideret.*

2. What shall I say to the tendernefs of Brutes in educating and looking to their Issue, till such time as they are able to shift for themselves (*usque ad eum finem, dum?*)



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¶ FIO. 1. Within a few Days after these things, *Chrysis* dies. S. O joyful News! I was always afraid of *Chrysis* (*O factum benè!*) *Ita dicebant veteres, ubi quid feliciter, & ex animi sententia evenerat. Martialis, O benè!*

*O bene, quod silva colitur Tirynthius ista!*  
*Græci, ὡς εὐτυχῶς. Aristop. Equitibus: ὡς εὐτυχῶς, ὅτ' ἔχ' ἐλήσθεν ἐνθ' ἡν κλέπτων τὸν δῖνον. O factum benè, quod non deprehensus sum intus subducens vinum. Contrarium est, O FACTUM MALE! Catullus, Epigr. 3.*

*O factum male! O miselle Passer!*

*Tuâ nunc operâ meæ puellæ*

*Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli. Sic & Benè, probè, malè narras.*

2. I came to my Gentleman to tell him we wanted Money, and how *it might be got*. I had scarce open'd my Lips, but he knew my meaning (*id fieret*) h. e. *inveniretur, compararetur*.

3. Our friend *Pompey*, after a sore fit of Sickness at *Naples*, grew better: the *Neapolitans* put on Garlands: the adjacent Towns deputed Members of their own, to congratulate him in the name of their Corporations (*Pompeio, &c. melius est factum.*)

4. But let us have done with Fables, and foreign Examples, and come to *matter of fact*, and examples of our own (*ad rem factam.*)

¶ FOEDO. 1. Seeing things in this State, he orders the Cavalry to advance: these *horribly mangle and slaughter* the Enemy's Forces (*fedant.*)

¶ FOEDUS, A, UM. 1. His complexion was wan and pale, *his Eyes fierce and cruel*, his gate sometimes quick, sometimes slow (*fedæ oculi.*)

2. If the immortal Gods are pleas'd to have this the Issue of my Consulship, *that I should rescue you*, my Lords, and the Roman People, from a miserable



miserable massacre, your Wives and Children, and the vestal Virgins from most violent *Haling* (*vexatio*; their Temples and Oratories, and this the most renown'd Country of every one of us, *from a most execrable flame*; all *Italy* from War and Desolation; whatever Fortune shall be propos'd to my single Person, let it fall (*ut vos &c. ex fœdissima flamma &c. eriperem.*)

3. At his landing, his Foot slipt: this the standers-by look'd upon as an *unlucky omen* (*fœdus.*) Ov. Met. 5. 546.

*Ille sibi ablatas fulvis amicitur ab alis;  
Inque caput crescit; longosque reflectitur ungues;  
Vixque movet natus per inertia brachia pennas:  
Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctus;  
Ignavus Bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.*

Plura in his versibus, quæ notentur, digna sunt.

¶ **FORMA.** 1. When I have by your Letters seen *the model and platform* of the House, I shall be able to judge what the Building itself will be (*formam.*)

¶ **FORTIS.** 1. *P. Quintius* has for his Adversary, in appearance *Sex. Nævius*, in reality the eloquentest Men of this Age, *the sturdiest*, the most accomplish'd of our State; who with united zeal, and utmost power, defend *Sex. Nævius*: if this be defending, to comply with another's inordinate desire, whereby he may the more easily overthrow whom he pleases, by unjust judgment (*fortissimos*) *qui clientes suos magnâ constantiâ defendunt, & illorum causâ nulla non pericula subeunt, & odia quorumvis suscipiunt.* Sic fortiter judicare, Cic. *pro Milone*, 8. Fortis actor, in Orat. *pro Sext. est qui audet in Scenâ dicere, quæ multorum in se concitant offensionem & odium.* Fortis amicus; *qui amicorum causâ nullum discrimen refugit.* Grævius.



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¶ FRANGO. 1. Hercules was master'd by pain, even at that time when he was acquiring immortality by his very death (*dolore frangebatur.*)

2. If Plato alledg'd no reason for this his opinion (see what a deference I have for him,) yet he would stagger me with his bare authority (*me frangeret.*)

¶ FRAUS. 1. What is it to act knavishly, unless this be so, to draw a Man wilfully and designedly into the greatest Mischief (*in maximam fraudem?*)  
Nux Ovidiana :

*Sæpe aliquis, foliis ut nuda cacumina vidit,  
Esse putat Boreæ triste furentis opus.*

*Æstibus hic, hic me spoliata frigore credit :*

*Est quoque, qui crimen grandinis esse putet.*

*At mihi nec grando duris invisa colonis,*

*Nec ventus fraudi, Solve, geluve fuit.*

*Fructus obest : peperisse nocet ; nocet esse feracem ;*

*Quæque fuit multis, est mihi præda malo.*

*Notabis obiter id opus valere hic facinus. Idem,  
Met. 3. 725.*

————— *visis ululavit Agave,  
Collaque jactavit, movitque per aëra crinem :  
Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis  
Clamat, Iô comites, opus hæc victoria nostrum :*  
my performance. Hor. Od. 2. 19.

*Tu flectis amnes, tu mare Barbarum :*

*Tu separatis uvidus in jugis*

*Nodo coerces viperino*

*Bistonidum sine fraude crines.*

2. Him the Senate declares an Enemy : his Accomplices they appoint a day, before which they might with impunity lay down their Arms (*sine fraude.*) *Fraus etiam pro noxia, sive culpa accipitur.*  
Virg. Æn. 9. 424.

————— *tum*



—tum vero exterritus, amens

Conclamat Nisus : nec se celare tenebris

Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem :

Me, me (adsum qui feci) in me convertite ferrum,

O Rutuli : mea fraus omnis : nihil iste nec ausus,

Nec potuit : cælum hoc & conscia sidera testor.

Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.

¶ FREQUENS. I. Let a Man have Health, Riches, many images of Ancestors, a crowded Court-Yard; yet if he be an ill Man, you'll dislike him (*frequens atrium*) *clientibus, & salutatoribus*.

¶ FREQUENTER. I. The Parrot, that Eastern mimick, is dead. O ye Birds, attend her funeral in full bodies (*frequenter.*) κατὰ πλῆθος. *en troupes, en corps.*

¶ FREQUENTIA. I. Those who were counted and surnam'd the Wise, as Cato, and Lælius, and particularly the famous Seven, were not truly and perfectly wise; but by frequently practising the middle ordinary Duties, got a sort of shew and resemblance of true Wisdom (*ex mediocrum officiorum frequentia.*)

¶ FREQUENTO. I. I see the Commissioners of the Treasury, and all the Clerks, have flock'd hither to defend the State, whom this Day having casually drawn in great numbers to the Treasury, I see to be turn'd from the business of Money to the common safety (*quos cum casu hic dies ad ærarium frequentasset.*) h. e. *frequentes adduxisset, aggregasset.* Plautus Cistell. I. I. Pol istoc quidem nos pretio (prandio nimirum) est facile frequentare tibi : h. e. *efficere ut ad te frequenter veniamus.*

2. They took their opportunity, when Pacarius was bathing, and his Retinue being stepp'd aside, surpriz'd him, and kill'd him (*digressis qui eum frequentabant.*)



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¶ FRUOR. 1. Are we come hither to behold the conflagration of our Confederates Houses, *as a thing to delight and feed our Eyes withal* (*ut rem fruendam oculis?*)

¶ FRUCTUS. 1. Some came to see him out of hatred, *to delight their Eyes with his calamity*; others, upon the account of friendship, that formerly had been betwixt them, to comfort him in his Adversity (*ut fructum oculis ex ejus casu caperent.*)

¶ FRUGI. 1. The Greeks call *frugi bomines*, that is, Men of honesty and integrity, *ἡμετέριους*, useful only: but the word *frugalitas* is of a larger extent; for 'tis all sorts of Abstinence, all sorts of Innocence; otherwise *Lucius Piso* had not been surnam'd *Frugi*. Cic. *Frugi opponitur τὸ nequam.*

2. G. What you order'd is done, Demea. D. *Tbou art a careful honest Fellow* (*Frugi es.*) *Servis ac libertis vox hæc propriè tribuitur.*

¶ FUGA. 1. Do you make any scruple *to commit* that life of yours, rescu'd from many due and well-deserv'd Punishments, *to exile and solitude*? Move it, say you, in the House, for that is your request; and if the Senate shall vote you must be banish'd, you say, you will submit. I will not move it, *which is a thing goes much against* (*quod abhorret a*) my Disposition; and yet I will so order the matter, that you may understand the Sense of the House concerning you (*fugæ solitudinique mandare.*) Sic de exilio suo Ovidius:

*Si tamen extinctis aliquid. nisi nomina restant,*

*Et gracilis structos effugit umbra rogos;*

*Fama, parentales, si vos mea contigit, umbræ,*

*Et sunt in Stygio crimina nostra foro;*

*Scite, precor, causam (nec vos mihi fallere fas est)*

*Errorum jussæ, non scelus, esse fugæ.*

Idem in eodem carmine;

*Quid*



*Quid referam comitumque nefas, famulosque nocentes ?*

*Ipsâ multa tuli non leviora fugâ.*

¶ FUGIO. 1. The Carthaginians, to whom he was sent by the Tyrant, honour'd him highly ; infomuch, that they never had any Grecian in more Admiration. Nor, indeed, was Dionysius ignorant of these things ; for he was sensible what an ornament he was to him (*neque verò hæc Dionysium fugiebant.*)

2. If a Man be selling Wine that will not keep, and he knows it, is he bound to tell this ? Diogenes thinks there is no necessity for it : Antipater takes it to be the Duty of an honest Man (*vinum fugiens vendat sciens.*)

¶ FUTILLIS. 1. For me to have trusted all that is dear to me, to a weak shallow Servant ! (*futili*) h. e. *levi.* *A vase quod futile dicitur, acuto fundo, & patulo ore, eoque instabile.* Donatus. Virg. *Æn.* 11. 338.

*Largus opum, & lingua melior, sed frigida bello  
Dextera : consiliis habitus non inutilis auctor.*

*Quin & glaciem vocat Virgilius futilem,* h. e. *fragilem.* *Æn.* 12. 739.

— *Postquam arma Dei ad Volcania ventum est,  
Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu inutilis, iectu  
Dissiluit : fulva resplendent fragmina arena.*

G.

GERO. 1. Having continual News brought him of the ill success of Darius, he exhorted the Commanders of the Bridge not to let slip an opportunity, which Fortune had put into their Hands, of freeing all Greece (*malè rem gerere Darium.*)  
Liv.



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Liv. *nec melius gesta res Veii* ; nor was there better success at *Veii*.

2. *I Caius Cæsar, the Achiever of such mighty things*, had been condemned by the Senate, had I not begg'd the assistance of my Army (*Tantis rebus gestis Caius Cæsar.*) *Minus concisè* Cic. Lib.

3. in *Verrem* : *P. Servilius, & Q. Catulus tanta auctoritate sunt, tantis rebus gestis, ut in antiquissimorum & clarissimorum hominum numero reponantur.*

3. *The Managers of State-affairs* lye much more open to the assaults of Passions, than those that spend their Days in privacy, and retirement (*Qui Remp. gerunt.*) *Idem est Sallustio Remp. tractare.* p. 57. Edit. Ox. *Lacedæmonii, devictis Atheniensibus, triginta viros imposuere, qui rempub. tractarent.*

4. For how slight Offences do Children keep up Quarrels one with another? What's the reason of it? Because *they have* a weak Mind that governs them (*gerunt*) *Lucret. Lib. 3. in fine.*

*Ipse Epicurus obit decurso lumine vitæ,  
Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, & omneis  
Præstinxit, stellas exortus uti ætherius Sol.  
Tu verò dubitabis, & indignabere obire,  
Mortua quoi vita est prope jam vivo atque videnti?  
Qui somno partem majorem conteris ævi?  
Et vigilans stertis, nec somnia cernere cessas,  
Sollicitamque geris cassa formidine mentem?*

*Idem, Lib. 6. p. 104. Edit. Fab.*

*Frigore cum premitur porro omnis terra, coitque,  
Et quasi concrescit : fit scilicet, ut coëundo  
Exprimat in puteos, si quem gerat ipsa calorem.*

*Ita Græcis ὄρεειν pro ἔχειν.*

¶ *GESTITO.* 1. *Mer.* Some Voice flies this way. *So.* It seems then, *I have* a winged Voice (*gestito.*)

¶ *GLA-*



¶ GLADIATOR. 1. He behav'd himself so rudely at the Gladiator-Sports, that he was not only his'd, but at last beat (*Gladiatoribus*) h. e. *cum ludi gladiatorii darentur, exhiberentur. Sic comitiis, pro, dum comitia haberentur : circensibus, pro quum Circenses darentur : censu, quando census agitur. Vide Gronovium De Pec. Vet. Lib. 4. C. 1.*

¶ GRASSOR. 1. With what cruelty, the authority of this Edict has rag'd against a needy and harmless People? we make no question but that you have been already inform'd (*grassata sit.*) Propriè Sallustius, Bell. Jug. jam in principio: *Dux atque imperator vitæ mortalium, animus est : qui ubi ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, abunde pollens potensque, & clarus est, neque fortunâ eget ; quippe quæ probitatem, industriam, aliasque artes bonas neque dare, neque eripere cuicumque potest. Ad gloriam grassari, est, pleno cursu ad gloriam rectâ pergere.*

¶ GRATIA. 1. These Counsels of yours are much, as if a Physician, having a Patient, who might be recover'd out of hand, if he would resolutely suffer himself to be cur'd, should by gratifying him with something to eat or drink for the present, make his Disease long, and peradventure incurable (*cibi gratiâ præsentis aut potionis.*)

2. He gave those leave to return their Horses, who being above thirty-five Years of Age, were unwilling to retain them longer (*equi reddendi gratiam fecit eis &c.*)

3. Fools think it a weakness not to requite those, that injure us, in their kind, (*gratiam referre*) *parrem nimirum : (Solet à despectis par referri gratia, Phædrus de Panthera) sive etiam malam ; gratia enim media, uti vocant, vox est. Ter. Phor. Act. 4. Sc. v. 15.*

— cur



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————— *cur non, inquam, Pbormio,  
Vides, inter vos sic hæc potius cum bona  
Ut componantur gratia, quam cum mala.*

4. But what shall I say ! they are the fifth and the twentieth Legion which have revolted ; the one of them, enroll'd by the Hand of *Tiberius* himself ; and the other, the constant Companion of his Victories, and enrich'd by his bounties. *You make your General, in return, a glorious acknowledgment of his favours (Egregiam duci vestro gratiam refertis.)*

¶ GRATIFICOR. 1. They that gratify any one in a thing which is really a prejudice to him, are so far from being kind and obliging, that they ought to be accounted the most pernicious flatterers (*gratificantur cuiquam, quod.*)

¶ GRATULATIO. 1. Death, with which perhaps they menace me, is appointed for all ; but so great a praise of Life, as you by your Acts have honoured me with, no one has attain'd to: For ye have voted to all others always a publick Thanksgiving for having well serv'd, but to me alone for having preserv'd the State (*gratulationem decrevistis*) h. e. *supplicationem*. Idem, Philipp. 14. *Supplicationes decernitis, hostem non appellatis : gratæ verò vestræ diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, gratæ victimæ, cum interfecta sit civium multitudo ?*

¶ GRATULOR. 1. Cease, Wife, stunning the Gods with returning them thanks, that you have found your Daughter, unless you judge of them by your own nature, that they understand nothing unless it be repeated a hundred times over (*gratulando.*)

¶ GRATUS. 1. I and my Father have deserv'd well of you, and your Republick ; but it was never my Father's custom, to upbraid good Men  
with



with the good he did them. He thinks *you have a grateful sense of it*, and that he has reason to do ye the kindneſſes he does (*id ſibi gratum eſſe a vobis*) h. e. *à veſtra parte*.

2. I am glad, if I have done, or do any thing that pleaſes you; and I am oblig'd to you, *for having reſented it kindly* (*id adverſum te gratum fuiſſe*.)

¶ GRAVIS. 1. 'Tis my opinion, that if *Plato* had taken to the Bar, he'd have prov'd a moſt powerful and copious Orator (*graviffimus*.) Gravis in hac notione videtur reſpondere Græco δεινός.

H.

HABEO. 1. I am come to intreat your friendſhip, which, if I may obtain, *you ſhall find me as good a Friend*, as your Father did a brave Enemy (*non minus me bonum amicum habebis*.)

2. The ſlain he burnt, his Priſoners he *uſed tenderly*, and ſent them home without ranſom (*indulgenter habuit*.)

3. No one thinks the injuries he receives ſmall; many *have taken them more heinouſly than is reaſonable* (*gravius æquo habuère*.)

4. If you had not promis'd me your aſſiſtance, and been oblig'd to defend me, *I ſhould take it leſs ill*, and think myſelf leſs injur'd (*minus ægrè habeam*.)

5. The *Trojans*, as I have been inform'd, built and inhabited firſt the City of Rome (*habuere*.) Ita Cicero, Epift. ad Fam. Lib. 7. Epift. 6. *Quæ Corinthum, arcem altam, habebant matronæ opulentæ. Sed Græciſmus eſt*. Hom. Il. A. v. 17.

Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,  
Ἵμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες

'Eκ'



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Ἐκτέρσαι Πριάμω πόλιν, εὖ δὲ οἶκας ἐκίδαι.

Παῖδα δὲ μοι λύσας εἶλιν.

*Atridaeque, & alii bene ocreati Achivi,  
Vobis quidem Dii dent cœlestes damos habentes  
Excindere Priami urbem, feliciter verò domum  
reverti.*

*Filiam autem mihi liberate dilectam.*

Homerum imitatur Horatius, Serm. 2. 3.

—————maxime regum,  
*Dii tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja :  
Ergo consulere, & mox respondere licebit ?  
Consule.*

6. D. Periphanes *they say* lives somewhere hereabouts. P. Certainly I must know that Woman. Is't she that I imagine or no? *dictus est habere.*)

τῆς καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἔχουσας. h. e. *Asiaticos.* Xenophon.

7. They levell'd Mountains : they built upon the Sea. Riches *that they might have made a creditable use of*, they scandalously abus'd (*quas honestè habere licebat.*)

8. I resolv'd *to spend the remaining part of my Life*, far from publick Business, and State-affairs (*reliquam ætatem habere*) h. e. *agere, uti mox loquitur.*

9. Let's to your House, and there *spend this Day merrily* (*habeamus.*) h. e. *sumamus, ut loquitur Terentius.*

20. *Be persuaded of this at least as a certain Truth*, That, unless the Soul is cur'd (which can never be done without Philosophy) there will be no end of our miseries (*Illud quidem sic habeto.*)

11. A poor Man, tho' he cannot requite an obligation, can *acknowledge it at least* (*habere certè.*)

12. *What equity is there in this, that*, when Estates have been held for a great many Years, or perhaps ages, the rightful owners should be thrust out of them, and others, that never had any, come  
and



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and possess them *Quam habet æquitatem, ut &c.*)

13. This thing *seems to carry injustice with it*, if you command it: difficulty, if you ask it. Yet let it be resolv'd, if it be your will and pleasure (*habere videtur &c. iniquitatem.*)

14. He govern'd Sicily and Sardinia by Deputies (*habuit*) h. e. *tenuit, rexit.* Tac. Ann. Lib. 1. Cap. 1. *Urbem Romam à principio reges habuere. Libertatem & consulatum L. Brutus instituit.*

15. I have a mind to take this occasion to relate, *after what manner* our Ancestors *manag'd the Republick*, and how great they left it: how it changed by degrees, and from the best and most virtuous, became the worst and most scandalous (*quo modo Remp. habuerint*) h. e. *administrarint, gubernarint.*

16. 'Tis the way of our Sect to pursue what has the greatest appearance of Truth; for beyond probabilities *we are not able* to advance (*non habemus.*)

17. *I can't conceive what can be a greater profit, in the imagination of the vulgar*, than that of being a King: on the other side, when I consider the real Truth of the thing, I find nothing more unprofitable to him, that has arriv'd at it unjustly (*Non habeo, ad vulgi opinionem, quæ major, &c.*)

18. For these kindnesses, I thought I should be as dear to you, as if I had begot you, *nor was I mistaken in this* (*neque ea res falsum me habuit*) h. e. *fefellit.*

19. The greatest number came out of curiosity, to contemplate his form, and to know what sort of a Man he was, whom they had so long, and so mightily fear'd, and in whose destruction they had plac'd all their hopes of Victory (*positam habuissent.*) *Non eâ quidem per omnia simili, periphrasi*



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*phrasi tamen ἔ Græci: μαθὼν, ποιήσας, συλλαβὼν ἔχω, pro ἔμαθον, ἐποίησα, συνέλαβον. Vide Vigerum.*

20. Those that were her humble Servants, carried my Son also with them to bear them company. I immediately said with myself: he is certainly taken: *he has it (habet) vulnus nempe. Propriè dicitur de gladiatoribus: quia prius alii vident, quam ipsi sentiant, se percussos. Donatus. Virg. Æn. 12. 293.* ————— *at fervidus advolat hosta*

*Messapus, téloque orantem multa trabali*

*Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur:*

*Hoc habet: hæc melior magnis data victima Divis.*

21. Ino, Cadmus's Daughter, nam'd by the Greeks *Leucothea*, is term'd by the Romans *Matuta* (*habetur.*) Virg. Æn. 12. 34.

*At Juno è summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur*

*(Tum neque nomen erat, nec honos, aut gloria monti)*

*Prospiciens tumulo, campum aspectabat, ἔ ambas*

*Laurentum Troumque acies, urbemque Latini.*

22. In the room of modesty, Truth and Integrity, succeeded frauds, and cheats, and ambush, and violence, and a cursed desire of being rich (*habendi.*) Virg. Æn. 8. 326.

*Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor ætas,*

*Et belli rabies, ἔ amor successit habendi.*

Phædrus, 3. 1.

*Mutandum tibi propositum est, ἔ vitæ genus,*

*Intrare si musarum limen cogitas.*

*Ego, quem Pierio ἔc.*

*Quamvis in ipsa natus sim pene Schola,*

*Curamque habendi penitus corde eraserim,*

*Fastidiose tamen in Cætum recipior.*

*Quid credis illi accidere, qui magnas opes*

*Exaggerare quærit omni vigilia?*

*Sic ἔ Græci. Sophocles, in Ajace: v. 157.*

*Περὶ τὸν ἔχοντ' ὁ φθόνος ἔπει:*

*ad*



*ad habentem*, (h. e. opulentum, copiosum) *invidia* *serpit*. Male Scholiastes : λέγει τὸ εὖ.

23. *Marseilles* is fortify'd almost on three several sides by the Sea. The remaining fourth part is all the Access it has by Land. Part of this Avenue, that leads to the Tower, being equally fortify'd by nature, and a very deep Ditch, requires a long and difficult Siege to take it in (*longam & difficilem habet oppugnationem*.)

24. Hands were given to Elephants, because the bulk of their Bodies made it difficult for them to come to their Food (*propter magnitudinem corporis difficiles aditus habebant*.)

25. This is in a manner all I had to deliver concerning the nature of the Gods; not to the intent of destroying it, but only of letting you see how obscure it was, and how difficult to be explain'd (*& quam difficiles explicatus haberet*.) Horatius de *Mecæenate* : Sat. 1. 9.

*Difficiles aditus primos habet*.

26. That was the fortieth Year of *Cæcina's* Sol-diery, either as a private Soldier, or a Commander. In which time having had trial both of prosperous and adverse Fortune, he was become intrepid (*Quadragesimum id stipendium Cæcina parendi, aut imperitandi habebat*.)

27. Having lost all their Vessels, they who escaped the slaughter, neither knew whither to fly, nor how to defend their Towns against *Cæsar* (*neque quemadmodum &c. habebant*.) Teren. An. 3. 2. 18.

*Teneo, quid erret : quid ego agam, babeo*.

*Ælian*. L. 1. C. 32. Οὐκ ἔχων ὃ ὁ, τι χρήσεται τῷ παρόντι &c. *Quum verò, quid in præsentia faceret, non haberet &c*. Idem, 2. 10. Τιμόθεον ἀκέω τὸν Κόνωνος, τὸν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγόν. ὅτε ἐν ἀκμῇ τῆς εὐτυχίας ἦν. καὶ ἤρσι τὰς πόλεις ῥᾶσα, καὶ ἐκ εἶχον Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅποι ποτὲ αὐτὸν καλεῖσθαι, &c.

N

*Timotheum*



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*Timotheum audio filium Cononis, Ducem Atheniensium, quum in summo prosperitatis fastigio versaretur, & facillimè urbes caperet, neque satis scirent Athenienses, quo eum honore dignarentur &c.*

28. The Civil War between Pompey and Cæsar fell out, *in about the sixtieth Year of his Age (cum haberet annos circiter sexaginta.)* *Haud scio an transactos subintelligatur. Ita, transactos haberet valebit, transegisset.*

29. It is very observable, that the desire of power, tho' of long standing, and interwoven with most Men's tempers, yet manifestly gathered strength, and exerted itself more vigorously, in proportion as the Empire itself grew greater. While our Territories were strait, *Men were well contented to stand upon the level with their Neighbours*, but when by vanquishing or destroying rival States or Kings, opportunity was given for enlarging Men's desires; then first Contentions broke out between the Senate and Commonalty, who should reap the benefit of these Accessions to greatness (*æqualitas facillè habebatur.*)

30. The splendor of riches and beauty is perishing and frail; *the possession of Virtue is glorious and eternal (virtus clara æternaque habetur.)* Lucretius, L. 3.

*Nil igitur mors est, ad nos neque pertinet hilum;  
Quandoquidem natura animi mortalis habetur.*

Sall. *audacia pro muro habetur.* h. e. cui est audacia, is muri propugnaculum pro se habet. Sed Græcismus est.

¶ HACTENUS. I. 'Tis well if a Man can enhance that credit and reputation he has got, by the splendor of his House; but he must not depend upon his House alone for it: for the Master ought to bring honour to his fine Seat, and not the fine Seat bring honour to its Master. *And*



so much for this Head (*Atque hæc quidem hætenus.*)  
Sed hæc hætenus, ut in eodem libro loquitur.

Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα.

¶ HÆREO. 1. All the while I was in affliction  
for the loss of my Daughter, Cornelius was per-  
petually with me (*mibi assiduus hæsit.*) vox de iis  
qui comitantur, prosequuntur, cum aliquo multum sunt.  
Hor. Od. 1. 32.

*Liberum & Musas, Veneremque & illi  
Semper hærentem puerum canebat :  
Et Lycum nigris oculis, nigroque  
Crine decorum.*

*Versuum venustas, non necessitas, facit, ut unum præ-  
terea subjiciamus exemplum. Lucretius, lib. 3. in  
fine :*

*Exit sæpe foras magnis ex ædibus ille,  
Esse domi quem pertæsum est, subitoque revertit ;  
Quippe foris nibilo melius qui sentiat esse.  
Currit agens mannos ad villam hic præcipitanter,  
Auxilium tectis quasi ferre ardentibus instans :  
Oscitat extemplo, tetigit cum limina villæ ;  
Aut abit in somnum gravis, atque obliviam quærit ;  
Aut etiam properans urbem petit, atque revisit.  
Hoc se quisque modo fugit : at, quem scilicet, ut fit,  
Effugere baud potis est, ingratis hæret, & angit.  
Propterea, morbi quia causam non tenet æger.*

—————patriæ quis exul,

—————se quoque fugit ?

Hor.

2. P. Marry your Son as soon as you can. R. I  
like your advice ; for I hear he is intangled in love  
with a Musick-Girl (*in amorem hætere apud &c.*)

3. No one has so sure a hand in aiming kind-  
nesses, as not to fail : you must miss that you may  
at last hit (*ut aliquando hæreas.*) Translatio à telis  
missilibus, præcipue igniferis, quæ tum hæsisse dicun-  
tur, cum fixa sunt, & quò mittuntur, comprehende-  
runt. J. F. Gronovius. Vide ADHÆRESKO.



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¶ Hic. 1. Commend and imitate him, that is not unwilling to dye in his youth, when 'tis a pleasure to live. For what Virtue is it, to go out, when you are turn'd out? *Yet there is even in this a Virtue (tamen est & hic.)* Hor. Sat. 1. 10.

——— *non satis est risu diducere rictum*

Auditoris: *& est quædam tamen hic quoque virtus.*

2. Our common discourse I would have to be such, as that wherein the followers of Socrates excel; easy, and good-natur'd, without any stubbornness or stiffness in opinion: Let it be season'd with mirth and pleasantness; and not be too tedious, pert, and assuming, as tho' it had a right to the attention of the hearer (*Sit hic sermo, in quo.*)

3. The Capitol also was built with square Stone, a Work to be admir'd even in the present grandeur of the City (*vel in hæc magnificentiâ urbis.*) *sic huic licentiæ apud Livium, h. e. horum temporum.*

4. Was this the reason of those frequent Journies, and long Stays at Lemnos? Was this the reason of the low price of Corn that made our Rents fall (*hæcine erant itiones*) h. e. *hinc, ex hac causa?* Terent. And. 1. 1. 99.

*Hinc illæ lacrimæ: hæc illa est misericordia.*

5. In the first place I tell you: *this that you think to be*, is not a true marriage (*quas credis esse has.*) *Perversè satis. Minus insolenter,* Andr. Prol.

*Poëta, cum primum animum ad scribendum appulit, Id sibi negoti credidit solum dari,*

*Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas.*

6. Cæsar being appriz'd of their intention, march'd his Army into the Confines of Cassivellanus, towards the Thames: which River is only fordable in one place, and that with difficulty (*pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest.*) *ἡ ταῦτα γὰρ* Aristoph.

¶ HINC.



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¶ HINC. 1. I'll endeavour to get the Money of this Man, from whom I intended at first (*hinc, unde.*)

¶ HOMO. 1. Can you think I have common sense? I was out. You must come back again to the Portico. This is much the nearer way, and easier to hit (*Censen' hominem me esse?*)

2. If you were a Man of sense, you would let your Son do these things now, rather than at an age, when they will less become him (*Si esses homo.*) *Hominem quæro, notum est apud Phædrum.* Hor. Art. Poet. in fine :

*Nec semel hoc fecit, nec si retractus erit, jam  
Fiet homo, & ponet famosæ mortis amorem.*

Teren. Ad. 4. 7. ————— dic mihi,  
*Non clamas? non insanis? M. non: malim quidem.  
D. Puer natus est. M. Dî bene vortant. D.  
virgo nihil habet.*

*M. Audivi. D. Et ducenda indotata est? M.  
scilicet.*

*D. Quid nunc futurum est? M. Id enim quod res  
ipsa fert:*

*Illinc buc transferetur virgo. D. O Jupiter!  
Istoccine pacto oportet? M. Quid faciam amplius?  
D. Quid facias? si non ipsa re tibi istuc dolet,  
Simulare certe est hominis. M. Quin jam virginem  
Despondi: res composita est: fiunt nuptiæ:  
Dempsi metum omnem; hæc magis sunt hominis.*

3. If he could withdraw himself all of a sudden from one, that he had been acquainted with so many Years, I should not reckon him one of human passions (*hominem.*)

4. Patroclus would carry Eurypylus in, rest him upon a Pallat, and get his Wounds drefs'd for him, it at least he had any humanity in him (*si quidem homo esset.*)



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5. That sort of Injustice, which consists in the wilful and actual wronging of an other, has oftentimes no other cause but fear; when he who designedly does a Man an injury, is afraid lest himself should be forc'd to undergo one, if he does not secure himself by doing it before-hand. *But generally speaking, Men set upon doing wrong, that they may thereby compass such things, as they have a strong desire for* (*Maximam autem partem ad injuriam faciendam aggrediuntur.*) Ov. Met. 1. 19.

*Tum primum ficcis aër fervoribus ustus  
Canduit, & ventis glacies adstricta pependit.*

*Tum primum subire domos : domus antra fuerunt,  
Et densi frutices, & vinetæ cortice virgæ.*

Ter. Adel. 4. 3.

[tantopere, Hegio.

*Ego in hac re nihil reperio, quamobrem laudem  
Meum officium facio : quod peccatum à nobis  
ortum est, corrigo.*

[qui ita putant,

*Nisi si me in illo credidisti esse hominum numero,  
Sibi fieri injuriam, ultro, si quam fecere ipsi, ex-  
postulant ;*

[laudas ?

*Et ultro accusant, id quia non est à me factum,  
h. e. quorum sic est ratio : qui ita putant, & in ani-  
mum inducunt, sibi scilicet injuriam fieri, si injuriam,  
quam ipsi fecere, cum iis homines expostulant ; eosque  
porro impudenter accusare occupant. Ideo quia non feci,  
nec accusavi te de injuria vestræ familiæ ab Æschino  
meo oblata, num idcirco mihi gratias agis ?* Aristot.

Rhet. L. 2. C. 15. *de moribus senum.* Φιλόζωοι, καὶ μά-  
λιστα ἐπὶ τῇ τελευταίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ, διὰ τὸ τῆ ἀπορίᾳ εἶναι  
τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν. καὶ ἔδὲ ἐνδεεῖς, τέττα μάλιστα ἐπιθυμοῦσι.

*Vivendi cupidi, ac præsertim in postrema vitæ die ;  
propterea quod rei absentis est cupiditas ; cujus sunt  
indigentes, id maxime capiunt* (homines.)

6. Shall I, says a Man, be turn'd out of my  
Father's and Grand-father's Estate (*inquit*) *nempe ho-*  
*mo,*



mo, quicumque fuerit, qui banc expulsionem patitur?

¶ HUC. 1. In this, they lodge select numbers of Men, and load the Machine with armed Soldiers (*buc.*) Idem, G. 2. 75.

————— angustus in ipso  
Fit nodo sinus : *buc* aliena ex arbore germen  
Includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro.

Ter. Hec. 1. 2.

————— Animus partim uxoris misericordia  
Devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis,  
Paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi : atque *buc* transtulit  
Amorem, postquam par ingenium nactus est.

h. e. ad Philumenam. Idem, And. 2. 3.

————— D. Ex ea re quid fiat, vide.

P. Ut ab illa excludar, *buc* concludar : h. e. cum  
*bac* Chremetis filia.

J.

JACEO. 1. Poetry lay disregarded, and found no Countenance among the Romans for some Ages (*jacuit.*)

¶ JACTO. 1. I have a love for Curio. For Pompey I could ever dye. But nothing is dearer to me than the bare Republick alone ; in which you do not much busy your self (*tu non valde te jactas.*)

2. The Tribunes of the People held a common Consultation with the *Prætors*, about fixing the value and rate of Money. For in those times the Coin was shifted about in such an unsettled manner, that a Man could not know for certain, what he was worth (*jactabatur sic.*)

¶ JACTURA. 1. The whole Continent of Gaul is divided into two Factions. On Cæsar's first



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Arrival there, the *Ædui* were the chief of one, the *Sequani* of the other party ; but these finding themselves no equal match for the *Ædui*, (who from all Antiquity bore the greatest sway in Gaul, and had many tributary States dependant on them,) pray'd assistance of *Ariovistus* and the Germans, whom, by considerable presents, and great promises, they had drawn over to them (*ad se magnis jacturis, pollicitationibusque perduxerant.*)

2. Aristotle is amaz'd at those vastly chargeable Donations, and infinite Expences, that are made to caress and please the People (*in his immanibus jacturis.*)

3. No one found fault with *M. Seius*, for selling out Corn at a very easy rate, in a time of scarcity ; for he got himself free from a great and inveterate hatred of the People, by a charge which was neither dishonest, nor extraordinary great (*nec turpi jactura, nec maximâ.*) Cicero pro L. Flacco, Cap. 5. *Inflammatus incredibili cupiditate hanc causam accusationemque suscepit, qui comitatus in inquirendo ? comitatus dico ? imo vero quantus exercitus ? quæ jactura ? qui sumptus ? quanta largitio ? Jactura non est damnum, ut exponunt, inflictum provincialibus, sed ingens pecunia, immensi sumptus facti in hanc inquisitionem.* GRÆVIUS.

¶ JAM. I. *Recolleſt* (*Recognosce*) with me I pray the other Night. You'll then find, that I am much more intently vigilant for the preservation, than you for the destruction of the State (*jam intelliges, multo me vigilare acrius, &c.*)

2. How should we gather and preserve our Corn, and the rest of our Fruits, if it were not for Men ? And then, how should these Commodities, which we want, be imported ; or those, with which we abound, be exported, if there were not Men to do



do each of these Works? (*Jam verò.*) h. e. *tum præterea.*

3. *Dionysius* order'd the golden Beard of *Æsculapius* at *Epidaurus* to be pluck'd off, in that it was not decent (*he cry'd*) for the Son to have a Beard, when the Father, in all Temples, had none (*neque enim convenire.*) Moreover, he commanded the silver Tables, whereon, according to the custom of antient Greece, these Words, OF THE GOOD GODS, were stamp'd, to be remov'd out of all Vestries; saying, he would make use of their goodness (*jam.*) *Ter. Hec. 3. 2.*

*S. Nescio quid jamdudum audio hic tumultuari misera :*

*Male metuo, ne Philumenæ morbus magis adgravescat :*

*Quod te, Æsculapi, & te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro.*

*Nunc ad eam visam. P. Heus, Sostrata. S. Hem.*

*P. Iterum istinc excludere.*

*S. Ehem, Parmeno ; tunc hic eras ? perii : quid faciam misera ?*

*Non visam uxorem Pamphili, cum in proxumo hic sit ægra ?*

*P. Non visas, ne mittas quidem visendi causa quemquam.*

*Nam qui amat, cui odio ipse est, bis facere stultè duco :*

[*affert.*

*Laborem inanem ipse capit, & illi molestiam*

*Tum filius tuus introiit videre, ut venit, quid agat.*

*S. Quid ais ? an venit Pamphilus ? P. Venit.*

*S. Diis gratiam habeo.*

*Hem, istoc verbo animus mihi rediit, & cura ex corde excessit.*

*P. Jam ea te causa maxime (porro autem ob hanc maxime causam) nunc hic introire nolo.*

*Nam*



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*Nam si remittent quippiam Philumenæ dolores,  
Omnem rem narrabit, scio, continuo sola soli,  
Quæ inter vos intervenit, unde ortum est initium iræ.*  
Productioni ignoscent exemplo, queis talia curæ.

¶ JUBEO. 1. I did not so much labour that *Cæsar* might be permitted to be a Candidate for the Consulship in his absence, as that he might be permitted it, after the People *had pass'd it* (*jusserrat.*) *Jubet Populus cum aliquid, ferente magistratu, suffragiis comprobatur. Hinc illud, velitis jubeatis Quirites.*

2. *Cæsar* complain'd, that half a Year of his Commission should be cut off, and he be commanded to return to *Rome*, after the People had voted him leave to put up, the next Election, for the Consulate, tho' absent: That his desire in his Letter to the Senate, that other Armies might be disbanded as well as his, could not be granted: That the two Legions, which were drawn from him under pretence of being sent to the *Parthian* War, should be still retain'd (*cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset.*) Vide *RATIO*.

¶ JUDICIUM. 1. We conceive that the whole cognizance, and determination of this Cause, belongs solely to our selves (*atque judicium.*)

2. The elder Son for his disobedience and lewdness, was *pass'd by in his Father's last Will*, and the younger brother made heir in his room (*in supremo patris judicio præteritus.*) *Pro eo Cicero judicio improbari: Et contra, probari judicio.*

3. Tho' *Perdiccas* was not declar'd *Alexander's* heir by word of Mouth, yet this seem'd to be *Alexander's last Will*, that *Perdiccas* should be his heir, since he deliver'd him his Ring, when he was at the point of death (*judicium.*)

4. If Discontent may be laid aside, it may also  
not



not be taken up; but it may be laid aside. It must be confess'd, therefore, *that it is taken up voluntarily, and at pleasure (voluntate & judicio suscipi.)*

5. I am of opinion, that all the passions are in our own power; *that they are all taken up by choice, all voluntary (omnes judicio susceptas.)*

¶ JUDICO. 1. The immortal Gods *so determin'd*, that the *Persian* Empire should end in their Country, who were to succeed in the Monarchy (*ita judicaverunt*) h. e. *decreverunt*.

2. The Victory *determin'd the matter*, contrary to what *Deiotarus* thought (*judicavit.*)

3. I see *Pompey* will have the Senate, and the judges on his side in this dissension (*quique res judicant.*)

¶ JURO. 1. *Sextus Pompeius*, and *Sextus Appuleius*, then Consuls, *were the first who took the Oath of Fidelity to Tiberius Cæsar (primi in verba, &c. juravere.) Translatum a militibus, qui se Imperatori devovebant. Vis fuit, salutem propugnatueros, & aëta rata habituros.* J. F. Gronov.

2. Those Ten, whom, after the Battle at *Cannæ*, *Hannibal* sent to the Roman Senate upon Oath of returning to the *Carthaginian* Camp, if they could not obtain an exchange of Prisoners, did ill, if they did not return (*juratos.*)

¶ JUS. 1. The Story of the *Argive* Priestess is well known. *It being the received Ceremony for her to be carried in a Chariot to an anniversary Sacrifice in the Temple, some good distance out of Town, and the Mules not being brought time enough; her two Sons, Cleobis and Biton, stripping themselves of their Cloaths, anointed their Bodies with Oil, and put themselves into the Traces: so the Priestess being carried into the Temple by her Sons, is reported to have pray'd the Goddess to bestow upon*



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on them the greatest reward of their Piety that could be given to Man. Afterwards the young Men, having feasted with their Mother, went to sleep, and were found dead the next Morning (*cum illam curru vebi jus esset.*)

2. Relying upon, and being supported by so much power, they robb'd and plunder'd the State at will (*suo jure*) h. e. *ut voluerunt, pro arbitrio, nemine impediante; ut optimi quique explicant.*

3. *Sergius* can not complain of being any ways trick'd in the bargain, since he knew very well the condition of what he had bought (*id, quod emerat, quo jure esset.*)

4. There came one after *Sylla*, who did not sell the Estates of particular Men, but took in and involv'd whole Countries and Provinces together in one common condition of Calamity (*uno calamitatis jure comprehenderet.*)

5. 'Tis the Duty of a private Man to live upon the same level, and in the same condition with his Fellow-Citizens; neither debasing himself below his just height, nor endeavouring to raise himself above it (*æquo & pari cum civibus jure vivere.*)

6. Whereas the weaker had been oppress'd by the stronger, he, settling an equality, kept to their Duty the highest as well as the lowest, all being equally subject to the Penalties of the Law (*summos cum, &c. pari jure retinebat*) h. e. *æquabili; ut idem in eodem libro loquitur.*

¶ JUSTUS. 1. You are sensible, *Sofia*, how moderate and gentle a servitude you have had with me, even from a Child (*quam justa ac clemens.*) *Justa est mitis, facilis. Illa Virgilian. buc citat Donatus:*

————— *Et iniquo pondere rastro.*  
*Injusto sub fasce viam dum carpit* —————

*Sic*



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*Sic injusta noverca, h. e. dura, immitis. Sic & justitia est clementia, facilitas : injustitia contrarium ; quod vide.*

2. Others are not altogether against our studying Philosophy, but warn us against all excess in it, and require moderation in a thing, which being once let loose (*in eo, quod semel admissum*) cannot possibly be check'd, or control'd ; so that in a manner we are more kindly used by those, who are against all Philosophy in general, than those People that would cramp us in a Study, which is almost infinite in its nature, and prescribe us Moderation, where Temperance would be a fault (*ut propemodum justioribus utamur illis.*)

3. The Parliament have given order to those who are entrusted with this affair, that the said Ship, or at least the full value of it, be restor'd to the foresaid Captain (*vel saltem ejus justum pretium.*)  
Ov. Met. 2. 163.

*Utque labant curvæ justo sine pondere naves,  
Perque mare, instabiles nimia levitate, feruntur ;  
Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus,  
Succutiturque alte, similisque est currus inani ;*  
without their due Ballast.

4. The chief of the Senate thought good not to wait the ordinary full time for the Election of Officers, but that presently new Tribunes Military should be created, who should enter their Office on the Calends of October (*non expectandum justum tempus.*)

5. The answer of the Oracle was, that their Calamities should have an end, if they appeas'd the Manes of the young Men, whom they had murder'd. Upon this, they erected Statues as big as the Life to the young Men (*justæ magnitudinis.*)

6. Is there any Judge that can take knowledge of



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of *the merits of your Cause*, when you say not a Word for yourself (*tua justa?*)

¶ JUSTITIA. 1. Two things make People trust and rely upon us, Wisdom, and *Uprightness* (*justitia*.) Of these two Virtues, *Uprightness*, or *Integrity* (*justitia*) has much the stronger, and more effectual tendency, to procure this credit and confidence from the People; for that, even without Wisdom, can go a great way toward the obtaining this end; whereas Wisdom, without that, is unable to do any thing: for the more shrewd and cunning any Person is, the more he is suspected and hated, *if he be not reckon'd a Man of Probity* (*detracta opinione probitatis*.)

2. The single virtue of Justice serves to give Men the denomination of Good. Cic.

3. Dear Husband, I confess I have offended; I am convinc'd of it: now I beg of you, that the more sedate your mind is by Years, the more dispos'd it may be to pardon; that so my Simplicity may find *some protection in your Clemency* (*præsidii aliquid in justitiâ tuâ*.)

¶ JUVENILIS. 1. He leaps into the Chariot with his nimble active Body; and from thence returns thanks to his unwilling Father (*juvenili corpore*.) Idem, ni fallor:

————— *juveniliter arcum*  
Corripit: *νεανικῶς*. Quicquid acriter, vehementer, vivideque, ut juvenes solent, fit, id Græci per *νεανικῶς* eleganter efferunt. Sic (ut notat Vigerus) *νεανικὴ φιλοτιμία*, vehemens ambitio: *νεανικὴ σπουδὴ*, acre studium: *νεανικὴ διαφορά*, ingens controversia. Plutarch. in Numa: *ἔστι δὲ καὶ περὶ τοῦ Νυμᾶ χρόνον, καθ' ὃς γέγονε νεανικὴ διαφορά*: ingens præterea de tempore, quo natus Numa fuerit, controversia est.



I.

**I**BI. 1. I took a Wife; *what a wretched uneasiness did I find in that State!* I had Children; a new trouble (*quam ibi miseriam vidi!*)

2. I have an inkling *that* they are upon that Project; Cyrus and your Man are whispering together, I perceive (*ibi esse*) h. e. *clanculum inter se agere de argento abs te per fallaciā auferendo.* Ter. Heaut. 5. 2.

C. *Irrides in re tanta? neque me consilio quidquam adjuvas?*

S. *Imo & ibi nunc sum, & usque dudum id egi, dum loquitur pater.*

3. He was a Man of great strength, both of Body and Mind, but of an evil wicked disposition: intestine wars, murders, rapines, were his delight, even from a Boy; *and in the same* he exercis'd his youth (*ibique*) h. e. *in iis occupationibus, studiis.* Ov. Met. 3. 609.

—— *speculo cultum, faciemque, gradumque:*

*Nil ibi, quod credi poterat mortale, videbam.*

¶ IDCIRCO. 1. *Deianira* intended not *Hercules* any hurt, when she gave him the Shirt dipt in the Blood of the Centaur; nor he, *Jason* of *Pheræ* any good, who with his Sword open'd his *Imposthume* (*vomicam*) that no Surgeon could cure; for many have helpt, even when they thought to have harm'd, as well as hurt, under an intention of befriending. So that the thing given does not shew the Mind of the Giver; neither follows it, *that* because a Man makes a good use of what he receives, *therefore the bestower gave it with a kind and friendly intention* (*idcirco, is qui dedit, amicè dedit.*) Sic & continuo usurpatur. Hor. Sat. 2. 3.

*Quisnam igitur sanus? Qui non stultus. Quid avarus? Stultus*



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*Stultus & insanus? Quid, si quis non sit avarus? Continuo sanus? Minime. Cur Stoice? Dicam. Non est Cardiacus (Craterum dixisse putato) Hic æger. Recte est igitur, surgetque? Negabit. Quod latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.*

2. *Petreibus and Afranius, to divert the Soldiers from going forward with the Work, draw down their Legions to the Foot of the Hill, and provoke us to engage: for all this, Cæsar, depending on the three Legions, which were ready at their Arms and the defence of his Ditch, does not omit carrying on the Work (neque idcirco Cæsar opus intermittit, &c.) Virg. Æn. 5. 675.*

————— *Piget incepti, lucisque, suosque Mutatæ agnoscunt, excussaue pectore Jūno est. Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires Indomitas posuere.*

*Eadem fere vis est τὸ ideo. Virg. G. 2. 96.*

————— *& quo te carmine dicam, Rhetica? Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.*

*Tantos tamen spiritus cave tibi propterea sumas. Phædr. 2. 9.*

*Frondeu bubulcus adfert, nec ideo videt.*

¶ *IDEM. 1. They were extremely angry with us, for not being of the same sentiments with them (idem illis sentiremus.) Notum est apud Horat.*

*Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.*

*Lucretius, Lib. 3. jam in fine:*

*Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Ossa dedit terræ, proinde ac famul infimus esset. Adde repertoies doctrinarum atque leporum: Adde Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homeru*

*Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sospitu' quiete est.*

*Aristoph. Plut. Act. 2. S. 1.*

*Ὡ πολλὰ δὲ τῷ δεσπότῃ ταυτὸν δῶμον φαγόντες.*

*\*Andres*



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Ἄνδρες φίλοι, καὶ δημότα, καὶ τὰ πονεῖν ἐρασταί,

Ἴτε, ἐγχευέστε, σπεύδετε, &c.

O qui sæpe eandem hero cepam manducastis,  
Viri amici, & populares, & laboris studiosi,  
Ite, properate, festinate, &c.

¶ IDONEUS. 1. We ought to distribute some part of our Money to well-deserving Persons, that stand in need of such Assistance (*idoneis hominibus.*)

2. Having got a fair Wind, they weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd to *Nasidius* at *Tauroënta*, a Castle belonging to the People of *Marseilles* (*Nacti idoneum ventum.*)

¶ IGNAVUS. 1. Their Cries and mutual Encouragements avail'd them nothing, against the fury of the Waves, which suck'd them in, and swallow'd them. *There was no distinction between the coward and the brave, the ignorant, and the experienc'd, the cautious and the bold: all were equally overpower'd by the violence of the Winds and Seas* (*nihil strenuus ab ignavo, insciens a prudenti &c. differre.*)

¶ IGNOTUS. 1. The *Stoicks* hold, that wise Men naturally wish well to wise Men, even to those that they have no knowledge of: For nothing is more amiable than Virtue; and whoever is endu'd with it, deserves to be rever'd by us, where-ever he be (*etiam ignotis.*) *Hor. Sat. 2. 3.*

*Hæc mihi Stertinius, sapientum octavus, amico*

*Arma dedit, posthac ne compellarer inultus.*

*Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, atque*

*Respicere ignoto discet pendentia tergo.*

*Vide NOTUS.*

¶ ILLE. 1. To say nothing of your twenty Years service with so much bravery, with so much success; from *Hercules's Pillars*, from the Ocean, and the utmost bounds of the Earth, through so many fierce sturdy Spanish and Gallick Nations,  
O  
hither



hither are you come victorious : you are to fight with a raw untrain'd Army, this very Summer butcher'd, vanquish'd, besieg'd by the *Gauls*, unknown as yet to their leader, and as little knowing him (*ut &c. cum illâ virtute, cum illâ fortunâ taceam.*)

2. Was it not for this unlucky circumstance, I should be exceeding happy, having *such a Mother, and so extraordinary a Wife* (*talem matrem, illam autem uxorem !*)

¶ ILLÒ. 1. 'Tis thought this Discipline was first instituted in *England*, and from thence transferr'd to *Gaul*. And even to this Day (*& nunc,*) those that desire to be perfect Masters of their Art, take a *Voyage thither to learn it* (*illò, discendi causa, profiscuntur.*) Ter. And. 2. 2. 23.

————— D. *Ego me continuo ad Chremem.*  
*Cum illò advenio, solitudo ante ostium.*

¶ ILLUDO. 1. A pardon was granted to both of them ; to the Father without any difficulty, because he had surrender'd himself of his own free motion ; but more hardly to his Son, because he was accus'd to have insulted the dead Body of *Varus* (*corpus illufisse.*) Virg. Æn. 2. 63.

*Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus*  
*Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.*

¶ ILLUSTRO. 1. If neither Night can shrowd, in its darkness, your wicked Cabals (*cætus.*) nor a private House keep within its walls the words of your Conspiracy ; if all are brought to light, all break forth ; change that mind of yours ; be rul'd by me ; do not think of slaughter and burning : you have hands upon you on all sides ; all your Plots are as open as the Day (*si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia.*)

¶ IMBUO.



¶ IMBUO. 1. *Phalaris* parch'd the Limbs of *Perillus* in his own Bull; the Inventor *hansell'd* his own Work (*imbuit.*)

¶ IMMITTO. 1. When *he* has once given a loose to his Speech, away he goes with incredible swift-ness, and can no more stop himself, than one that is tumbling down a Precipice (*orationem immisit*) h. e. *orationi, tanquam equo, habenas remisit, fræna laxavit.* Virg. *Æn.* 12. 331.

*Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri  
Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentes  
Bella movens immittit equos: illi æquore aperto  
Ante Notos, Zephyrumque volant. Gemit ultima  
pulsu*

*Thraca pedum: circumque atræ Formidinis ora,  
Iræque, Infidiæque, dei comitatus, aguntur:  
Talis equos alacer*—————

————— *Volui tibi suaviloquenti  
Carminè Pierio rationem exponere nostram,  
Et quasi museo dulci contingere melle;  
Si tibi forte animum tali ratione tenere  
VOCIBUS in nostris possem. Sed hoc agamus.*

2. Fortitude *puts on*; Moderation *bridles in*, and checks (*immittit.*)

3. He came *with a long Beard*, with Limbs trembling, not by old age, but hunger, scarce able to raise his Eyes that were sunk into his head (*immissa barba.*) Virg. *Æn.* 3. 593.

————— *Dira illuvies, immissaque barba,  
Consertum tegumen spinis: at cætera Graius.*

¶ IMMODESTIA. 1. We are not ignorant how he gain'd the Victory: it was not procur'd by the prowess of his own Army, but *by the unruly disobedient behaviour of his Enemies* (*adversariorum immodestiæ.*)



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¶ IMMOTUS. 1. *Tiberius had immoveably fixt his Resolution, not to hazard his own Life, or the safety of the Common-wealth (Immotum fixemque Tiberio fuit.) Virg. Æn. 4. 15.*

*Si mihi non animo fixum, immotumque sederet,  
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,  
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;  
Si non pertæsum thalami, tædæque fuisset;  
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpæ.*

¶ IMPAR. 1. *Agrippa they said was fierce by nature, and exasperated by the disgraces which he suffer'd; besides that he was wholly unacquainted with affairs, and incapable of sustaining so great a weight (moli imparem.)*

¶ IMPELLO. 1. *Formerly light Reasons weigh'd with you to do, what you now threaten (te impellebant.) A lance translatum.*

2. *Kings are easily inclin'd to the ruin of those, under whose conduct Affairs are unsuccessfully manag'd (impelluntur.)*

¶ IMPENSUS. 1. *The Germans make no use of Horses brought from other parts, which the Gauls are mightily delighted with, and purchase at an excessive price (impenso parant pretio.)*

¶ IMPERITIA. 1. *Otho on the other hand was eager for a Battle; so was his Brother Titianus, and Proculus Commander of the Guard, whose want of experience dispos'd him to prefer the quickest Issue (imperitia.)*

¶ IMPERO. 1. *They do not plant Orchards and Gardens, nor inclose Meadows. Corn is the only thing they enjoin the Earth to find (Sola terræ seges imperatur) tanquam tributum, obsides, certus militum numerus &c. Contra Ovid. de ferrea ætate:*

*Nec tantum segetes, alimenta que debita dives  
Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ &c.*

¶ IMPIUS.



¶ IMPIUS. 1. Nothing can soften the *merciless* inclement Manes : they spare none ; they drag all to them (*impios.*)

¶ IMPONO. 1. Here the two Legions were *im-* bark'd, the rumour still continuing, that they were drown'd ; which was obstinately believ'd, till all People saw the return of *Germanicus* with his Army (*impositæ*) *navibus nimirum.*

¶ IMPORTUNITAS. 1. Tho' he be a Man of incredible *Haughtiness*, and Boldness ; yet being of a sudden left alone, he fell into great fear and confusion (*importunitate.*)

2. The People of *Rome* suffer'd the pride of *Tarquin*, while their Women were forborn ; *that insolent abuse* they could not endure (*hanc importunitatem.*)

¶ IMPORTUNUS. 1. Neither the Kings, nor those proud Consuls, before the Tribunician Power was created, nor the lordly imperious Dictator, nor *the insolent unsupportable Decemvirs*, ever impos'd this slavery upon us, to serve in war all the Year round (*importuni Decemviri.*)

2. *The most bloody Varius* dy'd under the most exquisite Torments, after he had kill'd *Drusus* by the Sword, *Metellus* by Poison : Better that they had been preserv'd, than for him at last to have had the reward of his Villanies (*Varius, homo importunissimus.*)

3. If any Master of a Family, having had his Children dash'd in pieces by his Servant, his Wife kill'd, and his House burnt, should not inflict a most sore Punishment upon the Slave ; was he to be thought gentle and merciful, or a most inhuman cruel Creature ? *In truth, I should think him barbarous, and Steel-hearted*, that should not ease his own grief and torment with the grief and



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torment of the Malefactor (*mibi vero importunus ac ferreus videatur.*)

4. Yesterday, when I was almost murder'd in my own House, I summon'd a Senate into *Jupiter Stator's* Temple, whither, when *Catiline* was come, *what* Senator spoke to him (*quis eum, &c. appellavit?*) Who saluted him? Who so look'd upon him, as upon a desperate Citizen, and not rather as a most dangerous implacable Enemy (*ut importunissimum hostem.*)

¶ IMPOTENS. 1. What hope can there be of that Republick, in which all things are oppress'd by the Arms of a Man of a most ungovernable spirit (*hominis impotentissimi.*) *Impotens propriè de eo dicitur, qui nullum prorsus imperium in se habet: qui affectibus quasi in deditionem datus, quo ii cunque rapiunt, ultro fertur.* *ἐαυτὸν ἀκρατής. contrarium est, ἐαυτὸν καρτερός.* Hippocrates de Aëre, C. 40. *Οὐκ ἔστι μὴ αὐτοὶ ἐαυτέων εἰσὶ καρτεροὶ ἄνδρες, μηδὲ αὐτόνομοι, ἀλλὰ δεσπόζοντες.* *Ubi homines non sunt sui potentes, nec suis vivunt legibus, sed domino sunt subiecti. Vide Perizonium ad Ælium, Lib. 2. C. 41.*

2. It cannot be denied, but that they who fear nothing, have no trouble of Mind, desire nothing eagerly, are elevated with no extravagant inordinate Mirth; are happy (*impotenti letitia efferantur.*)

¶ IMPOTENTIA. 1. *Messana*, a Confederate City of Sicily, complain'd to the Romans of the intolerable Outrages of the Carthaginians (*de impotentia.*)

¶ IMPROBITAS. 1. Not only that Wit of his, and Practice of speaking, wherein he had always good ability; but also through the greatness of his manifest and convict Treason, that impudence, wherein he surpass'd all, and presumptuousness, fail'd him (*improbitasque defecit.*)

¶ IM-



¶ IMPROBUS. 1. The Romans, not confin'd within the bounds of *Italy*, wage War with all Kings, and grasp the Empire of the whole World in their unreasonable greedy Hopes (*spe improba.*)

2. The Storm fights pertinaciously, and takes it as an affront that I dare write, while she shakes at me her severe threats. Let the Storm conquer the Man; but I intreat that I may put an end to my writing, and she to her roaring, at the same time (*improba pugnāt.*)

3. Such was the perfidiousness of our seditious turbulent Countrymen at home, that being altogether taken up with the preservation of ourselves from surrounding dangers, we could not bend our whole care, and our entire forces, as we wish'd we cou'd have done, to defend the common cause of Religion (*improborum civium.*) Seditiosus & improbus sæpe conjunguntur, & eodem fere pertinent. Cæs. B. G. L. 1. C. 17. Tum demum Liscus oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit: esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, qui privati plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus: hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum conferant; quod præstare dicant, si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre.

¶ IMPUTO. 1. Some Men set to our account the good Offices we do them. Athenodorus says, he would not go to any Man's House to supper, that would not think himself indebted to him for it (*nobis imputant.*)

2. Stertinius reckon'd the Senators were indebted to him, for that he was contented with six-hundred thousand Sesterces (*imputavit Senatoribus, quod.*)



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¶ IN. 1. Let them, with all my heart, since the times are such, be liberal out of of other Men's Estates: *let them be merciful to the Thieves of the Treasury*, but let them not lavish away our Blood, and whilst they spare a few that are wicked, endeavour the destruction of all the good (*sint misericordes in furibus ærarii.*) In *valet, quod pertinet ad*: in the case of, with regard to. Ov. Met. 4. 544.

*Sidonie comites, quantum valere, secutæ  
Signa pedum, primo videre novissima saxo:  
Nec dubium de morte ratæ, Cadmeida palmis  
Deplanxere domum, scissis cum veste capillis:  
Utque parum justæ, nimiumque in pellice sævæ  
Invidiam fecere Deæ.* Notabis obiter, *ad primo saxo valere, ad primam saxi partem*; at the entrance of the Rock. Notabis &, *invidiam fecere*, rais'd an odium against her.

2. *Porsena* gave freely to the Romans his rich Camp furnish'd with Provisions, convey'd out of the plentiful Countries of *Hetruria*; this was afterwards sold, and call'd *Porsena's Goods*; which Title signified rather their thankful acceptance of the gift, than any open Sale of the King's Estate, *which was not so much as in the power of the Romans* (*quæ ne in potestatem quidem esset P. R.*) Ita frequenter veteres. Vide Gronov. ad Livium, lib. 2. cap. 14.

3. The bravest Men of our State, in the best of times, thought it the most glorious, and most creditable thing they could do, to ward off injuries from their Clients, and from foreign Nations, *that were in friendship with, and in subjection to the Roman People* (*quæ in amicitiam P. R. ditionemque essent.*) Sic pro lege Manilia: *cum vestros portus in prædonum fuisse potestatem sciatis.*  
Exempla



Exempla nusquam non obvia. Vide Gellium L. I. C. 7.

4. Let that *Scipio* be renown'd, by whose conduct and valour *Hannibal* was oblig'd to face about into *Africa*, and quit *Italy* (*ex Italia decedere* :) let the other *Africanus* be adorn'd with excellent praise, who raz'd two Cities, most incens'd against this Empire, *Carthage* and *Numantia* : let *L. Paulus* be accounted an extraordinary Person, whose Chariot, the most puissant and famous King *Perfes* honoured (*honestavit* :) let *Marius* be in eternal renown, who freed *Italy* from Siege, and the fear of bondage : let *Pompey* be advanc'd above them all, whose Actions and Gallantries are contain'd within the same regions and bounds, as the course of the Sun (*sit in æterna gloria Marius.*) *Ita in fama, in probro, in metu, in dolore esse &c. apud Terentium.*

5. The Gods cannot be propitious to any body : since all kindneses and benevolence (as you would have it) proceed from Imbecillity (*in imbecillitate est.*)

6. If there be any one, that should upon this very point, wherein my Oration boasts and triumphs, mightily accuse me, because I did not rather apprehend so capital an Enemy, than let him escape ; that is none of my fault, but the Times (*in hoc ipso, in quo &c. me vehementer accuset.*)

7. One rank of them is such, as, tho' they have great Debts, yet have greater Estates ; out of love to which, they can by no means afford to get themselves clear (*magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent.*)

¶ INAUDIO. I. EUCL. Good God, what a power Gold has ! I believe he has had some inkling by this time, that I have a Treasure at home :  
this



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this he gapes after ; for this reason he is so eager to marry my Daughter (*jam illum inaudivisse.*) *Inaudire est, ejus rei, quæ occultè habeatur, generaturve, levem auditionem accipere.* Cic. Epist. ad Fam. Lib. 9. Ep. 24. *Et Aquini & Fabrateriæ consilia sunt inita de me, quæ te video inaudisse.*

¶ INCHOATUS. 1. The deepest knowledge and contemplation of Nature, *must be* lame in a manner, *and imperfect*, unless it proceed and tend forward to action (*atque inchoata sit.*)

¶ INCIVILIS. 1. *Manlius* the Preserver of the Capitol, carrying himself *too loftily, and above the level of a Fellow-citizen*, they pitch'd headlong from the top of the Castle, which he had defended (*altiùs & inciviliùs.*) Vide CIVILIS & COMMUNIS.

¶ INCLUDO. 1. Shall I be the bearer of this News to your General, That his Soldiers, as well the Veterans, as the new Recruits, are not to be quieted, either by their discharge, or by their pay ? That Centurions are kill'd ; Tribunes driven away ; *Legates imprison'd* : that the Camp and Rivers are overflow'd with Blood ; and that his Son is at the mercy of as many Enemies, as he has Soldiers (*includi legatos ?*)

¶ INCOMMODO. 1. The Tribunes, that they might not seem *peevishly and rudely to oppose*, even in the smallest matters, made no great ado against the passing of this Bill (*incommodè adversari.*)

2. I found their colour change all of a sudden, because fortune had thrown upon them my arrival *at such an untoward, unseasonable time* (*tam incommodè.*)

¶ INCREPO. 1. Whilst *Remus* derides the narrowness of the Rampart, *and shews his dislike and contempt of it by leaping over it* ; he is slain, whether by his Brother's order or no, is doubtful (*idque*



(*idque increpat saltu.*) Venuſtè meliores apud ſcrip-  
tores quæ ſunt orationis, traducuntur ad res, ſeu  
facta. Sic apud Propert. *Increpare boves ſtimulo.*  
Columella dixit *admonere flagello*; & Virgilius *ad-*  
*monere telo.* J. G. Grævius.

¶ INDE. 1. In the mean time our Friends will  
bring the Money, that they have promis'd: *out*  
*of this* Phormio will repay the old Men (*inde.*)  
Ter. Phor. 5. 7. 14.

P. *In Lemno.* C. *Hem, quid ais?* D. *Non ta-*  
*ces?* P. *Clam te* C. *bei mihi.* [duint.

P. *Uxorem duxit.* N. *Mi homo, Dii melius*

P. *Sic factum eſt.* N. *Perii miſera.* P. *Et inde*  
*filiam*

*Suſcepit jam unam dum tu dormis.*

2. He married a Wife, and had two Children by  
her: *the elder of theſe* I adopted (*inde majorem.*)  
Ov. Met. 4. 488.

————— *monſtris exterrita conjux,*  
*Territus eſt Athamas: teſtoque exire parabant;*  
*Obſtitit infelix, aditumque obſedit Erinnyſ:*  
*Nexaque vipereis diſtendens brachia nodis,*  
*Cæſariem excuſſit. motæ ſonuere colubræ:*  
*Parsque jacent humeris, pars circum pectora*  
*lapſæ* [cant.  
*Sibila dant, ſaniemque vomunt, linguiſque coruſ-*  
*Inde duos mediis abruptit crinibus angues;*  
*Pestiſeraque manu raptos immiſit. at illi*  
*Inoosque ſinus Athamanteosque pererrant, &c.*

*Inde duos eſt, ex his duos, ex hoc anguium numero*  
*duos abruptit &c.*

¶ INDICENS. 1. If you had (as I could wiſh)  
a Collegue like yourſelf, or you was like your  
Collegue, my ſpeech would be needleſs. For  
being both good Conſuls, you would, *even with-*  
*out my ſpeaking,* do all things to the advantage of  
the



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the Republick : and if you were bad, you would neither hearken to my words, nor mind my Counsel (*etiam me indicente.*) nihil est cur verbum hoc suspectum habeant interpretes. Terentius Adelp. 3. 4. v. 62. *Non, me indicente, hæc fiunt.*

¶ INDICO. 1. *Quintus Scævola* going to buy an Estate desir'd the owner to tell him at one word, what 'twas he must have for't ; the Seller did so ; and *Scævola* told him, He thought 'twas worth more ; and accordingly gave him two-hundred Guineas over (*ut semel indicaret.*)

¶ INDILIGENS. 1. He bestow'd as much time upon his Estate, as a careful thrifty Master of a Family ought. The rest of his hours he employ'd upon Learning, and the Republick (*non indiligens.*) *Diligentia virtus est, quæ ad patrem-familias propriè pertinet.*

INDUCO. 1. Those are slight matters, which you have fancied to yourself to be very weighty things (*in animum tuum induxisti.* Phrasin hanc adamare videtur Terentius. Interdum præpositionem omittit.

¶ INDUSTRIA. 1. The first seven Kings of Rome, by a kind of Providence, were various in their Tempers ; according as the Nature and Good of the Common-wealth requir'd (*quâdam fatorum industriâ.*) Idem fere Cæsari est consilio deorum immortalium. B. G. L. 1. C. 12. 45.

2. *Lucius Crassus* and *Lucius Philippus* had a great deal of Wit and Pleasantry : C. Cæsar, the Son of *Lucius*, had more still, and more studied (*magisque de industria.*)

¶ INFERIOR. 1. *Timotheus*, the Son of *Conon*, tho' he was not inferior to his Father in the Glory of War, yet not content with that, added Learning to it (*inferior fuisset, quam pater.*)

¶ IN-



¶ INFESTO. 1. Let others relate to you the engagements of the Winds; what waters *Scylla*, and what *Charybdis* render dangerous (*infestet.*) Idem est Ciceroni *infestum habere.* Epist. ad Att. Lib. 16. 1. *Dymæos, agro pulsos, mare infestum habere, nil mirum.* Ita sollicitum habere, pro sollicitare.

¶ INFESTUS. 1. Tho' not thoroughly recover'd of a great fit of Sickness, he follow'd his Uncle into *Spain* with a very slender Retinue, through ways dangerous and beset with the Enemy (*per infestas hostibus.*) Ov. Met. 4. 616.

*Cumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas;  
Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidere cruentæ:  
Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues;  
Unde frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris;*

full of, and therefore dangerous.

2. What shall I first complain of? Or where shall I principally begin? What, or from whom shall I desire aid? Shall I at this time implore the protection of the immortal Gods, or of the Roman People, or yours, that have the greatest power? A Father villanously murder'd, the Goods seiz'd, possess'd, plunder'd by Enemies: the Life of the Son in perpetual danger, often attack'd with Sword and Ambush (*infesta*) insidiis nimirum: sine insidiatoribus. Casus sæpissime omittitur.

¶ INGENIUM. 1. This *Ægussa* is witness of, which being taken upon your approaching it, found there was no help in the nature of the Situation (*in ingenio loci.*)

¶ INGRATUS. 1. Kindnesses, that are extorted from a Man, or that slip from him without thinking, lay no obligation, how great soever they may appear (*ingrata sunt*) h. e. pro iis gratias non debemus.



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2. One sells me Corn, which keeps me from starving. Tho' this be necessary for me, yet it lays no obligation upon me. The Merchant sells it for his own advantage only (*ingratum est.*) Heaut. 5. 1.

*Quot incommoda tibi in hac re capies, nisi caves?*

*Difficilem ostendes te esse, & ignosces tamen*

*Post, & id ingratum.*

3. By my Faith, if the Gods would treat me as I deserve, they would send some sturdy fellow to bang me lustily: for to speak the truth, I have had no grateful resentment of the favours they have done me (*ingrata habui.*) *Contra gratus.* Phædr. 1. 2. 3.

*Mustela ab homine presa, quum instantem necem,*

*Effugere vellet; quæso, inquit, parcas mihi,*

*Quæ tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.*

*Respondit ille: faceres si causa mea,*

*Gratum esset, & dedissem veniam supplici:*

'Twere an obligation. Teren. Heaut. 2. 3.

*Dum ego propter te errans patria careo demens,*  
*tu interea loci,*

*Conlocupletasti te, & me in his deseruisti malis,*

*Propter quam in summa infamia sum, & meo*  
*patri minus obsequens:*

*Cujus nunc pudet me, & miseret, qui harum*  
*mores cantabat mihi,*

*Monuisse frustra: neque potuisse eum unquam me*  
*ab hac expellere.*

*Quod tamen nunc faciam; tum, cum mihi gratum*  
*esse potuit, nolui*

h. e. cum mihi in loco gratiæ duci potuit: cum à patre gratiam inire, si id fecissem, liceret.

¶ *INGREDIOR.* 1. A wise Man enters upon nothing, without thinking that some accident or other may prevent his design (*ingreditur.*) Virg. G. 2. 173. *Salve*



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.* 213

*Salve magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,  
Magna virum: tibi res antiquæ laudis & artis  
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes.*

2. Did I throw him into banishment, that I saw was already enter'd upon a War (*ingressum in?*) Cic. Cat. 2. Cap. 13. *Quæ quidem ego neque mea prudentia, neque humanis consiliis fretus polliceor vobis, Quirites; sed multis & non dubiis deorum immortalium significationibus: quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus.*

3. He, with a crew of Fugitives, whom want and wandring had made easy to be cajoled with large Promises, puts to Sea; and being driven by foul Weather upon the Island *Cythnos*, drew in some of the Soldiers upon their march out of the East; and others of them, who refus'd to join him, he put to death (*mare ingreditur.*) proprié. Vide EGRESSUS.

¶ INHIBEO. 1. Quit *Darius* his side, and come over to us: or if this be not safe, as soon as the engagement is begun, row backwards, and leave the fight by degrees (*inhibete remis.*) *Inhibere remis est nautica locutio qua significatur nave non conversâ retro remigare, quod faciebant aut appulsuri ad littus, aut in prælio fugam adornantes.* Grævius. Vide Gronov. Observ. Lib. 4. Cap. ult.

¶ INHUMANUS. 1. If a Man had any considerable Cause upon his Hands, or Business that requir'd attentive thinking, no one could blame him for being very thoughtful as he walk'd or rid: but should he shew himself so at a Feast among Company, he would be thought a rude, or ill-bred Man, for not observing the difference of Seasons (*inhumanus videatur.*)

¶ INIQUUS. 1. The Enemy considering they had the disadvantage of the Ground, behav'd themselves  
full



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full as well as our Men (*ut qui iniquo loco uterentur.*) *Idem est alienus.* *Opponitur τῷ æquus.* Ne-  
pos in Miltiadis vita, Cap. 5. *Datis, etsi non lo-  
cum videbat suis tamen fretus numero copiarum sua-  
rum configere cupiebat.*

¶ INJUNGO. 1. After he had concluded the War with *Spain*, and was come into *Syria* to settle the affairs of the East; *he put Phraātes into a great fear*, lest he should design to make War upon Parthia (*metum Phraāti injunxit*) h. e. intulit. Sic injungere injuriam, detrimentum, pro inferre, importare. Exempla apud optimos Scriptores occurrunt.

2. The Kings of *Lacedæmon*, left by contending in vain against Fortune, they should bring greater *damages* upon their City, were for marching back with the Army (*detrimenta injungerent.*)

¶ INJURIA. 1. Justice begets in People a mighty esteem and admiration of a Man; *and not without reason*; it being impossible for any one to be just, that is afraid of Death, Pain, Banishment, or Poverty (*nec injuria.*)

¶ INJURIUS. 1. Should a Fool in a Ship-wreck have gotten a Plank, may a wise Man take it away from him, if he can? No; *because 'twould be a piece of Injustice* (*quia injurium fit*) h. e. injuriosum.

¶ INJUSTITIA. 1. My only Son, who ought to have had an equal share at least with me, in these enjoyments, him have I driven away by my *unreasonable harshness and severity* (*injustitia mea.*)

¶ INNOCENTIA. 1. *Publius Rutilius*, when he was young, got *the Vogue of a very honest Man* and a good Lawyer, by frequenting the House of *Mucius* (*opinionem innocentiae.*)

2. In the Province he *behav'd himself with singular*



gular Integrity, for two Years together (*innocentiam præstitit.*)

¶ INOPS. 1. This Decree against Informers had a very different effect, according to the condition of the Parties concern'd in it; and was vigorously executed, or dropp'd and suppress'd, *as the accus'd happen'd to be a Man of interest, or no interest* (*prout potens vel inops reus inciderat.*)

¶ INSCRIBO. 1. Of Friendship I have treated in another Book, which is entitled *Lælius* (*inscribitur.*)

¶ INSEQUOR. 1. He follow'd him with his drawn Sword, and had kill'd him, but that he slipt into a House, and drew the Door after him (*insecutus est*) *ad ulciscendum nempe.* *Vox in ea re propria.* Virgil. Georg. 1. v. 408.

*Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nifus,  
Et pro purpureo pœnas dat Scylla capillo.  
Quacunque illa levem fugiens secat æthera pennis,  
Ecce inimicus atrox magno stridore per auras  
Insequitur Nifus : qua se fert Nifus ad auras  
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat æthera pennis.*

Idem, Æn. 5. 785.

*Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis  
Urbem odiis satis est, nec pœnam traxe per omnem  
Reliquias : Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremptæ  
Insequitur.*

¶ INSIMULO. 1. Then Gabinius was brought in, who at first answer'd impudently, but at last denied nothing of what the Gauls charg'd upon him (*ex iis, quæ Galli insimulabant &c.*)

¶ INSTAURO. 1. Darius, when he was renewing the war, died in the midst of his preparations for it, leaving several Children behind him (*instauraret.*) *Recentioribus in ore est restauro, vox veteribus incognita.*



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¶ INSTITUTIO. 1. *I have resolv'd to move the Question anew to you, both concerning the Fact, what you judge of it: and concerning the Punishment, what you resolve upon (ego institui referre ad vos.)*

2. *I am in such a Passion, that I cannot set or dispose my mind for thinking (instituere.)*

3. *In my time, Philo, whom I have frequently heard, set up reading Oratory at one time, and Philosophy at another (prælegere instituit.)*

4. *In Military Affairs, he both made many Alterations, and new Institutions: and brought some things back to the old Custom (& commutavit multa, & instituit.)*

5. *He brought up a practice of their singeing his Beard and Locks with burning Wall-nut-shells (instituit ut.)* Non longe abit Virg. Ecl. 2. 32.

*Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures.*

*Instituit.*——— *Idem, Georg. 1. 147.*

*Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram*

*Instituit:* Taught them, put them into the way of &c.

6. *Rome was govern'd at the first by Kings. Liberty and the Consulship L. Brutus introduc'd (instituit.)*

7. *He was not so principled from a Child, as to be able to know the duties of a faithful honest Master of a Family (ita institutus.)* Cæs. B. G. L. 1. C. 14. *Divico respondit: Ita Helvetios à majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consueverint: ejus rei Pop. Rom. esse testem.*

¶ INSISTO. 1. *He was the first that began to adore Caius Cæsar, as a God: when returning out of Syria, he would not adventure to approach his presence, but with his Head wrapt in a Veil, first*  
turning



turning about his Body, then falling prostrate (*primis institit*) h. e. cœpit.

¶ INTEGER. 1. *Arminius* and *Inguiomer* retir'd out of the battle, the first *untouch'd*, the last desperately wounded (*integer*.) *Lucret. Lib. 4.*

*Avia Piëridum lustrò loca, nullius ante  
Trita solo : juvat integros accedere fontes,  
Atque haurire : juvatque novos decerpere flores,  
Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam.*

¶ INTELLIGO. 1. We usually trust and rely upon such Persons, whom we believe *to have a better understanding than ourselves* (*plus intelligere quam nos*) h. e. plus videre ; quod quidem *Cicero*ni familiare loquendi genus est.

¶ INTEMPERANTIA. 1. The People who are eternally devising, and dispersing some deep Intriques and secret reasons of State for every thing, had given out, that he was sent for by *Galba*, with a design to adopt and declare him Successor. It cannot indeed be said, that this surmise was altogether groundless, since the Emperor's years, and want of Issue, together with *the impatient humour* of the common People, of nominating several Successors, 'till one be actually fix'd upon, gave pre-  
tence enough to this report (*intemperantia*.)

¶ INTENDO. 1. I desire of *Chrysogonus* to be contented with our Estate, and Fortunes, and not to demand our Blood and Life : next, I beg of you Judges, to resist the villainy of the audacious, to lighten the calamity of the innocent, and in the cause of *Sextus Roscius*, to ward off the danger, that is *levell'd at all* (*in omnes intenditur*.)

2. Champions, when they give their Adversary a Blow, fetch a Groan, and bringing their whirl Bats round ; not that they are in pain, or out of heart, but because by venting that noise



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their whole Body is strain'd, and the Stroke comes with greater vehemence (*intenditur.*)

¶ INTER. 1. Neither upon the death of *Æneas*, nor afterwards during the time of a Woman's Guardianship, durst either *Mezentius*, or the *Tuscans*, or any other of the borderers, rise up in Arms (*inter muliebrem tutelam.*)

2. From *Romulus* his time, in so many Years, so many Wars, but two sets of Royal Spoils have been won. So rare has the Fortune of that honour been (*inter tot annos, tot bella*) h. e. cum tot anni præterierint, sint elapsi &c.

3. Our Army advanc'd to the farthest limits of the *Bructerian* Country: and laid waste all things between the Rivers of *Amisia* and *Luppia* (*quantumque Amisiam & Luppiam amnes inter, vastatum.*) *Notabis τδ. Inter nomini suo interdum non invenuste postponi.*

¶ INTEREST. 1. This is the difference betwixt a King and a Tyrant: A King by the consent of Senate and People, has about him so many armed Men, as to enable him to resist Enemies, and suppress Seditions. A Tyrant against the will both of Senate and People, gets as great a number as he can either of Enemies, or profligate Subjects, to side with him against the Senate and the People (*Hoc Rex & Tyrannus interest.*) *Terentius Adelp. Act. 1. Sc. 1. v. 51.*

*Hoc pater, ac Dominus interest: hoc qui nequit, Fateatur se nescire imperare liberis.*

¶ INTERITUS. 1. Here's a Man for you, who has desir'd strongly to be King of the Roman People, and Lord of all Nations, nay and has accomplish'd it. If any one thinks this an honourable Ambition, he is out of his Wits. For he approves the utter subversion and ruin of Laws and Liberty,  
and



and accounts the most base and detestable oppression of them, glorious (*interitum*.)

¶ INTERMITTO. 1. Since that time we have scarce ever ceas'd both disputing and writing upon Points of the highest importance (*nihil ferè intermissimus nec disputare, nec.*) Cæf. B. G. 4. C. 31. *Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen ex eventu navium suarum, & ex eo, quod obsides dare intermiserant, fore id quod accidit, suspicabatur: itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat.*

2. Where the River breaks off, the Town is guarded with a vast high Mountain (*intermittit*) se nimirum.

¶ INTERPONO. 1. You would do wiser, in my Judgment at least, if you did not intermeddle in the making up of that Peace, which is neither approv'd by the Senate, nor the People, nor any good Man (*si te in istam pacificationem non interponeres.*) Vulgò, *si te isti pacificationi non immisceres.*

2. He enjoy'd a most excellent health, tho' for the preserving it, he did nothing more than rub down all his Limbs thrice a Week, and fast one Day in a Month (*inediam unius diei per singulos menses interponeret.*)

¶ INTERVENIO. 1. He says that no one can live pleasantly, without living virtuously: that Fortune has little dealing with a wise Man (*exiguam intervenire*) h. e. *exigue*, Græcorum more. Sall. Jug. Cap. 55. *eo intentior ad victoriam niti.* C. 16. *ut ad se occultus veniat.* C. 94. *quæ dubia nisi videbantur, potissimus tentare.* Male editur *potissimum.* Illud in duobus Mss. invenisse se testatur Perizonius.

¶ INSERVIO. 1. After he was arriv'd at Thebes, he so far set himself to follow their ways (*adeo studiis*)



*diis eorum inserviit*,) that no one could equal him in labour and strength of Body. For all the Bœotians *study* firmness of Body more than acuteness of Wit (*inserviunt*.)

¶ INSOLENS. 1. Instead of modesty, instead of abstinence, instead of bravery ; boldness, corruption, avarice were in request. Which tho' my Mind, *a stranger to immoral Practices*, threw off with scorn ; yet amidst so many Vices, my weak age happen'd to be tainted and seiz'd with Ambition (*insolens malarum artium*.)

¶ INTUEOR. 1. They regarded rather what conduc'd to their own power and greatness, than to the good of all Greece (*Id potius intuebantur, quod*.)

¶ INVADO. 1. *Panætius* avows, that profit and honesty are the same : and declares that no greater evil ever *invaded Mankind* than their opinion, who first made a difference between them (*in vitam hominum invasisse*.) *Ita sæpiissimè Cicero*.

¶ INVEHO. 1. *Callistratus* the Athenian Ambassador, who was esteem'd the best Orator of his time, *inveigh'd mightily against the Thebans and Argives* (*multa invectus est in*) h. e. multum. Virg. *Æn.* 1. 46.

————— *animum pictura pascit inani,  
Multa gement, largeque humectat flumine vultum.*

2. When a sawcy Fellow, *Demænetus* by name, in an harangue to the People in Council, had begun to detract from his Actions, and *inveigh'd a little* against him ; he made no other answer, but that he now found his Prayers were heard ; for he ever had made it his humble request to the Gods, that the *Romans* might enjoy such a Liberty, whereby every one might be free, to speak his sentiments of whom he pleas'd (*ac nonnulla inveberetur*) h. e. nonnihil.

¶ IN-



¶ INVENIO. 1. This is that *Titus Manlius*, who being challeng'd by a *Gaul*, kill'd him in a Duel by the River *Amien*, and from wearing a Chain which he took from his Neck, got the Sirname of *Torquatus* (*invenit.*) Ter. And. 1. 1. 35.

*Sic vita erat : facile omnes perferre ac pati :  
Cum quibus erat cunque una, his sese dedere,  
Eorum obsequi studiis, adversus nemini ;  
Nunquam præponens se aliis : ita facillime  
Sine invidia invenias laudem, & amicos pares.*

Heaut. 4. 6.

*Mibi nunc, relictis rebus, inveniendus, est  
Aliquis, labore inventa mea cui dem bona.*

2. This *Hispo*, who was of an unquiet Spirit, had taken up a kind of Life, which the Iniquity of the Times, and the wickedness of Men, turn'd afterwards into a common Practice ; for from a poor, unknown, and despicable Fellow, as he was, he accommodated himself so well to the cruelty of *Tiberius*, at first by secret Accounts which he gave him, and afterwards by open accusations, which he brought against the greatest Men in *Rome*, that becoming as powerful with the Prince, as hated by the People, he serv'd for an example to many others ; who, like him, rising from poverty to riches, and from contempt to formidable greatness, occasion'd the ruin of others, and of themselves at last (*perniciem aliis, ac postremum sibi invenere.*)

3. They who had escap'd from this battle, related many particulars of that dreadful Day. On this Place, said they, were slain the Commanders of the Legions ; and there it was we lost our Eagles. Here *Varus* receiv'd his first Wound, and a little farther he fell upon his Sword, and made an end of himself by his own unhappy hand. Behold the



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Eminence from which *Arminius* harangu'd his Soldiers ; and yonder he rais'd Gibbets for the Prisoners, or sunk Ditches to bury them according to the Roman fashion ; while the proud Conqueror forgot not to drag along the Ground, with scorn, our Ensigns and our Eagles (*mortem invenit.*) Virg. *Æn.* 2. 645.

*Ipse manu mortem inveniam.*

¶ INVESTIGO. 1. I will now in short report to you, Countrymen, who are both ignorant, and desirous to be inform'd, *by what course* these secret Plots *have been traced out and taken* (*qua ratione investigata & comprehensa sint.*)

¶ INVICTUS. 1. They said the City of Rome would be *invincible* and eternal by that union (*invictam.*)

¶ INVIDENTIA. 1. If discontent were incident to a wise Man, so might pity, so might envying (*invidentia*) *non dixi invidia quæ tum est, cum invidetur ; ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen.* Cicero.

¶ INVIDEO. 1. Tell me *Blæsus*, where thou hast thrown this murder'd Body. Even Enemies *grudge* not burial to the slain (*sepulturam invident.*) Virg. *Ecl.* 7. 58.

*Liber pampineas invidit collibus uvas.*

¶ INVIDIA. 1. *Invidia* and *Invidentia* are deriv'd from looking too wistfully upon the Fortune of another. Cicero.

2. This Action was highly resented by many, and drew a great odium upon the King (*magnæque erat invidiæ &c.*) Idem est Sallustio onus. Cat. p. 47. Edit. Oxon. *Quibus rebus confectis, omnia propere per nuncios consuli declarantur. At illum ingens cura atque lætitia simul occupavere, conjuratione patefacta, civitatem periculis ereptam esse :*  
porro



*porro autem anxius erat, in maximo scelere tantis civibus deprehensis, quid facto opus esset; pœnam illorum sibi oneri, impunitatem perdundæ reip. fore.*

3. A great many Men dare not speak out what they really think, tho' perhaps 'tis for the best, for fear of giving offence (*invidiæ metu.*)

4. A worthy and truly brave Citizen scorns to bring any one into hatred or disrepute with the People by false Accusations (*in invidiam vocare.*)

5. To abolish the scandal of the odious things which he had committed, he gave out that he intended to build a most magnificent Temple to Apollo (*ad abolendam invidiæ famam.*)

6. Going with a Fleet into Asia, and fighting unsuccessfully at Cyme, he fell again into the odium of the People (*in invidiam recidit.*)

¶ INVITO. 1. Augustus was very moderate in the use of Wine. Cornelius Nepos says he never us'd to drink above thrice at a Meal. When he gave himself the greatest freedom, he never exceeded a Quart (*largissimè se invitaret.*)

2. Being entertain'd friendly and courteously from House to House, after they had view'd the Walls, and City standing thick with Buildings, they wonder'd how in so short a time the Roman State should grow so great (*invitati per domos hospitaliter*) h. e. non ad epulas vocati, sed vino epulisque lautè, benignè, comiter excepti, & tractati.

3. Cæsar's Soldiers take their Friends of Pompey's side, into the Camp to treat them, and Pompey's Soldiers those of Cæsar's (*invitandi causâ*) h. e. ut eos vino epulisque lautè & comiter excipiant.

4. For my part I believe Phœbus has been playing the Good-fellow, and is asleep. A great chance, but he took a little too much at Supper  
(*nisi*)



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(*nisi invitarit sese plusculum*) h. e. *plus paulo ad-biberit.*

¶ INVISITATUS. 1. The Elephants *which they had never before seen*, first struck the Romans with admiration, and afterwards oblig'd them to quit the Field (*invisitati ante*) h. e. *antehac non visi Romanis.* Usus hujus verbi fefellit interpretes ; pro eo *inufitatus* ingerunt.

¶ INURO. 1. What mark of domestical Baseness *has not been branded upon your life ?* Have your Eyes ever refrain'd from any Lust ; your Hands from any villainous attempt (*non inusta vitæ tuæ est ?*) Translatio a notis, quæ pecudibus inuruntur.

2. It is the property of a Man that's angry, *eagerly to desire the fixing of a lasting Pain* on him, *by whom* he thinks he is injur'd (*cupere, a quo &c. dolorem inurere.*)

¶ INUTILIS. 1. You see her beauty and youth : nor are you to be told, how *improper* both those things are for preserving her Chastity, and Fortune (*inutiles.*)

¶ IPSE. 1. How scandalous must it be to flatter a Tyrant, since *even living* under a Tyrant is scandalous to us (*vivere ipsum ?*)

2. Such an inclination had that Man to villainy, *that the very doing an ill thing was a pleasure to him*, without any other invitation in the World (*ut hoc ipsum eum delectaret peccare.*)

3. As I was returning from thence, a jealousy dropt into my Head *from the bare circumstances of the thing alone* : but little provision ; the old Gentleman himself melancholy ; the wedding all of a sudden ; these things don't hang together (*ex ipsa re.*) Ter. And. 5. 1.

M. *Tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi.*

D. *Repressi, redii, mitto maledicta omnia.*

Rem



*Rem ipsam putemus.* —————

4. I know how he will take this, if *he comes to understand the naked truth of the matter*; since this, which is a slighter business, has put him into such a Passion (*ipsam rem, ut sit, resciverit.*)

5. Having been *ten whole Days* in the Country, I had a mighty desire to be in Town again, and to enjoy your good company (*decem ipsos dies*) h. e. *integros, solidos, totos.*

¶ IRRUO. 1. Cyrus, for God's sake, take care my Father *does not break in here.* S. Hold your Tongue; I'll take care (*se irruat huc.*) Ita & RUO. Virg. Æn. 12. 451.

*Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus  
It mare per medium: miseris, heu, præscia longe  
Horrescunt corda agricolis: dabit ille ruinas  
Arboribus, stragemque satis; ruet omnia latæ:  
Ante volant, sonitumque ferunt ad littora venti.  
Talis in adversos ductor Rhetæius hostes  
Agmen agit.* —————

¶ Is. 1. How do you know, Husband, but that she pretended to hate me *for this reason*, that she might be more with her own Mother (*ea causâ.*) Ter. Hec. 2. 2.

————— *sin ea est causa retinendi apud vos,  
Quia ægra est; te mihi injuriam facere arbitror  
Phidippe,  
Si metuis, satis ut meæ domi curetur diligenter.*

2. We had before made known to you, our excessive sorrow for the heavy and unheard-of calamities of the Protestants inhabiting the Valleys of *Piedmont*, whom the Duke of *Savoy* persecutes with so much cruelty; *but that we made it our business rather*, that you should at the same time understand that we are not only affected with the multitude of their sufferings, but are  
using



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using the utmost of our Endeavours to relieve and comfort them in their Distresses (*nisi id magis operam dedissemus.*) h. e. ad id 1. Ter. And. Ac. 1. Sc. 1. v. 130.

*Et nunc id operam do, ut per falsas nuptias  
Vera objurgandi causa sit, si deneget.*

3. We question not but that your Majesty will take care, that the Merchants aforesaid may reap the fruit of these Articles, *and be so far under your Protection*, that both their Persons and Estates may be secure, and free from all manner of injury and vexation (*in eâque vestra tutelâ sint.*)

4. The glory of the Civil Law is now utterly ruin'd, and fallen to nothing; and to make the matter so much the worse, this has happen'd *in the days of one*, who, as he equall'd in dignity all that have gone before him, so was he far above them in the knowledge of the Laws (*cum is esset.*)

5. *Posidonius* has heap'd up a great many things of this kind, some of which are so scandalously wicked, that 'tis a shame even to repeat them (*ea Posidonius &c. permulta.*)

¶ ISTE. 1. When one humbly desir'd, that he might be bury'd after he was killd; *Cæsar* is said to have return'd him this answer, That *that would be at the disposal and pleasure of the Birds* (*istam volucrum fore potestatem*) h. e. *Istud in volucrum fore potestate.* Non abhorret Terentius, Heaut. 4. 2.

C. *Metuo quid agam.* S. *Metuis? quasi non ea potestas sit tua,*

*Quo velis in tempore ut te exsolvas, rem facias palam.*

¶ ISTIC. 1. S. I'll have you marry to Day, Son, as I told you. P. *Neither in this thing, nor in any other*, shall you ever find any delay in me of obeying you (*neque istic, neque alibi.*)

¶ ITA.



¶ ITA. 1. Living in conformity to Nature, means, I suppose, living always agreeably to the rules of Virtue, and using other things which are suited to our natural Inclinations, *so far as they are not repugnant to Virtue (ita, si ea non &c. repugnent.)*

2. A Peace was concluded upon these terms, that the River *Albula*, which they now call *Tybris*, should be the bounds of the *Tuscan*s and *Latin*s (*Pax ita convenerat.*)

3. *Romulus* supposing that his Laws would by this means be look'd upon as sacred and inviolable by the wild Country People, if he had made himself venerable by some badges of royal Power; carried a greater Majesty, as by his other Port, so especially by chusing twelve *Lictors* to follow him (*ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus.*)

4. Wrap thy Cloak about thee, and pretend as if you have been looking the whole Town over for the old Man (*itaque assumulato, quasi quæseris.*)

5. Whilst *Cæsar* was in his Winter-Quarters in the *Higher Gaul*, as we have before said, he is inform'd, by Letters from *Labienus*, that the *Belgæ* had given Hostages to each other, and enter'd into a mutual League against the *Romans* (*ita uti supra demonstravimus.*) *Abesse quidem poterat ita, sed elegantius adest. Sic & ea apud eundem.* B. G. L. 1. C. 53. *Perpauci aut viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt; aut lintribus inventis, salutem sibi petierunt; in his fuit Ariovistus, qui naviculam deligatam ad ripam naclus eâ profugit: reliquos omnes equites consecuti nostri interfecerunt. Nativam hanc & vere Cæsarianam simplicitatem equidem semper adamavi.*

6. If we dwell longer upon this than we should do, I desire the usefulness of the Subject may be consider'd



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consider'd: and then perhaps we may be thought too short (*ita fortassis.*)

¶ ITEM. 1. Nothing is more brave than an evenness of Temper in every condition, and (*as is reported of Socrates and Lælius too*) a constant retaining the same air in one's Countenance, without ever seeming puff'd up, or dejected (*ut de Socrate, item de Lælio accepimus.*)

¶ ITERUM. 1. *L. Veturius* and *Sp. Posthumius*, when they were *the second time* Consuls, were deliver'd up to their Enemies, the *Samnites*, for concluding a Peace with them, of their own Heads, without any orders from the Senate or People (*iterum.*)

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**L** ABO. 1. He had certainly gain'd his Point, having now made a considerable Party in the Senate, had not *M. Cato's* Speech confirm'd *the tottering House* (*labantem ordinem.*) Hor. Od. 3. 5.

*Donec labantes consilio Patres*

*Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato.*

¶ LABOS: LABOR. 1. When any *affliction or difficulty is cast upon us*, all the intermediate time, before we come to know of it, is meer gain to us (*objectus est labos.*)

2. Him I found a singular Friend to me, both *in my distress*, and in my prosperity (*in labore meo.*)

3. As soon as I recollected myself, several things came into my mind, which made me think that *that trouble* would be even an honour to you (*istum laborem.*) Accusationem dicit, quam Dolabella contra Appium instituerat.

4. What



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 229*

4. What business has he here, they cry'd? since he is not impower'd, either to augment the Soldiers pay, or to redress their *grievances* (*labores.*)

5. *P.* How do the Greeks maintain the Field? *T.* It cannot be express'd, *how hard they are put to it* (*quantum suppetit laboris.*) *Quicquid durum, asperum, & quoquo modo calamitosum est, id laboris nomine notabant veteres Latini.* Plaut. Cap. 5. 1. *He. te nolim succensere, quod ego iratus ei feci male.* Ph. *Quid fecisti?* *He. in lapicidinas compeditum condidi.* Ph. *væ misero mihi! propter meum caput labores homini evenisse optumo.* Teren. Heaut. 1. 1.

*C.* *An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet?*  
*M.* *Mihi.*

*C.* *Si quid laboris est, nollem: sed quid istuc mali est?*

Suo more, h. e. pessimè, Gallicus Interpres: *Si quis labor esset necessarius.* Idem, Andr. 6. 2. 28.

*Pietatem gnati! nonne te miseret mei!*

*Tantum laborem capere ob talem filiam!*

*Ita Græcis πόνος. Hesiodus, ἔργ. 91. homines prius in terris vixisse dicit,*

*Νόσφιν ἄτερ κάκων, καὶ ἄτερ χαλεποῖο πόνου*

*Νέσαν τ' ἀργαλέων, αἱ τ' ἀνδράσι γῆρας ἔδωκαν.*

*Absque malis, & absque dura miseria,*

*Molestisque morbis, qui senectam hominibus adferunt,*

6. My Father *Jupiter* will take care that *Alcmena* shall be deliver'd of two Children *at one labour* (*uno labore.*)

7. For my part, if this has been made the condition of my Consulship, that I must undergo all Extremities, all Pains and Torments; I shall endure them not only courageously, but even contentedly, *provided by my Pangs, deliverance and honour*



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honour may be brought forth unto you and the Roman People (*dummodo meis laboribus vobis &c. pariatur.*)

¶ LABORO. 1. Since they themselves regard not how they write, I see no reason why they should be read (*laborant.*)

2. The former part of your Discourse made me extremely desirous to die; the latter, *to be one while not unwilling, another while indifferent whether I did or no* (*ut modò non nollem, modò non laborarem.*)

3. Pity is a discontent arising from the misery of another, *suffering wrongfully*; for no body is touch'd with pity, at the Punishment of an Assassin, or Traitor (*injuriâ laborantis.*)

4. *Diagoras* the Atheist being told by the Mariners, in a Storm, that the Judgment befel them justly, since they had taken him on board; pointed to many other Ships *under distress in the same Voyage*, and ask'd if they thought *Diagoras* were in those Vessels also (*in eodem cursu laborantes.*)

¶ LÆDO. 1. He *abus'd* me in the Senate, for defending him, whom he himself, but the day before, had vigorously stood up for (*læsit.*) Hor. Sat. 1. 10.

*Men' moveat cimex Pantilius; aut cruciet quod  
Vellicet absentem Demetrius; aut quod ineptus  
Fannius Hermogenes lædat conviva Tigelli?*

Terent. Phorm. Prolog.

*Quod si intelligeret, cum stetit olim nova,  
Aëtoris opera magis stetisse, quam suâ:*

*Minus multo audacter, quam nunc lædit, læderet.*

Ita in omni fere Prologo Terentius. Duas præterea hujusce verbi significationes præcipuas ex Horatio libet attexere. Epist. Lib. 2. 2. De servorum mangone:

— *semel*



————— *semel hic cessavit : & ut fit,  
In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ :  
Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga lædat :*

h. e. te nihil moveat : If you don't matter that.  
Idem, Ar. Poet.

*Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt  
Humani vultus. Si vis me flere, dolendum est  
Primum ipsi tibi : nunc tua me infortunia lædent,  
Telephe, vel Peleu : Will affect me.*

¶ LÆTUS. 1. The pride of the last King made  
this liberty of theirs *more welcome* (*ut lætior esset.*)

2. *Arminius* was of opinion to leave the Pas-  
sage open to the *Romans*, that they might fall  
upon them afterwards, in other Marshes which  
lay before them, and involve them in greater dif-  
ficulties. *Inguiomer's* advice was more daring, and  
more to the humour of the *Barbarians*; to besiege  
them in their present Camp, which they should  
be able to force suddenly, and with ease; that  
they should take more Prisoners, and lose nothing  
of the Plunder (*atrociora Inguiomerus, & læta bar-  
baris suadebat*) h. e. magis atrocia, & magis læta.  
Vide MAGIS.

3. The Greek Nation, *delighting in, and proud  
of their Antiquities*, father them upon times wherein  
no body can disprove them (*lætum antiquitatibus.*)

4. He offer'd a great number of Beasts in Sa-  
crifice; the Entrails of them all *were prosperous,  
and boded well* (*læta erant.*)

¶ LARGITER. 1. Not at home only, but  
amongst the neighbour States also, *he had a very  
great interest* (*largiter potuit.*) h. e. plurimum, ut  
idem alibi loquitur. Lucr. 6.

————— *Color & facies hominum distare videntur  
Largiter.*

Q

¶ LATEO.



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¶ LATEO. 1. He really had a Pig under his Cloaths, but because they had found nothing upon searching the Fellow that grunted the day before, *he was not discovered (latuit.)* Aristop. Concionat.

Ἦν δ' ἐγκαθίζόμεσθ' πρότεραι, λήσομεν

εὐσειλάμεναι δοιμάτια, τὸν πάγωνά τε

Ὅταν καθῶμεν, ὃν παριδῆσομεσθ' ἐκεῖ.

Τίς ἐκ ἂν ἀνδρας ἡμᾶς ἠγήσαιθ' ὄρων;

Αγύρριός γ' ἔν τὸν Προνόμῳ πάγων' ἔχων

Λέληθε. Καί τοι πρότερον ἦν ἔτ' οὐ γυνή.

Νυνὶ δ' ὄρας, πρᾶτ' ἔτι τὰ μέγισ' ἐν τῇ πολει.

*Sin priores sederimus, latebimus (ignorabimur)*

*Collectis vestibus, promissaque barba,*

*Quam illic ori nostro circumligabimus.*

*Quis, amabo, nos videns, non reputaverit viros?*

*Nam ἔ' Agyrrias Pronomi barbam habens*

*Latuit; atqui prius mulier erat.*

*Nunc, autem, ut vides, maxima quæque in civitate gerit.*

*Sive, nunc, ut vides, civitatis longe potentissimus est.*

¶ LAUDO. 1. The Fortune of those is extoll'd, who die full of Years; and yet Priam wept much oftener than Troilus (*laudatur.*) Horat. Sat. 1. 1.

*Qui fit, Mæcenæ, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem*

*Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa*

*Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes?*

¶ LEGO. 1. What's the office of Prudence? To pick and cull Pleasures with discretion and understanding (*legere?*)

2. How my Teeth chatter! The Man certainly intends to go over me with his fists (*legere.*) Sic littus legit, qui præterit, prætervehitur.

¶ LEPOS. 1. The beauty and comeliness of the Body draws the eyes to it by the fit composure



posure of all its Limbs, and pleases us upon this account, because all its Parts correspond *with a certain agreeable sweetness* (*cum quodam lepore.*)

¶ LIBENTER. 1. Some Men have squander'd away whole Estates by inconsiderately giving; but what can be more foolish, than for a Man to disable himself from doing that *which he takes delight and pleasure in doing* (*quod libenter facias?*) Non longe abit. Hor. Epist. Lib. 1. 11.

*Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortuna verit horam,  
Grata sume manu: nec dulcia differ in annum:  
Ut quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter  
Te dicas: h. e. jucundè, ex animi sententia.*

2. He loves dearly to hear you commended. I make you a God to him: I relate your Virtues to him. C. Mine? S. Yours. The Man weeps for joy like a Child (*libenter audit.*)

3. In this triumph the Roman People look'd upon nothing *with greater glee*, than those Beasts, which they had fear'd, with Towers upon their Backs (*libentiùs.*)

¶ LIBO. 1. I am ty'd up to no certain Sect, but *cull from* all what carries the greatest appearance of probability (*libo ex*) h. e. carpo quod in singulis optimum est, apum ritu.

¶ LICET. 1. If in all our Actions we avoid what is base, *we may despise*, not only Pain, but the thunder-claps of Fortune (*contemnamus licebit.*)

*Omnia pro veris credam, sint ficta licebit.*

*Cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis?* Ovidius.

¶ LINQUO. 1. In the decline of his years he was apt to swoon away suddenly, and to be terrify'd in his Dreams (*animo linqui.*) λειποψυχεῖν. *Pro eo apud Lucretium* animo male factum. Lib. 3. l. 591.



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*Quinetiam, sineis dum vitæ vertitur intra,  
Sæpe aliqua tamen è causa labefacta videtur  
Ire anima, & toto solvi de corpore membra :  
Quod genus est animo male factum, cum perhibetur,  
Aut animum liquisse, ubi jam trepidatur, &  
omnes*

*Extremum cupiunt vires reprehendere vinculum.*

¶ LIQUET. 1. Either give your opinion, or (what is easier in things of this nature) *say 'tis not a clear case to you*, and order us to be gone (*nega tibi liquere.*) *Solebant Judices in re ambigua & dubia ita se judicandi necessitate expedire, si pronuntiarent, sibi non liquere.* J. F. Gronov.

¶ LITERÆ. 1. The Roman Atchievements, from the building of the City to the taking of the same, I have in five Books declar'd ; Matters, obscure both in regard of their great Antiquity (as things that from a great distance of place are hardly discernible) and also for that in those days *Histories* were rare (*literæ*) h. e. *Monumenta literis confignata : uno verbo, Historiæ.*

2. None of *Scipio's* thoughts are *committed to writing*, nor do any Monuments remain of what he did in his leisure, and when he was alone (*mandata literis.*)

¶ LITO. 1. If this be so, then may *Jupiter* make me perpetually sacrifice, *and never appease* (*neque unquam litem.*) h. e. *facto sacrificio numen, cuicunque fuerit immolatum, propitium faciam.*

¶ LOCO. 1. To take off the odium which he had rais'd of himself, *he put out*, at a vast sum of Money, *the building* of Walls and Temples, throughout the most noted Cities of *Greece* (*facienda locavit*) h. e. *susceptoribus extruenda commisit.*

Hor. Od. lib. 2. 18. *Tu secanda marmora——*

*Locas sub ipsum funus.——*

¶ LOCUPLES.



¶ LOCUPLES. 1. *Regulus* might have stay'd in his native Country, and have liv'd at home quietly with his Wife and Children. Who can deny these things to be profitable? Who do you think? Greatness of Soul and Fortitude deny it. *Do you require any greater and more substantial Authorities (num locupletiores quæris Auctores?)*

¶ LOCUS. 1. If we use this exclamation *in its proper place*, and seldom, and when the weight of the business seems to call for it, we may bring the mind of the Auditor to what indignation we please (*loco*) h. e. *suo loco*, *Verbum hoc adamat Terentius, sed præpositionem, opinor, nusquam omittit. Heaut. 3. 26.*

*S. Eho, quæso, laudas qui beros fallunt? C. in loco, Ego vero laudo. S. recte sane. C. quippe quia Magnarum sæpe id remedium ægritudinum est.*

*Jam huic mansisset unicuique gnatus domi:*

Why now had that been done, &c. *Idem, Ad. 5. 7.*

*—Si ob eam rem vobis mea vita invisa est, Æschine, Quia non justa injusta prorsus omnia omnino obsequor;*

*Missa facio, effundite, emite, facite quod vobis lubet, Sed si id vultis potius, quæ vos propter adolescentiam Minus videtis, magis impense cupitis, consulitis parum,* [in loco,

*Hæc reprehendere & corrigere me, & obsecundare (when 'tis proper;) ecce me, quid id faciam vobis.*

2. I order'd him; I sent to you, to watch an opportunity to deliver you the Letter. For as those that come to speak with us at an unseasonable time are troublesome, so Letters offend *that are not deliver'd at a right time (non loco redditæ)* h. e. *dextro, sicut interpretatus sum, tempore. Hor. Sat. Lib. 2. 1.*

————— *Haud mihi deero,*

Q 3

*Quum*



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*Quum res ipsa feret. nisi dextro tempore, Flacci  
Verba per attentam non ibunt Cæsaris aurem.*

3. His Father *Camissares*, because he had been found in many cases faithful to the King, had the Government of *Cilicia* near *Cappadocia*, which is inhabited by the *Leucosyrians* (*multis locis.*)

4. In one respect, the Condition of a foreign Victory is better than that of a domestic one; because foreign Enemies are either subdued, and brought into bondage; or, being taken into favour, judge themselves oblig'd thereby: but those who from the rank of Citizens, deprav'd by some false principle, are once turn'd Enemies to their Country, when you have put them by their mischievous intentions, you can neither by force restrain, nor by any kindness reconcile (*Est uno loco conditio melior &c.*)

5. Of all the methods of enriching one's self, there is no one better, no one more profitable and pleasant, no one more worthy of a Man and a Gentleman, than Agriculture; concerning which I have spoken at large in my *Cato major*, from whence you may borrow what's proper to be said upon this subject (*quæ ad hunc locum pertinebunt.*) Cic. Off. *Longiores hoc loco sumus*: we are longer upon this Point than we need.

6. Let us put an end now to this Head: for 'tis apparently manifest, that whatever is done with a timorous, mean, dishearten'd, abject Spirit, can never be truly profitable (*Sit jam hujus loci finis.*)

7. Thus are you wont to answer this Argumentation; That it does not prove, that the Gods have provided ill for us, because many abuse their Benefits. Not a few make bad use of their Patrimonies: but yet there's



no denying, that their Fathers were kind in leaving them (*Huic loco sic soletis occurrere.*)

¶ LONGINQUITAS. 1. *Length of Time* is, I confess, but a slow Cure of Discontent, but 'tis a certain one (*Longinquitas & dies.*) Terentius, Hecyra. 4. 2. v. 20.

— *hæc mihi nunc cura est maxuma, ut ne cui meæ Longinquitas ætatis obstet, mortemve exoptet meam:*

h. e. *neve quis mortem meam vehementer inhiet.*

¶ LONGINQUUS. 1. Had the life of Man been of longer continuance, all Arts might have been brought to perfection (*longinquior*) h. e. *longior, productior.*

¶ LONGUS. 1. My Zeal (I doubt) to the Cause, has made *me tedious*; but I could not bring myself to break off from so weighty and noble a Subject: tho' I ought to have had more regard to what I was to hear, than to what I was to speak (*ut longior sim.*)

2. In his passage he had a great desire to see the Temple of *Venus* at *Paphos*, so celebrated and admir'd by Natives and Strangers. And since we are fallen upon this Subject, a brief account of that Devotion, and its original; the situation of the Temple, and the representation (*formam*) of the Goddess may not be un-entertaining (*haud fuerit longum &c. paucis differere.*)

M.

MAGIS SUBAUDITUR. 1. Our City is sick of two contrary maladies, Avarice and Luxury: which things have been the bane and overthrow of all potent Empires: these evils I the more dread, the better and more flourishing the State of the Republick every day is, and the more



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*the Empire increases (quò melior lætiorque indies fortuna reipub. est, imperiumque crescit) h. e. quò magis bona lætaque indies fortuna reip. est, & quò magis imperium crescit. Vide MAXIME.*

2. The Romans receive *Horatius* with triumph and congratulation; rejoicing so much the more, as the case had been more dangerous (*eo majore cum gaudio, quo prope metum res fuerat.*) divide majore in magis magno, ut subaudire magis ad prope possis. Ut apud Senecam, de Const. Sap. Cap. 11. Ut quisque contemptissimus & ludibrio est, ita solutissimæ linguæ est: perinde est ac si dixisset, ut quisque maxime contemptus & ludibrio est. Gronov. ad Liv. Lib. 1. Cap. 25.

¶ MAGNOPERE. 1. Cæsar had given a strict charge to *Trebonius*, in his Letters, not to let *Mar-seilles* be taken by Storm, lest the Soldiers, enrag'd at their rebellion and contempt, and angry to think how much pains they had taken about the Siege, should put all to the Sword (*magnopere mandaverat.*)

¶ MALE. 1. I mortally hate that Country-House, for no other reason, but because 'tis so near the Town (*Malè odi.*)

2. He thrust his Sword into the Throat of the *Alban*, who had much ado to hold his Arms; and when he was down, he stript and rifled him (*malè sustinenti.*) Virgil. Georg. 1. v. 360.

*Jam sibi tum curvis malè temperat unda carinis.*  
Libro eod. 448.

*Heu malè tum mites defendit pampinus uvas.*

3. That the *Gauls*, a State hardly well reduc'd, and the only Nation left, that seems both able, and not unwilling (*non nolle*) to make war with the *Roman* People, should yet neglect the hope of Empire, and of great advantages freely offer'd  
the m



them by *Patricians*, and should prefer your safety before their own Power : do not you think this came from the Gods ? Especially when they might have overcome us, not by fighting, but by holding their peace ? (*ex civitate malè peccata.*) existens nimirum. Suetonius : *tantis rebus gestis C. Cæsar &c.* Vide GERO.

4. 'Twas formerly a rich Island, now a Bay, and a Station *not very faithful* to Ships (*malè fida.*) h. e. *parum fida.*

¶ MALITIA. I. *Subtilty* is only a more sly and deceitful way of applying Reason to do mischief (*Malitia.*)

¶ MALUM. I. A Judge *will not inflict the same Punishment upon* the same fault in two Persons, if the one committed it through negligence, the other with a mischievous intention (*eodem malo afficiet*) h. e. *pœnâ.* Terent. Ad. I. I. 44.

*Malo coactus qui suum officium facit,*

*Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cavet :*

*Si sperat fore clam, rursus ad ingenium redit.*

Sall. Jug. p. 202. Edit. Oxon. Consul, *quasi nullo imposito, omnia providere : apud omnes adesse, laudare, increpare merentes. Ipse armatus intentusque item milites cogebat : neque secus, atque iter faceret, castra munire, excubitu in portis cohortes ex legionibus, pro castris equites auxilios mittere : præterea alios super vallum in munimentis locare, vigilias ipse circuire, non tam diffidentia futuri, (h. e. ne fierent) quæ imperavisset, quam uti militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset. Et sane Marius illoque aliisque temporibus Jugurthini belli, pudore magis, quam malo, exercitum coercebat : quod multi per ambitionem fieri aiebant : pars quod à pueritia consuetam duritiam, & alia, quæ cæteri miserias vocant, voluptati habuisset. Cuivis videre licet,*



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licet, me librum hunc, ita velle instituere, non ut adeatur modò, verum etiam perlegatur, nec profit solum, sed & delectet.

¶ MANEO. I. The Chamber, in which *he was to have lodg'd*, if he went on, fell down in the Night (*erat mansurus*) h. e. pernoctaturus nam de eodem alibi : *In eo conclavi ei cubandum fuisset.* Horat. Serm. Lib. I. Sat. 5. v. 37.

*In Mamurrarum lassì deinde urbe manemus :  
Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam.*  
In eadem Sat. v. 86.

*Quatuor binc raprimur viginti & millia rbedis,  
Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,  
Signis perfacile est.*

¶ MATRIMONIUM. I. He ordain'd that the Virgins should be married without Portions ; that the Wife and not the Fortune might be chosen ; concluding that the Husbands would be better able to govern *their Wives*, when they were oblig'd by no ties of Dowry to humour them (*matrimonia suâ.*)

¶ MAXIME SUBAUDITUR. I. Tho' Death takes away all Sense, yet worthy Men when dead are not without *the bighest, and most durable Goods* of praise and glory (*summis, & propriis*) h. e. maximè propriis. Quasi tu diceres, *maximè magnis, & propriis.* Vide MAGIS.

¶ MEDIOCRIS. I. As for *Epicurus*, what does he say worthy not only of Philosophy, but even of *common ordinary Prudence* (*mediocri.*)

¶ MEDITATIO. I. Shall a Man born to glory have any part of his Soul so soft, as that he cannot harden it *by exercise* and reason (*meditatione?*)

¶ MEDITOR. I. At that age, wherein others are commended if they begin but to exercise the Art, did *Crassus* make it appear, that he could perform that laudably in the open Courts of Justice, which



which he might without disparagement have been practising at home (*poterat meditari.*) Terentius, Adelp. 5. 6. 8. *Meditor esse affabilis*, I am practising Affability. *Alio vultu, alio incessu esse meditabatur*, Cic. Ita Græcis μελετάω, unde & Latinum *meditor derivatur*. Aristop. *Concionat.*

Ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας ἐνθάδε,

Ὅπως προμελετήσωμεν ἃ ἔχει δὲ λέγειν.

*Inde est quod huc consulto convenimus,*

*Ut meditemur quæ nobis illic (in concione) dicenda erunt.*

¶ MEDIUS. 1. We cannot be Neuters. For Pompey looks upon all those as Enemies, that are not of his side (*medios.*) *medios vocant Latini, qui sedent, quiescunt, neutram partem sequuntur. Idem est & quietus. ipsa autem res quies dicitur.* Nepos, Att. Cap. 7. *Incidit Cæsarianum civile bellum, cum haberet annos circiter sexaginta: usus est ætatis vacatione, neque se quoquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis suis opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscentibus, omnia ex sua re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium conjunctum non offendit. Nullum enim ab eo habebat ornamentum, ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant: quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti, partim summa cum ejus offensione domi remanserant. Attici autem quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut victor cum privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non solum molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis filium, & Q. Ciceronem ex Pompeii castris concesserit.*

2. I would have your truly couragious Men be lovers of Goodness, and fair Dealing, of Truth, and Sincerity: which are some of the most commendable things under the head of Justice (*ex mediâ laude Justitiæ.*)

¶ MEMORIA. 1. There is no account of his military



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litary Exploits upon record, but very much said of his integrity of Life, which gave him the Title of THE GOOD (*memoria est nulla.*)

2. Old Tradition relates one Aerias founder of this Temple. Later accounts say, that it was consecrated by Cinaras, and that the Goddess herself, when conceiv'd of the Sea, was driven ashore here (*vetus memoria perhibet.*)

3. Tho' I doubt not, but that Cratippus, the greatest Philosopher of this Age, is daily inculcating these precepts of Duty to you; yet I have not thought it wholly unnecessary, to remind you of them myself (*princeps hujus memoriæ philosophorum.*)

¶ MELIOR. 1. The more inconveniences we lie under, with so much the more favourable inclination, ought you, and your Council to hear our words (*eò meliori mente*) Virg. *Æn.* 12. 176.

*Esto nunc Sol testis, & hæc mihi terra vocanti,  
Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores.  
Et pater omnipotens, & tu Saturnia Juno;  
Jam melior jam, Diva, precor.*

*Melior est æquior, magis propitia, seu potius, minus infesta. Ita & Bonus.* Idem, *Æn.* 12. 643.

*Exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)  
Perpetiar? dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?  
Terga dabo? & Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit?*

*Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos ô mihi manes  
Este boni: quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.  
Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ,  
Descendam.*

2. Atheas sent Philip word, that the Scythians did not stand in need of Macedonian Succours, being better Men than they; and that as for himself, he wanted no Heir, since he had a Son of his



his own living (*quibus meliores forent*) h. e. *fortiores*.  
Hor. Od. 1. 15.

—— *ecce furit te reperire atrox*

*Tydides melior patre.*

Ita Græcis ἀγαθός &c. Hom. Il. A. 131.

Μηδ' ἔτῳς, ἀγαθός περ ἐὼι, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,

Κλέπει νόω : —————

*Nec sic quidem, quamvis sis fortis, Deo similis Achille,  
falle mente. Idem valet εσθλός : contrarium, κακός.*  
Hom. B. 365.

Γνώσῃ ἔπειθ' ὅς τ' ἡγεμόνων κακός, ὅς τ' ἐνυλαῶν,

ἢ δ' ὅσῃ εσθλός ἐσσι

*Cognosces deinde quique ducum ignavus, quique  
militum,*

*Et qui fortis fuerit. Ita κακότης, ignavia.*

3. A fawcy Fellow threw a Stone at, and struck  
Æsop. Bravely done Boy, says the old Man, and  
gave him a Farthing (*Tanto melior.*) *Laudandi cum  
exclamatione formula.* Teren. Heaut. 3. 2. 34.

C. *Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit ?*

S. *Stolidus est.*

C. *At te adjuvare oportet adolescentuli*

*Causa.* S. *Facile equidem facere possum, si jubes :*

*Etenim quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo.*

C. *Tanto hercle melior.*

*Sic tanto nequior.* Idem Ad. 4. 1. 10.

—— *ubi me illic non videbit, jam huc recurret,  
sat scio :* [non vidi die :

*Rogitabit me, ubi fuerim ; quem ego hodie toto*

*Quid dicam ?* S. *Nihilne in mentem ?* C. *Nun-  
quam quidquam.* S. *Tanto nequior.*

¶ MENTIOR. 1. They contest this point with  
Epicurus, who, in my opinion, is not much out of  
the way (*non multum mentiente.*)

Cicero de Natura Deorum Lib. 3. pag. 63. Ald.

*Qui ista intellecta sunt à Philosophis, debeo discere,  
præsertim*



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*præsertim cum plurimis de rebus divinis mentiantur : h. e. errent, peccent, labantur. Sequitur enim ; at medici quoque, ita enim dicebas, sæpe falluntur.*

¶ MERCES. 1. I am by no means of their mind who mightily cry up a strange unintelligible Indolency. Let me not be sick : but if I am, let me be sensible of it. For that same Indolence *is not to be purchas'd but at a great rate, viz. that of brutishness in the Soul, and of insensibility in the Body (non sine magna mercede contingit immanitatis &c.)*

¶ MEREO. 1. *Paulinus* had some pretence to expect the Government himself ; considering that he was senior of all the Consulars, and being famous for courage and conduct, *had deservedly acquir'd glory and renown* by his excellent Service in the *British* Expeditions (*gloriam nomenque meruisset.*)

2. *What can hire you to leave off being an Epicurean ?* Nothing at all, say you, to forego the truth. Is that the truth then ? (*Quid mereas*) h. e. *quid mercedis te perpellat, ut &c.*

3. For me to endure that she should continue married to my Son but one Day ! *No hire in the World would be a satisfaction for it (nihil suave meritum est)* h. e. *nihil mihi mercedis suave est, ut ego illum &c.* Donatus. *Meritum est participium.*

¶ MERITUM. 1. *Do you think I deserv'd this usage ?* D. Not in the least. But since all your complaints can't undo what's already done, forget and forgive (*Merito hoc meo videtur factum ?*) Cæf. B. G. L. 1. Cap. 14. His Cæsar ita respondit : *eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoriâ teneret : atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito pop. Rom. accidisset*) *vetus nimirum calamitas quam ab Helvetiis Romani acceperant.*

¶ MEUS.



¶ MEUS. 1. If upon taking him off, I had judg'd all your danger remov'd, long since had I cut off L. Catiline, *not only at the hazard of drawing an odium upon myself, but also of losing my Life (non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo &c.) qua mihi posset invideri.*

2. Two Roman Knights replied, they would remove that obstruction, and promis'd they would that very Night, a little before Day, kill me in my Bed (*me meo in lectulo.*) *In ipsa ejusdem syllabae repetitione inest elegantia.* Tibullus :

*Me mea paupertas vitae traducat inert.*

Cic. Catilin. 1. Cap. 7. Edit. Græv. *Servi mercede mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui; domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? Et si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter, atque offensum viderem; carere me aspectu civium, quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallet.*

¶ MIHI. I have a parcel of Fish to my mind : I must take care *that I have them not spoil'd (mihi ne corrumpantur.)*

2. I am troubled at nothing more, than that he went out of Town but slenderly attended. Would he had taken along with him all his Forces! He took me out Tongilius, one that he was reported to have been fond of in his Child-hood: Publicius and Munatius: Whose Debts contracted in Taverns could create no danger to the State: He left behind him Men, how considerable, of what vast Debts, how potent, how noble! (*Tongilium mihi eduxit.*) Virg. G. 1. 45.

*Depresso incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro  
Ingemere, & sulco attritus splendescere vomer.*

3. That Servant is to my thinking sufficiently  
tried,



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tried, that takes care of his Master, as I find you do (*mibi.*) Catull. Epigram. 87.

*Quintia formosa est multis : mibi candida, longa,  
Recta est. hæc ego sic singula confiteor.*

*Totum illud, formosa, nego. nam nulla venustas,  
Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.*

*Lesbia formosa est, quæ cum pulcherrima tota est,  
Tum omnibus una omnes surrupuit Veneres.*

¶ MILES. 1. *Cæsar sent the Foot and the Horse to the Expedition in a tripple Battalion (milites) h. e. pedites. Militem pro pedite accipi, & opponi equiti, ea re docet. J. F. Gronovius, quia præcipua exercituum Romanorum vis in peditum virtute ac robore consistebat, sicut posterioribus seculis, cum omnis ferè exercitûs vis in equitatu sita esset, equites milites appellabantur.*

¶ MINOR. 1. 'Tis ridiculous for you to remind me of that, *Clitipho* : as tho' I were less concern'd in that matter, than you (*minor istic mea res agatur*) h. e. minus. Vide INTERVENIO.

¶ MINUO. 1. Whereas most People think that the actions of War, are more glorious, than those of Peace, this opinion should be alter'd (*minuenda est*) h. e. mutanda, tollenda.

2. There is no question but that *Cbremes* will not give you his Daughter. But do not you in the least alter what you now do, for this reason lest he should alter his Mind (*minueris hæc quæ nunc facis*) h. e. desieris, omiseris agere. *Ad Glycerium quotidie, uti soles, ire porro perge, ne cum te Cbremes mutatum, & in viam rediisse videat, & ipse mutatus gnatam suam, quod maxumopere fugis, tibi uxorem det.*

3. *Cæsar* desires of both, that, since they had brought *Pompey's* instructions to him, they would not think much to carry his demands to *Pompey* ;  
if



if haply they might with a little pains be able to put an end to great Controversies, and rid all Italy of Fear (*minuere Controversias.*)

4. Whenever a State wages War, either offensive or defensive, they make choice of an Officer for this occasion, whom they invest with power of life and death. In Peace they have no such common Magistrate, but the Chief of every Canton distribute Justice, and decide Controversies amongst their own People (*inter suos jus dicunt, controversiasque minuunt*) h. e. tollunt.

5. Robberies, committed out of their Confines, carry no infamy with them (*nullam habent &c.*) These things they brag they do to exercise their youth, and prevent Idleness (*ac desidie minuendae causâ.*) Hor. Epist. 1. 18.

*Inter cuncta leges & percunctabere doctos.*

*Qua ratione queas traducere leniter ævum :*

*Virtutem doctrina paret, natura ne donet :*

*Quid minuat curas : quid te tibi reddat amicum :*

*Quid purè tranquillet : bonos, an dulce lucellum,*

*An secretum iter, & fallentis semita vitæ.*

*Minuat, est, eximat, evellat.* Plus intelligit, quam exprimit. *Μίωσις* vocant.

6. The Towns were so situated, that they had no access, neither by Land (*pedibus*) because of the High-Water, which always happen'd once in six Hours; nor by Sea, because upon the Ebb of the Tide, the Ships were left upon the Sands as a prey to the Enemy (*quod rursus minuente æstu*) *se nimirum.*

¶ *MIRUS.* 1. A great chance, but I visit the Mill-House, before night (*Mira sunt, nisi*) h. e. *mirum est.* Vide *NOTUS.*

¶ *MISCEO.* 1. The Sovereign Good, which must be one single and simple thing, cannot be made up

R

and



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*and compounded of things of a different nature (ex rebus &c. misceri & temperari.)*

2. I long since saw a great malignancy *working* (*versari*) in the State, and certain new mischiefs *brewing and stirring* : but that so great, so deadly a Conspiracy was forming by Citizens, I never dreamt (*misceri & concitari.*)

¶ MISERIA. 1. A thousand such things as these happen in human Life. Men meet with pleasures : again they meet with *uneasinesses* : they fall out : they are reconciled again (*miserias.*) h. e. *ægritudines.* Terent. Heaut. 1. 1.

*Ubi comperi ex iis, qui ei fuere conscii,  
Domum revertor mæstus, atque animo fere  
Perturbato, atque incerto præ ægritudine.  
Adsido : accurrunt servi : soccos detrahunt :  
Video alios festinare, lectos sternere,  
Canam apparare : pro se quisque sedula  
Faciebat, quo illam mihi lenirent miseriam.*

Sall. Cat. p. 11. Edit. Ox. *Qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, iis otium, divitiæ optandæ aliis, oneri miseriæque fuere.*

¶ MISEROR. 1. The Women grievously afflicted themselves ; held up their suppliant hands to Heaven ; *lamented their small Children* ; fear'd all things : forgetting their Pride and Luxury, they despair'd of themselves and their Country (*miserari parvos liberos*) h. e. *eorum fata deplorabant.* *Hoc misereor ac miseror interest : miseretur, qui quoquo modo misericordiâ afficitur : miseratur, qui suam aliorumve vicem lamentatur.*

¶ MITIGO. 1. The Nile waters *Egypt* ; and having drown'd and flooded it all Summer, it withdraws, and leaves it soften'd and manur'd to the Seedman's Hand. As for *Indus*, which is the greatest of all Rivers, it not only cherishes and  
*mellows*



*mellows* the Ground with its Waters, but even sows it too ; being reported to bear along with it seed of Corn, and the like, in great abundance (*mitigat.*) Hor. Epist. Lib. 2. 2.

*Cur alter fratrum cessare & ludere & ungi,  
Præferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus : alter  
Dives & importunus, ad umbram lucis ab ortu,  
Sylvestrem flammis & ferro mitiget agrum ?*

*h. e. mitem, culturæque habilem efficiat.*

¶ MITTO. 1. *Alcibiades sends to Athens to let them know, that he would by force oblige them to restore the People to their ancient rights and liberties, if they would not do it of themselves (Athenas mittit, se) h. e. litteris, nunciisve missis significat.*

2. *They sent Iccius and Antebrogius, the principal Men of their State, Embassadors to Cæsar, to tell him, That they surrender'd themselves and every thing they had to the Romans (miserunt.) In optimis membranis deest qui dicerent, neque à Cæsare esse censet J. F. Gronovius.*

3. Having drawn all the Sea-port Towns into the same Conspiracy with themselves, *they send a common Deputation to Crassus ; to let him know, if he meant to recover his Officers, he must return them their Hostages (mittunt : si velit &c. obsides sibi remittat.)*

4. *Mallotes was sent Embassador to the Senate by King Attalus, between the second and third Punick War about the time that Ennius died (missus est.) Mittere sæpe significat legatum mittere.*

5. Tho' at a vast distance from you, yet I see you with the Eyes of my Mind, and often talk with you under the cold Northern Pole. Here you are, and know it not : tho' absent, you are frequently present : and starting from the City ar-



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rive in an instant amidst the *Getes* (*ab urbe missus.*) *Translatio est* (ut amici, ejusdemque, viri sanè magni verbis utar) *à curruum in Circensibus missu*; atque adeo intelligendum, *ab Urbe, tanquam à carceribus, celeritate incredibili medium spatium transvolans, in Getas venis.* Legitur (pergit vir egregius) in aliquot *Mss.* jussus, sensu non incommodo; sed id ab illis videtur factum qui vocem missus non intellexerint. Sic factum itidem in illo *Metamorph.* 5.

————— *rursusque per aëra misit.*

*Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales;*  
*ubi libris plerisque irrepserrat jussit.*

¶ MOLES. I. This Person so forward, so audacious, so subtle, so watchful at his Treason, had I not driven from his secret Ambushes in Town to open Action in the Field (to tell you Country-men, what I think) *I had not so easily put by this so mighty a heap of Calamity from your Necks* (*non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulisssem.*)

¶ MOLIOR. I. Thither they run in great numbers, *force the Doors*, and threaten *Cæsar* himself with death, unless he deliver the Standard (*moluntur fores.*)

¶ MONEO. I. *Livia* had order'd the Guards to be all under Arms at every Avenue of the Palace and the Town, and caus'd reports to be hourly spread of the Emperor's amendment, 'till *having got all things in a readiness, which the present Con-juncture suggested as necessary*; she declar'd at once the death of *Augustus*, and the accession of *Tiberius* to the Empire (*provisis quæ tempus monebat.*)

¶ MONSTRO. I. They first invented the use of Cloth, of Wine, and Oil. *They taught Men that fed upon Acorns, to plough and sow* (*glandem vestcentibus monstrarunt.*) *Virg. Georg.* I. 19.

*Adsis, ô Tegeæ, favens: oleæque Minerva*

*In-*



*Inventrix, uncique puer monstrator aratri.*  
*Notabis obiter, ꝓ monstrare valere interdum suade-*  
*re, impellere &c. Virg. Æn. 9. 40.*

——— *ita discedens præceperat optimus armis*  
*Æneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset;*  
*Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo:*  
*Castra modo, & tutas servarent aggere muros.*  
*Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat;*  
*Objiciunt portas tamen, & præcepta facessunt.*

¶ MONUMENTUM. 1. Adieu, my dear Cicero, and assure yourself, that tho' no one in the World is more dear to me than you are, yet you will be much more so, if I find you take delight in Books of such Instructions (*talibus monumentis præceptisque*) h. e. (*libris in quibus hujusmodi præcepta traduntur.*) Vide Ac.

¶ MOS. 1. No Father will marry his Daughter to a Man of such Morals (*his moribus.*) Ter. And. 1. 1.

——— *enimvero spectatum satis*  
*Putabam, & magnum exemplum continentiae.*  
*Nam qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi,*  
*Neque commovetur animus in ea re: scias*  
*Tum jam ipsum habere posse suæ vitæ modum:*  
 He that engages with Men of such Inclinations &c.  
 2. *Cæsar* having burnt *Martium*, their Capital Town, ravaged all the Low-lands, and took his march backwards to the *Rhine*; the Enemy not daring to attack his rear, as their custom is, when they feign to fly, through stratagem rather, than fear (*quod illi moris*) *negotium nimirum.* Phædr. 4. 24.

*Exigua cum frænaret materia impetum,*  
*Ufus Poetæ, ut moris est, licentia;*  
*Atque interposuit gemina Lædæ sidera.*

¶ MOVEO. 1. Is not that Man guilty of harming another, that outs the rightful Heirs, as it were



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by a spell, and procures himself to be put into their room (*veros hæredes moveat?*)

2. No longer now *will* that Dagger *be busy* (*versabitur*) amidst the Ribs of us. *He was beat off his Guard* when he was driven out of the City (*loco ille motus est*) h. e. de statu dejectus.

3. To make the World believe, that he banish'd him not out of hatred to the Man, but meerly for his own security, he put on board *all Dion's Moveables*, and sent them to him (*omnia quæ moveri poterant Dionis.*)

¶ *MOX.* 1. *Cassius Chærea*, an intrepid youth, *the same who afterwards got eternal Glory* by the death of *Caligula*, open'd himself a Passage with his Sword through a crow'd of arm'd Soldiers, who endeavour'd to have seiz'd him (*mox &c. adeptus.*)

¶ *MULTUM.* 1. There are others to be found of a *very different* humour, who think it unlawful to do any thing by stratagem, and under-hand-dealing, but are all for simplicity and plainness in their Actions (*multum dispar.* Hor. Sat. 2. 5.

————— *Davus sis comicus, atque  
Stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti.*

*Idem*, Sat. 2. 3. De Lethargico excitato:

————— *bunc Medicus multum celer atque fidelis  
Excitat hoc pacto: mensam poni jubet, atque  
Effundit saccos nummorum, accedere plures  
Ad numerandum: hominem sic erigit: addit &  
illud*

*Ni tua custodis, avidus jam hæc auferet hæres.  
Men' vivo? Ut vivas igitur, vigila: hoc age.*

*Verissimè Ennomia* apud *Plautum*:

————— *multum loquaces merito omnes habemur:  
Nec mutam profecto repertam ullam esse  
Hodie dicunt mulierem ullo in seculo.*

¶ *MUL-*



¶ MULTUS. 1. I admire, what should come into *Theophrastus* his Head, who in a Book of his, which he wrote concerning Riches, amongst several excellent things, *runs out mightily in commendation of Magnificence*, and giving publick Shews to the People, and thinks the being able to supply such expences, the principal advantage of Riches (*multus est in laudanda.*)

2. Let the common People admire worthless things. May I ever wear a Crown of tender Myrtle, and *be much read* by the pensive Lover (*multus legar*) h. e. multum. Sic plurimus, pro, plurimum. Idem ad musam :

*Tu mihi (quod rarum) vivo sublime dedisti  
Nomen ; ab exequiis (post) quod dare fama solet.  
Nec, qui detrectat præsentia, Livor iniquo  
Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus.  
Nam tulerint magnos cum sæcula nostra Poëtas,  
Non fuit ingenio Fama maligna meo.  
Cumque ego præponam multos mihi ; non minor illis  
Dicor : & in toto plurimus orbe legor.*

3. The Furniture of his House was moderate, *not superfluous* : so that he could not be censur'd either for fordidness, or luxury (*non multa.*)

4. *The Flattery of the Senate was excessive in relation to Livia too* : Some of them voting her the title of Mother, by way of excellence and distinction : Others, that of Mother of her Country. But *Tiberius* replied that they ought not to confer honours on Women too lavishly. Which he said out of envy to his Mother, whose Elevation he regarded as a lessening to his own Authority (*multa patrum & in Liviam adulatio.*)  
Ter. Heaut. 3. 4.

C. Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignoscam : verum,  
Sostrata,



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*Malè docet te mea facilitas multa.*

¶ MUNIO. 1. *Hercules* is gone to the Gods. He had never gone, *had* he not, whilst he liv'd among Men, *secur'd his Passage thither* (*eam sibi viam munivisset*) h. e. tutam reddidisset. Ambas voces conjungit Cicero, Epist. ad Att. 17. Lib. 1. *Munitur quædam nobis ad retinendas opes nostras tuta, ut spero, via, quam tibi literis satis explicare non possum: significatione parva ostendam tamen. Utor Pompeio familiarissime.*

¶ MUNUS. 1. He persuades *Tissafernes* not to supply the *Lacedæmonians* with the usual Sum of Money, but to call in the *Ionians* to a part of the charge and burden; since the War was undertaken to set them at liberty, and they us'd before to pay Tribute to the *Athenians* (*in portionem muneris.*) *hinc*, immunis.

¶ MUTO. 1. They laid waste the Country: they drove before them booties of Slaves, and Cattle: *these they gave the Merchants in exchange for Wine*, and other such things (*ea mutare cum mercatoribus vino &c.*)

2. He receiv'd his only Son that was taken Captive by the Enemies, *in exchange* for another Prisoner of theirs, that came into his hands (*mutavit eum.*) Hor. Od. 2. 12.

*Num tu quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes,  
Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes  
Permutare velis crine Lycimniæ,  
Plenas aut Arabum domos?*

Vide Lib. 3. Od. 1.



N.

**N**Æ. 1. P. What's the business? B. He is in love with your Spouse. P. *Troth he is of a different relish from me* (*Næ iste haud mecum sentit.*) *Hæc particula pronomibus modò videtur præponi.*

¶ **NAM.** 1. No, no; it shall not pass (*ibit*) thus; I'll stand it out. *For me, that am a Queen, to supplicate Latona, like a Slave* (*Nam ut ego?*) *In hoc loquendi genere per nagna inest vis.* Virg. Georg. 4. 445.

*Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras  
Jussit adire domos? quidve hinc petis?*

Hom. Il. A. 122.

Ἀτρεΐδῃ κύδιστε, φιλοτεχνώτατε πάντων,  
Πῶς γὰρ τοι δώκεται γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;

*Atride gloriosissime, avarissime omnium,*

*Quinam (nam qui) tibi dabunt præmium magnanimi  
Achivi?*

¶ **NANCISCOR.** 1. Do not I deserve a Triumph, if I get no mischief by your Marriage (*nanciscor?*) Ter. And. 5. 6.

*More hominum evenit, ut quod sim naetus mali,  
Prius rescisceres tu, quam ego, tibi quod evenit  
boni.*

*Ita morbum nancisci apud Nepotem, Att. Cap. 21.  
Naetus est morbum, quem initio & ipse, & medici  
contempserunt.*

¶ **NARRO.** 1. Perhaps you are afraid of the black Mastiff with three Heads, the howling River, the ferrying over *Acheron*. S. Do you take me to be so destitute of Reason, as to believe these Tales? M. Why, do you not believe them? S. Not I, at all. M. *You tell me ill News, I'll swear.*



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*swear.* S. How so, I beseech you? M. Because I could be eloquent in confuting them (*malè Hercule narras.*) Vide NUNCIO.

¶ NATIO. 1. I would advise you not to spend that Wit, which *your Sect* has so little of, in ridiculing us (*vestra natio.*) Natio certum genus hominum significat. Ita *tota candidatorum natio*, apud Ciceronem pro L. Murena, Cap. 33. Edit. Græv. Et, *Ardelionum natio*, apud Phædrum, Lib. 2. Fab. 6.

¶ NATUS. 1. The Necks of Oxen were *made* for the Yoke, and their strong broad Shoulders for drawing the Plough (*natæ.*) Hor. Od. 1. 27.

*Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis  
Pugnare, Thracum est: tollite barbarum  
Morem, verecundumque Bacchum  
Sanguineis prohibete rixis.*

¶ NE. 1. Nothing of those matters ever affected me even when I was a young Man, *much less now I am an old one* (*ne nunc senem*) h. e. *nedum.*

—P. *Quid facies, cedo?* D. *Dies hic mi ut sat sit, vereor,  
Ad agendum: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas.*

¶ NEC. 1. You see in what a dismal Country I am plac'd, and may be a witness *that I don't complain* without reason (*nec me &c. queri*) h. e. & te teste uti possum me non &c. Virg. G. 3. 34.

*Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis, aut jam  
segnior annis*

*Deficit, abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectæ:*  
h. e. & senectæ, haud turpi illi quidem, ignosce;  
h. e. eum solve, & curriculi immunem quiescere finito;

————— *Ne  
Peccet ad extremum ridendus, & ilia ducat.*

2. When



2. When a young Gentleman is just come into the Publick, and is already known and remarkable in it, either by the fame of his Father's Actions, or by any other means whatever; the Eyes of all are immediately upon him, and every one is enquiring after what he does, and how he steers his Life, and as tho' he was set in the public View, so no one Word or Action of his can be kept secret (*ita nullum obscurum potest nec dictum ejus esse, nec factum.*) Virg. Ecl. 4. 55.

*Non me carminibus vincet, nec Thracius Orpheus,  
Nec Linus: huic mater quamvis, atque huic pater  
adfit,*

*Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.*

¶ NECESSITUDO. 1. I am ungrateful, unless I love him as well as my most near Relations (*necessitudines*) h. e. *necessarios*. Ita Familiaritates pro Familiaribus. Servitia pro servis. Amicitiae pro Amicis.

¶ NEGLIGENS. 1. Having undertaken the relief and ease of those wretched Cities pillag'd and ruin'd by their own Magistrates, I could not be regardless in the case of that unnecessary expence (*in illo sumptu negligens esse* h. e. *facilis & liberalis* in decernendo hoc sumptu, sive permittendo, ut hunc, qui minimè necessarius est, sumptum facerent. NEGLIGENS hic rarâ & exquisitâ significatione accipitur pro prodigus, effusus in sumptus, cui opponitur DILIGENS, h. e. frugalis, parcus. Grævius.

¶ NEGO. 1. The Stoicks and Peripateticks can't agree: the one say that nothing is good, but what is honest; the other, that they give the preference to honesty before all things; however, that there are some corporeal and external Goods (*alteri negant quidquam esse bonum &c.*) Negant resolvendum est in aiunt non, quasi diceret, aiunt nihil quidquam esse



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esse bonum &c. *Ex nego, sicut ex nemo, nolo, sæpe propter Ellipsim, elicitur affirmatio.* Cic. *Plerique negant Cæsarem in conditione mansurum; postulataque hæc ab eo interposita esse, quò minus, quod opus esset ad bellum, a nobis pararetur: h. e. & aiunt postulata &c.* Idem in Epist. ad Cornificium: *Noli impudens esse, nec mihi molestiam exhibere: h. e. nec velis &c.* Horat. Sat. 1.

*Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem  
Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa  
Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes?*

Unusquisque nimirum: nam *nemo* sensui prorsus repugnat.

2. *Palinurus* himself says he can't distinguish Night from Day by the Sky; and that he knows not which way to steer (*negat discernere*) h. e. *negat se posse*; quomodo Horatius, Sat. 1. 6.

*Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras  
Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se  
Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.*

¶ NEMO. 1. You order'd a Thanksgiving on my behalf, which honour *has not been given to any in the Long Robe before me* (*togato habitus ante me est nemini.*) *Suo loco ponitur nemini.*

¶ NEMPE. 1. D. I should be glad to have the Man shewn me. G. *You mean, I suppose, Phormio.* D. That Patron of the Woman (*Nempe.*) Hor. Epist. 1. 16.

*Vir bonus & sapiens audebit dicere, Pentheu  
Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique  
Indignum coges? Adimam bona. Nempe pecus, rem,  
Lectos, argentum. tollas licet.*———

¶ NEQUE. 1. They knew the Enemy were altogether Strangers to their Coast, and were confident that our Armies could not subsist long among them for want of Provisions (*neque nostros exerci-*  
tus



tus &c. posse confidebant. Neque resolvendum est in  
& non. Hor. Sat. 1. 1.

*Quid causæ est, merito quin illis Jupiter ambas  
Iratus buccas inflet; neque se fore posthac  
Tam facilem dicat, votis ut præbeat aurem?*

Ter. Phor. 1. 2.

*Postridie ad anum recta pergit: obsecrat,  
Ut sibi ejus faciat copiam; illa enim se negat:  
Neque eum æquom ait facere: illam civem esse  
Atticam,*

*Bonam, bonis progeneratam. Si uxorem velit,  
Lege id licere facere: sin aliter, negat. Vide*

NEC.

2. Who does not see, that no General, either in War, or Statesman in Peace, could ever perform any glorious Exploits, or do any notable service to the Publick, without the concurrence of other Men's endeavours (*neminem neque ducem belli?*)

¶ Nihil. 1. I am privately oblig'd to the Year, and to God that governs the Year; tho' it was not orderly divided in honour of me alone: Fools think nothing theirs, that's publick (*nihil descriptus est*)  
h. e. non. Ter. And. 4. 4. 16.

*Ego, quid agas, nihil intelligo:———*  
understand not what you are going upon.

2. G. This Man is good for nothing, Phædria: All's lost. Why do we lose our time? I'll ev'n be jogging. P. And so will I. (*Hoc nihil est.*)  
*Utrum hoc relativum? an hoc cum contemptu, pro, hic Antipho nihil est?* Donatus. Aristophanes, Concionat.

Σὺ μὲν βάσις, καὶ κάθισ' ἔσῃ γὰρ εἴ.

*Abi abisis, & sede; mulier enim nihil es.*

¶ NIMIS. 1. P. All the Troops that were marching to Thebes, are discharg'd, and sent home.  
R. Arc



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R. Are you sure of that? P. Sure of it. R. *Exceeding good News (Nimis factum bene.)*

¶ NIMIUS. 1. The principal cause of his Misfortune was *the extravagant* opinion that Men had of his parts and valour (*nimius.*)

2. The Touch is *proportionably diffus'd* through (*æquabiliter fusus*) the whole Body, that so we may be sensible of Blows, and *the more violent Approaches* of heat and cold (*nimios appulsus.*)

¶ NISI. 1. What reason was there, that *Capito* should be the first Man that was acquainted with *Roscius's* murder? I cannot tell: *but I see this*, that *Capito* is in possession of three of his best Farms (*nisi hoc video*) h. e. sed. Teren. Eun. 3. 4.

*Quid hoc hominis est? quid hic ornatus est?*

*Quid illud mali est? nequeo satis mirari neque conjicere.*

*Nisi quidquid est, procul hinc libet prius, quid sit, sciscitari.*

Phorm. 3. 1.

A. Numquid patri subolet? G. Nil etiam. A.

*Ecquid spei porro est? G. Nescio. A. ab.*

G. *Nisi Phædria haud cessavit pro te eniti.*

Phor. 5. 7. 60.

C. *Quo pacto, aut unde hæc sic rescivit?*

D. *Nescio, nisi, me dixisse nemini, id certo scio.*

Heaut. 3. 2.

*Jocone an serio illæc dicat, nescio;*

*Nisi mihi quidem addit animum, quo lubeat magis: in eum fallaciam intendere nimirum.*

2. Of all the Grecians, I find not one that has been at once an Orator and Philosopher; *unless perchance* Demetrius Phalareus may be reckon'd so (*nisi si.*) Nux apud Ovidium:

*Nil ego peccavi: nisi si peccare videtur,  
Annua cultori poma referre suo.*

¶ NITOR.



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 261*

¶ NITOR. 1. When the Cranes, in quest of warmer Places, cross the Seas, they rest their Heads and Necks upon the Backs of those that fly foremost; and because he that leads, *as having nothing to lean upon*, cannot do this; he, at length, gets behind, that so he likewise may repose himself; the next, of those that have rested, succeeding in his place; and so they take their turns, throughout their whole course (*quia non habet ubi nitatur.*)

2. There is something to be admir'd in those Water-Creatures that breed upon the Land, as Crocodiles, and the River-Tortoises; and some Reptiles too, which, tho' not generated in the Water, yet make to it, *as soon as ever they are able to move forward* (*simul ac primum niti possunt.*)

3. The greater any Man's Soul is, the more vigorously *he tends towards* glory and immortality (*nititur ad.*)

¶ NITEO. 1. When you go to buy a farm in any place, observe *how well* the Neighbours *look*, and *how plentifully they live* (*quo pacto niteant.*) In a good Air, and in a fruitful Country, People must look well, and live handsomely (*nitere oportebit.*) Hor. Sat. 2. Lib. 2.

*Sæviat, atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus:  
Quantum hinc imminuet? quanto aut ego parcius,  
aut vos*

*O pueri nituistis, ut huc novus incola venit?*

2. Phalaris, whose Cruelty is particularly fam'd, was destroy'd by a general Insurrection of all the Agrigentines falling upon him at once (*præter cæteros nobilitata.*)

¶ NOLO. 1. I will never endure to be thus accus'd of dishonesty; I'll leave my Husband, unless he makes me satisfaction, and swears, *that he is sorry*  
for



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for having said, what he has of me, who am innocent (*nolle esse dicta quæ.*) Semet purgandi formula Teren. Adel. 2. 1.

*Tu quod te posterius purges, nolle hanc injuriam mihi*

*Factum esse; hujus non faciam: crede hoc, ego meum jus persequar:*

*Neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod re mihi malefeceris.*

*Novi ego vestra hæc: nollem factum: dabitur jusjurandum, esse te*

*Indignum injuriâ hæc: indignis cum egomet sim acceptus modis.*

¶ NOMEN. 1. *When we intend to lend Money, we diligently enquire into the Patrimony of him that is to be our Debtor (Nomina facturi.)*

The Creditor is said *nomina facere*, who lends Money, because he enters the Name of him whom he has lent so much Money to, in his Book of Accounts. Also,

When the Debtor paid what had been lent him, he was said, *nomen dissolvere, expedire, expungere*, because his name was struck out of the Books of his Creditor, as soon as he had paid.

¶ NONNE. 1. *What? Did not the Macedonians revolt from Demetrius, and all march over to Pyrrhus? (Macedones nonne?) Nonne, Græcorum imitatione, in locum posteriorem venuste rejicitur. Aristop. Plut. Act. 1. S. 2. 170.*

X. Μέγας δὲ Βασιλεὺς ἐχὶ διὰ τῶτον κομᾷ;

K. Ἐκκλησία δ' ἐχὶ διὰ τῶτον γίγνεται;

X. Τί δέ; Τὰς τριήρεις ἔσὺ πληροῖς; εἰπέ μοι.

K. Τόνδ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ ξενικὸν ἐχ' ἕτος τρέφει;

Ch. *Rex autem ille magnus nonne per hunc (Plutum) sese effert?*

Ca.



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Ca. Comitia verò nonne propter hunc fiunt?

Ch. Quid autem? triremes nonne tu complēs?  
Dic mihi.

Ca. Mercenarium autem in Corintho militem  
nonne hic alit?

¶ Nosco. 1. Let every Man observe his own  
humour and genius, and be severe in examin-  
ing what he is well fitted, or not fitted for  
(noscat.)

2. Whereas you excuse yourself, I, for my  
part, both admit your excuses, and think it my in-  
terest, that you should continue where you are  
(tuas causas nosco.) Causas noscere dicebantur ma-  
gistratus Populi Romani in delectu, scilicet illorum,  
qui se a militia immunes esse dicerent: tum enim ac-  
cipiebant excusationes: non accipiebant nomina illo-  
rum, qui justam vacationis causam proferrent: qui  
non justam, eos cogeant nomina dare. At in hac  
cognitione, etsi haud dubiè non omnium valerent causæ,  
sed etiam quædam rejicerentur, tamen, quia plures va-  
lerent, in benigniorem partem cæpit hic sermo usitari,  
ut noscere causam sit probare, accipere, admittere ex-  
cusationem. Gronov. de Pec. Vet. lib. 4. c. 3. Ubi  
plura vide.

3. I thought that my honesty and diligence  
was prov'd not only to those that knew me, but those  
that did not know me; which I was not mistaken in  
(notis, ignotis) Activè quasi. Ita Phædrus de Asello  
frutice contexto:

*Virtutis expers, verbis jactans gloriam*

*Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.*

4. How the life of your Brother Æneas is at-  
tempted by revengeful Juno, is known to you (tibi  
nota.) Vide MIRUS.

¶ NOTITIA. 1. They esteem those Men the  
most, who have liv'd longest Virgins; this they  
S think



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think contributes to their growth, vigour, and the strengthening of the nerves; but nothing is esteem'd more ignominious amongst them, than *to have had knowledge of a Woman* before they have pass'd the twentieth Year of their Age (*fœminæ notitiam habuisse.*)

¶ NOVITAS. 1. That Stroke will have less force, which is foreseen and expected; *the suddenness and surprize of them* adds to the weight of Misfortunes (*novitas.*)

2. This Action I take to be very memorable, *because of the surprising greatness of the wickedness*, and the danger (*sceleris &c. novitate.*)

¶ NOVUS. 1. All these, that you see appear in this Cause, conceive that an injury *contriv'd with unheard-of Villainy* ought to be warded off, but dare not themselves ward it off because of the times. So it comes to pass, that they appear, for this reason, because they are for complying with their duty; but are therefore silent, because they are apprehensive of danger (*novo scelere conflam.*)

¶ NULLUS. 1. When the State, which I had labour'd for with all my power, *was quite ruin'd and come to nothing*; I thought I could not find out a better way to get rid of those Troubles, which oppress'd my Mind, than by returning again to the Studies of Philosophy (*nulla esset omnino.*)

2. There were other things that made our Ancestors great, *which we have no share of*; Industry at home, just Government abroad, a Mind free in deliberating, engag'd neither by partial favour, nor partial hatred (*quæ nobis nulla sunt.*)

3. They are miserable for this very reason, because *they are not in Being* (*nulli sunt*) h. e. non sunt. Virg. *Æn.* 6. 405. Si



*Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago ;*

*At ramum hunc (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)*

*Agnoscas. Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.*

Catull. Epig. 8.

*Vale puella : jam Catullus obdurat :*

*Nec te requiret, nec rogabit invitam :*

*At tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.*

Ita Terentius, haud semel.

4. *Servius Tullus*, the Son of a Captive Woman of *Corniculum*, his Father unknown, his Mother a Slave, thro' his Parts and Virtue obtain'd and held the Kingdom (*Patre nullo.*) Sic *Horatius Serm. Lib. 1. Sat. 6.*

——— *Persuades hoc tibi verè ;*

*Ante potestatem Tullî, atque ignobile regnum,*

*Multos sæpè viros, nullis majoribus ortos,*

*Et vixisse probos, amplis & honoribus auctos.*

5. What need I mention Arts, and other useful Inventions, without which there could be no living at all (*vita omnino nulla.*) *Potest observari* τὸ nullus, nemo, nihil, &c. *posteriores orationis partem non ineleganter occupare.* *Cæs. B. G. L. 1. C. 8.* *Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt nobilissimos civitatis ; cujus legationis Numeius & Veroductius principem locum obtinebant ; qui dicerent ; sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum : rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat.* *Idem, B. G. L. 2. C. 2.* *Tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebant, ut in muro consistendi potestas esset nulli.* *Idem, L. 2. C. 35.* *Ob eas res, ex litteris Cæsaris, dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus ac-*



*ciderat nulli. Notabis dies quindecim supplicatio dici pro, in dies quindecim, five dierum, ut in extremo quarto libro ipse loquitur, His rebus gestis, ex litteris Cæsaris dierum viginti supplicatio a Senatu decreta est. Sed ad rem redeamus. Idem, B. G. L. 1. C. 15. Dumnorigem cupidum rerum novarum, complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere: propterea quod illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo. Idem, L. 3. C. 4. Nostri, primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere: ut quæque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eò occurrere, & auxilium ferre. Sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant: quarum rerum à nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat.*

6. He that questions the Being of a God, may as well doubt *whether there be a Sun, or no*: For wherein is the one more evident than the other? (*Sol sit, an nullus sit.*) Ita Græci, sed exemplum in numerato non habeo.

¶ NUMERO. 1. They carry more than a Fortnight's Provision; they carry their necessary Baggage; they carry the Palisados: for Buckler, Sword, Helmet, our Soldiers *count no more a burden*, than their Shoulders, their Arms, their Hands (*in onere non plus numerant.*)

¶ NUMERUS. 1. Suppose a Merchant should bring a large quantity of Corn from *Alexandria* to *Rhodes*, at a time when there is a Famine amongst the *Rhodians*; suppose, likewise, he should know that a great many Ships, well laden with Corn, are in the way thither from the City; should he tell this now to the People of *Rhodes*, or say nothing  
of



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of it, but sell his own Corn at the best Rates he can (*magnum frumenti numerum?*)

¶ NUNQUAM. I. Governors were sent into Provinces without the privacy or approbation of the People; private Men had Lictors march'd before them in the City and Capitol, *which till then had never happen'd* (*quod ante id tempus acciderat nunquam.*) Istiusmodi collocatio vocis *nunquam* venustatem habet. Vide NULLUS.

¶ NUNCIO. I. We have a Grandchild born us, for my Daughter was brought from your House with Child. L. *Good News*, I'll swear (*Bene nuncias.*) Ita, *Probe narras. Bene factum, &c.*

¶ NUPER. I. We make no question but *the late calamity* of the *Piedmontois*, professing our Religion, reach'd your Ears, before the unwelcome News of it arriv'd with us (*illa nuper-calamitas.*) Ita *semper lenitas.* Teren. An. 1. 2. 4.

*Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret: & heri semper-lenitas Verebar quorsum evaderet.*

Virg. Æn. 1. 198.

O *socii*, (*neque enim ignari sumus ante-malorum*)

O *passi graviora*; *dabit Deus his quoque finem.*

*Ante-malorum* ὑπὲρ, id est, *antiquorum malorum.*

Servius. Τῶν πρὶν κακῶν. Ἀπὸ κατὰ πρόνοιαν, *perpetuus contemptus*, ex Herodiano citat Tanaquillus Faber in notis ad Aristop. Concionat. Ælianus, Lib. 1.

C. 18. Πᾶς δὲ ὃ διέρρεον ὑπὸ τρυφῆς αἱ πολλαὶ τῶν ὀψιγενῶν; *Quomodo verò pleræque antiquarum mulierum, seu quæ antea, vel quondam exstiterunt, non diffuxere luxu?*



O,

**O** BEO. 1. Some Writers affirm, that because two Consuls were not able *to attend so many Wars at once*, therefore three Military Tribunes were created (*obire tot simul bella.*)

2. *Tanutius* adds, that *Crassus*, either through fear, or remorse of Conscience, *appear'd not upon the day fix'd for the murder*; and that therefore *Curio* gave not the signal agreed upon; which was the throwing his Gown off his Shoulders (*diem cædi destinatum non obiisse.*)

3. For the execution of certain Affairs, he had certain choice and suitable Instruments; nor yet, as soon as he had given a thing in charge, did he reckon his work done: *there was nothing but what he overlook'd himself, appear'd at in good time, watch'd and drudg'd for*. He could bear cold, thirst, hunger (*nihil erat, quod non ipse obiret, occurreret &c.*)

4. Whereas your Enemies had reckon'd that so many Citizens should survive, as *were the remainder of a boundless Massacre* (*cædi restitisset*; and so much of the City should stand, *as the Flame could not take in*: I have preserv'd both City and Citizens safe and sound (*quantam flamma obire non potuisset.*)

¶ OBJICIO. 1. *When any thing is presented to our view which carries the appearance of Profit along with it*, we can't but immediately be somewhat affected with it: but if, upon taking a nearer view, we find there is any thing base and dishonest join'd to it, 'tis our duty to reject it (*Cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est*) animo nimirum,

2. Tho'



2. Tho' I was never over-fond of Life, yet sometimes a certain fear and concern is rais'd in my mind, when I consider that the time will come, when this light will have an end, and that I must part with all the comforts of Life (*objicitur animo.*)

3. Our Troops return home victorious, having put an end to a very great War, and utterly defeated the Enemy, who had been the cause of many untimely Funerals to the People of Thebes (*Thebano Populo objecerant.*)

4. *Spurinna* was very well satisfy'd that *Cæcina* was not near; or, if he were, he resolv'd to keep his Men within their Trenches, and not expose three *Prætorian* Cohorts, and a handful of Horse, as a prey to a numerous Army of old stanch Soldiers (*objicere.*) *Phædrus*, Lib. 5. Fab. 11. De Cane senio confecto :

*Aliquando objectus hispidi pugnae suis  
Adripuit aurem : sed cariosis dentibus  
Prædam dimisit.*

¶ **OBNOXIUS.** 1. After these horrid Actions, as he was hated and curs'd by all, so he liv'd under great disorder, and anxiety of Mind, as from a sense of guilt, and apprehension of punishment (*prætrepidus atque obnoxius.*)

2. The heads of Vines are capable of being endamag'd neither by the Plough, nor the Oxen (*aratro obnoxia.*)

3. The only thing in me that is capable of suffering injury, is my Body : in this weak expos'd Tenement my Soul dwells free (*in hoc obnoxio domicilio*) infirmo, & injuriæ opportuno.

¶ **OBNUNTIO.** 1. The *Agrarian* Law being promulg'd, he drove his Colleague, who protested against it, out of the Forum by force of Arms



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(*obnuntiantem.*) *Propriè obnunciare dicuntur Augures, qui aliquid mali ominis scævumque viderint. Ita Donatus ad illa Terentiana, Adel. 4. 2.*

*Primus sentio mala nostra : primus rescisco omnia :*

*Primus porro obnuntio :*

am the first in bringing ill Tidings.

¶ *OBSEQUOR. I. Pamphilus was in the height of his Passion for Bacchis, when his Father began to desire him to marry. He denied it at first ; but upon his Father's pressing him more earnestly, he was brought to a perplexity whether he should have greater regard to Love, or Duty (magis obsequeretur.) Elegantissimè, sicut omnia, Cornelius Nepos in Attici vita, Cap. 2. Interfecto Sulpicio, posteaquam vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam ; neque sibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin alterutram partem offenderet, dissociatis animis civium, cum alii Sullanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus, idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit.*

¶ *OBSERVO. I. Fright Davus ; watch what Pamphilus does (observes Pamphilum quid agat.) Cato de Re Rustica, C. 33. Vineam sic facito uti curetur. Cæs. B. G. 1. C. 39. Qui se ex his minus timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris, & magnitudinem silvarum, quæ inter eos, atque Ariovistum intercederent : aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commodè supportari posset, timere dicebant ; that they were afraid Provision of Corn could not conveniently be brought up,*

*Teren. Eun. 5. 9. 4.*

——ô *Parmeno mi, ô mearum voluptatum omnium Inventor, inceptor, perfector. Scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis ?*

*Scis Pamphilam meam inventam civem ?*

*Sed Græcismus est. Act. Apost. 16. 3. Ἡδερίσαν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐ-*



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ἀπαντες τὸν πατέρα αὐτῷ, ὅτι Ἕλληνα ὑπῆρχεν, pro ἡδίσταν, ὅτι ὁ πατὴρ αὐτῷ Ἕλληνα ὑπῆρχεν. Ita veterrimi quique.

¶ OBSTO. 1. The greatest concern I have in the World now is, *that* the length of my Age *may not be* an eye-sore to any body; and that no one may long for my death (*ut ne cui obstet.*) Virg. Æn. 6. 64.

*Vos quoque Pergameæ jam fas est parcere genti,  
Diiq; Deaq; omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, & ingens  
Gloria Dardaniæ.*

¶ OBTINEO. 1. Tiberius Gracchus, the Son of Publius, will always be prais'd and had in admiration, as long as any Memorials shall remain of the Roman Atchievements: but his Sons, on the contrary, were not in their life-time approv'd of by good Men; and since their death *are numbred among those, who have been justly slain* (*numerum obtinent jure cæforum.*)

2. You still keep up your old sweet Temper, and pleasant Humour (*obtines*) h. e. porro tenes, tenere pergis. Teren. Ad. 5. 3. 20.

M. *Ausculata paucis, nisi molestum est. Demea.*

*Principio, si id te mordet, sumptum filii*

*Quem faciunt; quæso, hoc facito tecum cogites:*

*Tu illos duo olim pro re tollebas tua,*

*Quod sati? putabas tua bona ambobus fore:*

*Et me tum uxorem credidisti scilicet* [obtime:

*Ducturum. Eandem illam rationem antiquam*

*Conserua, quære, parce, fac quam plurimum*

*Illis relinuas. Gloriam tu istam obtine.*

Still keep to that way of thinking and acting. Notabis obiter duo pro duos.

*Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset.*

*Terra viros* ——— Virg.

3. That Rule should, in my Judgment, be observ'd in Life, which is kept up in the Entertainments of the Greeks; let him drink, or be gone (*obtinetur.*)

4. Whereas



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4. Whereas *the Waters cover'd and over-spread every place*, so that they could find no dry Ground, to lay their wearied Bodies on; they were fain to pile their Packs one upon another, and lie upon them to get a Nap (*omnia obtinerent aquæ.*) Lucret. 3. 997.

*Nec Tityon volucres ineunt Atcheronte jacentem;  
Nec quod sub magno scrutentur pectore, quidquam  
Perpetuam ætatem poterunt reperire profecto,  
Quamlibet immani projectu corporis extet,  
Qui non sola novem dispensis jugera membris  
Obtineat, sed qui terrai totius orbem:  
Non tamen æternum poterit perferre dolorem:  
Nec præbere cibum proprio de corpore semper.  
Sed Tityos nobis hic est, in amore jacentem  
Quem volucres lacerant, atque exest anxius angor.*

Temperare non potui, quin integrum locum (eò usque venustus est) tibi, Lector, proponerem. Ov. Met. 1. 438.

*Illam quidem nollet, sed te quoque, maxime Python,  
Tum genuit: populisque novis, incognite serpens,  
Terror eras. Tantum spatii de monte tenebas:*

*h. e. obtinebas. Simplex pro Composito.*

¶ OBTINGO. 1. *I have Reason to hope (debeo sperare)* that all the Gods, that are Tutelar to this City, will render unto me according to my Desert. *Then, if any thing should fall out amiss, I shall die with an equal and prepar'd mind: for Death can never come dishonourable to a valiant Person, nor untimely to him that is Consular, nor unfortunate to a wise Man (deinde, si quid obtigerit)* Κατ' ἐὺφρο-  
μισμὸν. Cæs. B. G. L. 1. C. 18. *odisse etiam (Dumnorigem) suo nomine Cæsarem, & Romanos; quod eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, & Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiæ atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, sum-*  
mam



*nam in spem regni per Helvetios obtinendi venire : imperio Populi Romani, non modo de regno sed etiam de ea, quam habeat, gratia desperare.*

¶ OCCASIO. 1. The proper season or Time for doing a thing, is by the Greeks call'd *εὐκαιρία*, by the Latins *Occasio*.

¶ OCCUPO. 1. Since one has prevented my being the first Fable-writer, I'll take care he shall not be the only one (*occupavit ne forem.*) Cic. ad Att. L. 7. Ep. 3. *Nescio cur cum portam Flumentanam Cælius occuparit* (h. e. prior emerit) *ego puteolos non meos faciam.* Virg. *Æn* 12. 298.

*Obvius ambustum torrem Chorynæus ab ara Corripit, & venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti Occupat os flammis. Illi ingens barba reluxit, Nidoremque ambusta dedit.*

2. Scipio pass'd the Po first, and having decamp'd to the River Ticinus; to give his Soldiers heart, before he drew them out to Battle, made this Speech to them (*occupavit trajicere.*) Liv. Lib. 1. Cap. 14. *Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, priusquam tantum roboris esset, quantum futurum apparebat, occupant bellum facere :* φθάνουσι πολεμεῖν-  
τες *vel, πολεμεῖν.*

Hor. Od. 2. 12.

*Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi : Interdum rapere occupet.*

¶ OCCURRO. 1. Many that had Suits depending, lost their Causes, because they could not be present to make their appearance (*occurrere ad vadium*) h. e. *præsto esse, &c.*

2. A meeting of the States was appointed upon a certain day : which that he might be present at in time, Cæsar hasten'd his March, (*cui ut occurreret.*)

3. He



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3. He pass'd the River *Iberus* with eight thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, *as tho' he meant to be ready at the first arrival of the Romans* (*tantum occursum ad.*)

¶ **ODIUM.** 1. The old Man by baiting and importuning, did at last make his Son promise to marry. (*odio.*)

*At te Dii Deaque perduint cum isto odio, Laches.*  
Teren. Hec. 1. 2.

¶ **OFFENDO.** 1. When he saw any Man, *that he met by chance*, in an ill habit, he frequently gave him his own Coat (*offensum fortunâ.*)

2. Who is so much a *Lynceus*, *as not to trip*, nor run against any thing, amidst so much darkness? (*qui nihil offendat*) h. e. non.

3. *Lacrymæ gaudio cadunt.* h. e. *ob, propter gaudium.* This use of the *naked Ablative* is frequent with the Antients. Yet learned Commentators have often *stumbled at it* (*in eo offenderunt.*) Id ut ne amplius fiat, accipite hem: Catull. Ep. 14.

*Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,  
Fecundissime Calve, munere isto  
Odissem te odio Vatiniano:*

h. e. *ob istud munus.* Sall. Cat. c. 6. *Delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, reip. consultabant. Hi, vel ætate, vel curæ similitudine, patres appellabantur.* Ita Græci suum Dativum usurpant. Hom. Il. A. 22.

Ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφύμησον Ἀχαιοί,  
Ἄιδεσθαι δ' ἱερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα:  
Ἀλλ' ἐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγχιμέμονι ἦνδ' ἀνε θυμῷ.

*Tunc alii quidem omnes comprobarunt Achivi.*

*Reverendumque esse sacerdotem, & splendidum accipiendum pretium:*

*At non Atridæ Agamemnoni placuit præ ira.*

διὰ τὴν ὀργήν. Schol.

4. Men



4. Men will judge of your Action by the event : if it falls out, as we would have it, all People will say you have done wisely : *but if any miscarriage, or ill success happens, they will condemn you of rashness and ambition* (*Sin aliquid erit offensum*) h. e. rem malè geres : clade aliqua afficeris.

5. Be assur'd of this, that nothing was ever so infamous, so scandalous, so *disgustful and odious* to all ranks and degrees of Men (*offensum*.)

6. *Bodily indispositions* may happen without our fault ; those of the Soul cannot (*corporum offensiones*.)

¶ OFFICIO. 1. The Mind cannot easily see the Truth, when hatred, friendship, anger, pity, *stand in its light* (*officiunt*.)

2. When *Alexander* ask'd *Diogenes*, if he could serve him in any thing ; at present, says he, a little out of my Sun. *He had stood in his way, it seems, and hinder'd his basking* (*Offecerat videlicet apricanti*.)

¶ OFFICIUM. 1. All these things I took to be *the effects* of an humane Temper, and gentle Disposition (*officia*.)

2. The Conspirators, *under colour of paying him their Devoirs*, gather'd round *Cæsar*, as soon as he had taken his place in the Senate (*Specie officii*) *quasi per officium*, ut loquitur Tacitus.

¶ OMITTO. 1. These hopes failing them, and their Propositions for Peace being also rejected ; some of them came over, and submitted to *Germanicus* ; *the rest forsaking their Cantons*, retir'd into the Fastnesses of their Woods (*reliqui omissis pagis &c.*)

¶ OMNINO. 1. He took up his Quarters this Winter in *Belgium*. *Thither two only of the British*



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*tish States* sent him Hostages : the rest neglected their Promise (*eò duæ omnino civitates ex Britannia &c.*)

¶ OMNIS. 1. *The whole Country of Gaul is extremely addicted to Superstition* : wherefore those that are dangerously ill, or daily conversant in the dangers of Battle, either offer human Sacrifices, or devote themselves to the Altar ; because they think the Gods are never appeas'd, but by the death of one Man for an other (*natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus.*)

2. *Gaul is in the whole divided into three parts.* Each part is inhabited by People of different Language, Laws, and Customs (*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres*) *Vox omnis ita posita præcipuam habet venustatem. Tantum pollet Collocatio. Cæs. B. G. L. 5. C. 14. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt : quæ regio est maritima omnis, neque multum à Gallica differunt consuetudine.*

¶ OPES. 1. Riches are desir'd either to supply us with the necessaries of Life, or furnish us with the pleasures and conveniences of it. But those that have a great Soul, with them the desire of Money tends to Interest, and an ability of gratifying (*spectat ad opes.*)

2. *That no force of power or greatness* can bear up long against publick Hate, if it were not sufficiently known before, was of late made appear by an instance of our own (*nullus opes.*) Virg. *Æn.* 2. 602.

————— *Divûm inclementia, Divûm  
Has evertit opes, sternitque à culmine Trojam.*

3. It seems to me the righter Course to seek Glory by the abilities and faculties of the Mind rather than of the Body ; and since the very life, that



that we enjoy, is short, to make our Memory as long as possible (*opibus.*)

¶ OPINIO. I. Porus, a Man remarkable for strength of Body, and greatness of Soul, *having heard of the fame of Alexander, prepares War against his Arrival (audita Alexandri opinione.)* Cæs. B. G. L. 2. C. 35. *His rebus gestis, omni Gallia pacata, tanta hujus belli ad Barbaros opinio perlata est, ut ab nationibus, quæ trans Rhenum incolerent, mitterentur legati ad Cæsarem, quæ se obsides daturas, imperata facturæ, pollicerentur.*

¶ OPPETO. I. Death is then undergone with the greatest evenness of Mind, when the dying Person can comfort himself with reflections upon his past good Actions (*oppetitur.*) Omittunt mortem in Voce Activa. Virg. Æn. 9. 653.

*Sit satis Æneide, telis impune Numanum*

*Oppetiisse tuis. Primam banc tibi magnus Apollo*

*Concedit laudem, & paribus non invidet armis.*

*Cætera, parce, puer bello.*

*Cætera est deinceps, in reliquum tempus.*

¶ OPPORTUNITAS. I. Whenever the Romans endeavour'd to exclude the Ocean by artificial Mounts, which they rais'd to an equal height with the Walls of the Town, the Enemy, as soon as we were prepar'd to enter, having plenty of Shipping, quickly convey'd themselves and their Effects away by Sea to the next Port: *where they again defended themselves by the same advantages of the situation (ubi se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant.)*

¶ OPPORTUNUS. I. Of a sudden they were so becalm'd, that their flight was prevented; *which thing was of mighty advantage to the Romans.* For our Men grappling with them, boarded so many, that after the Battle had continued from between  
eight



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eight and nine in the Morning till Sun-set, few of their number had the fortune to save themselves, and get to Land by the assistance of the Night (*quæ quidem res &c. maxime fuit opportuna.*)

2. Every fortuitous thing is instable: the higher it has risen, the readier it is for falling. 'Tis safer trusting to any condition than to the best (*opportunius est in occasum.*)

3. The thing appear'd probable; because by his prodigious Liberality, he had run himself vastly into debt (*opportuna videbatur*) Creditu. Cæsarem nimirum Conjuratorem participem fuisse.

¶ OPTIMUS. I. S. Is there any reason, why I should not marry her to-morrow? P. None in the World (*Optima.*) Simpliciter quidem respondebant NULLA. At doctius, OPTIMA. Id ortum ab religiosis veterum, & ubique εὐφροσύνην gestientibus. Nam NIHIL aut NULLA δύσκολα: NULLI enim illis mortui. Et idem efficiebat alterum: nam si optima erat causa ut fieret, vel cur fieret, utique & erat nulla, quin, vel cur non fieret J. F. G. Vide RECTE.

¶ OPUS. I. Themistocles told the People in a general Assembly, That he had thought of a thing which might prove of great use and advantage to the Publick, but *that it was not convenient it should be known*: whereupon he desired they would appoint him some Person to whom he might safely communicate it in secret (*id sciri opus non esse*) Ter. Phor. 5. 9. [buic opus est.

C. Non opus est dicto. P. Tibi quidem: at scito

2. He order'd him to be seated on a golden Couch, with a rich coverlet, a Tapestry Carpet, embroider'd with curious Figures (*magnificis operibus picto.*)

3. In this Rencounter, the Amphitheater, a most noble



noble and beautiful Structure, unfortunately took Fire, and was consum'd to Ashes: but whether this mischance came from the Brands, and other combustible matter, which the Besiegers threw into the Place, or from that which those who defended the City, return'd upon the Assailants, is uncertain (*pulcherrimum amphitheatrum opus.*)

4. Tarentus, founded by the Lacedæmonians, was once the Metropolis of Calabria, and Apulia, and of all Lucania (*Lacedæmoniorum opus.*)

5. Trogus Pompeius compos'd the History of Greece, and of all the World, in the Latin Tongue; attempting a thing of great labour and difficulty (*magni operis.*) Ita Græci ἐργῶν pro labore accipiunt.

6. This, as we have earnestly desir'd in our former Letters, so now again with the greatest ardency and importunity we request of your Majesty (*studio maximo atque opere.*) Ter. Heaut. 4. 1.

*Meministin' me esse gravidam, & mibi te maximo opere dicere,*

*Si puellam parerem, nolle tolli? —————*

7. How solicitous and careful are Beasts to secure themselves? How do they cast their Eyes round about while feeding? How do they shelter themselves in Dens? (*Quanto se opere custodiunt?*)

8. 'Twas about the midst of Seed-time, when the Lictor sent by the Senate, found Lucius Quinctius, leaning upon his Plough, in the midst of his Work (*in ipso opere.*) Opus pro opere rustico frequentatur. Teren. Eun. 2. 1.

*Opus faciam, ut defatiger usq; ingratis ut dormiam.*

9. He begg'd of the Senate, not to think, that he, who had done many signal Services to the People of Rome, should desire the ruin of the State (*sibi &c. perdita rep. opus esse.*) Hor. Sat. 2. 6.

————— *Tum rusticus: Haud mibi vitâ*

T

Hac



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*Hac opus est, ait ; Et valeas : me sylva cavusque  
Tutus ab insidiis tenui solabitur ervo.*

¶ ORDO. 1. If I offer her in Marriage to a Stranger, I must tell him *particularly and at length* how she came to be my Daughter, and by whom (*ordine.*) Idem est *denarrare* apud Terentium. Phor. 5. 6. 51.

Ov. Met. 5. 333.

*Poscimur Aonides. Sed forsitan otia non sint ;  
Nec nostris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem.  
Ne dubita, vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen,  
Pallas ait.*—————

*Ordine* valet, *quam longum est* ; at full length.

¶ ORO. 1. A Judge may do much for Friendship-sake, and wish that his Friend may have the juster Cause; and allow him as long time *for pleading his Cause* as the Laws permit : but when he is to give in his Sentence upon Oath, he'll then remember that he calls God to witness, that is (I conceive) his own Soul and Conscience, the divinest thing that God has granted to a Man (*orandæ liti.*)

Virg. Æn. 6. 847.

—————*excudent alii spirantia mollius æra :  
Credo equidem, vivos ducens de marmore vultus :  
Orabunt causas melius &c.*

¶ OSTENDO. 1. No Man foresees better than yourself, if we may be thought able to make a right conjecture of your Prudence; *what danger* the success and example of this Fact *portends* to ourselves in particular, and to the whole Protestant Name in general (*quid periculi ostendat.*)

2. The Tyrant, finding that Cimon had the advantage of him in Parts, in Authority, and the love of the People; fearing lest, if he kept him with him, he might give him an opportunity of destroying him, gave him a Trireme Galley to transport him to Corinth: *telling him (ostendens,) that*



that he did this for both their sakes ; lest, since there was a mutual fear between them, one might surprize the other and slay him.

3. *Micythus* goes to *Hannibal*, and acquaints him with the reason of *Diomedon's* coming (*ostendit.*)

4. As soon as he was arriv'd, he went to *Tithraustes*, and signified to him that he desir'd to speak with the King (*seque ostendit.*)

5. I have begun, *Nero Cæsar*, a Discourse of Clemency : that I might serve as a Looking-glass, and shew you your own face (*te tibi ostenderem.*)

— *Ne non & Cantharus & Lanx*

*Ostendat tibi te.* Horat. Epist. 1. 5.

6. My Husband takes no care at all of my *Lemnian* Estate. My Father made two Talents of those Farms every year constantly. What a difference there is between one Man and another ? I ought to have been a Man. *I would have shewn (ego ostenderem.)* *Jactanter dictum.* *Valet, ego rei familiaris tuendæ specimen ipsa veraque re edidisssem.* *Ita Græcis δεικνύειν.* *Ælianus*, l. 9. c. 33. *Μειράκιον Ἐρετρικὸν Σήνωνι προσεφοίτησε πλείονα χρόνον. Ἐπανελθόντα δὲ ἦρξεν ὁ πατήρ. τί ἂν μάθοι σοφός ; ὁ δὲ ἔφη, δείξειν. Καλεσάμενος δὲ τὸ πατρὸς, καὶ πληγὰς ἐντείνας, τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἀγαγὼν, καὶ ἐγκαρτερίσας, τῷτο ἔφη μεμαθηκέναι, φέρειν ὄργην πατρός.* *Adolescentulus quidam Eretricus Zenonem longo tempore frequentaverat. Reversum verò pater interrogavit, quid tandem sapientiæ didicisset ? Ille verò, re ipsa ostensurum se, dixit. Indignante autem patre, & verbera ipsi intentante, ille quietem agens, patienterque ferens, hoc ipsum ait se didicisse, iram patris ferre.* *Lectorem nihil fallo, quorsum hæc pertineant, pulcrè videt.*

¶ OSTENTO. 1. Upon this, *Sejanus* was sent to *Pannonia*; to promise Rewards to such who should submit, and threaten Punishments to such



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as should persist in their Rebellion (*ut ostentaret.*)

2. He terrified those that were for the rigor of the Law, *by frequently representing* what an odium they would draw upon themselves (*ostentando.*)

¶ OTIOSUS. 1. As we were somewhat serviceable to our Country-men, when we were employ'd : so we will endeavour to be *in our Retirement* (*otiosi.*) Sic & otium.

¶ OTIUM. 1. The whole rank of Shop-keepers is very fond of Peace. For all their Tools, all their day-labour and gain is supported by the populousness of the Towns, and *cherish'd by Peace* (*alitur otio :*) whose Gain, if it be impair'd at the shutting up of their Shops, what would become of it, at the burning of them ? (*amantissimum est otii.*) Cæsar B. C. Lib. 2. Cap. 32. *Postero die Curio Uticam obsidere, & vallo circummunire instituit. Erat in oppido multitudo insolens belli, diuturnitate otii.*

Virg. Æn. 6. 813.

————— *Cui deinde subibit*  
*Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit*  
*Tullus in arma viros, & jam desueta triumphis*  
*Agmina :* —————

P.

PAR. 1. If any one would read the Actions of the Macedonian Veterans, *he would find an exact resemblance in ours*, and that there is no difference, but in point of time (*paria nostrorum cognoscat*) cum Macedonicis nimirum.

We are then properly said *paria facere*, when what we have receiv'd, and what we have expended comes exactly right, so that nothing remains due



due on either side. Therefore when we say *paria facere*, we always understand *expensa cum acceptis*.

¶ PARCO. I. Look to your own interest, provide for your Country, preserve your Wives, Children, and Estates, defend the name and safety of the Roman People: *forbear any tenderness for me, and anxious thoughts on my behalf* (*mibi parcere, ac de me cogitare desinite.*)

¶ PAREO. I. Finding that he was mighty serviceable to the Republick, they turn'd him out of it, and regarded their own private passion more than the good of the Community (*plusque iræ suæ quam &c. paruerunt.*) h.e. *consuluerunt.* Quo Salustius modo in oratione Cæsariana. *Hoc item vobis providendum est P. C. ne plus valeat apud vos P. Lentuli & cæterorum salus, quam vestra dignitas; neu magis iræ vestræ, quam famæ consulatis.*

¶ PARITER. I. Is any body angry with you? load him with Kindnesses. Resentment falls to the ground, if deserted on one side. *Men do not fight, unless they have a match, or an adversary, to fight withal* (*nisi pariter, non pugnant.*) Senecæ *brevitatem agnoscis,*

¶ PARO. I. When you have thoughts of purchasing a Farm, resolve with yourself, not to buy it over-hastily, and do not spare the pains of going to see it: nor think it sufficient to go once round it (*parare cogitabis.*) Ter. Eun. 3. 2.

T. *Apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Miserique.* G. *Nam Hercle nemo posset, sat scio, Qui haberet, qui pararet alium, hunc perpeti.*

¶ PARS. I. They easily conquer'd vast multitudes of their Enemies, tho' by many degrees inferior to them in number (*multis partibus.*) Lucretius Lib. 1. l. 735.



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*Hic tamen (Empedocles) & supera quos diximus, inferiores*

*Partibus egregie multis, multoque minores,*

*Quanquam multa bene—————*

*Principiis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas,*

*Et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu :*

*Primum quod &c.—————*

*Omibus partibus superior dixit Cæsar. B. G. Equites hostium Essedariiue acriter prælio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt ; ita tamen, ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint.*

2. *The Romans, some small number of them, in the dusk of the Evening, put into the Haven of Samia : the rest of the Fleet, after they had been tossed all the Night in the Deep, at length light upon the same Harbour (Romani, pars exigua.) Solutius loquendi genus & Græcis & Latinis frequens. Liv. Lib. 24. 20. Quum eorum nemo qui ad lacum Averni adissent, aut ipsi venirent, aut nuntium literasve mitterent. Sal. Jug. 104. Cæterum Mauri, impetratis omnibus, tres Romam profecti sunt cum Cn. Octavio Rufone, qui Quæstor stipendium in Africam portaverat : duo ad regem redeunt. Ælian. L. 10 C. 16. Ἐπεὶ ὁ Ἀντισθένης πολλὰς πρῆτριπεν ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν. οἱ δὲ ἕως αὐτῷ προσεῖχον, τέλοσ' ἀγανακτίσας, ἐδέξατο προσίεσθαι. Quum Antisthenes multos ad philosophiæ studium cohortaretur, illorum vero nullus ei auscultaret, tandem indignatus, neminem admisit.*

¶ *PECCO. 1. Xenophon in fewer words commits in a manner the same mistakes (eadem peccat) peccata nimirum. Ter. Ad. 1. 2.*

*Postremo aut desine, aut cedo quemvis arbitrum :*

*Te plura in hac re peccare ostendam.——*

2. *What reason have I to think that my Husband will be less vicious through Age ? he was even*



even then an old Man, if old Age renders People chaste and continent (*minus peccaturum.*) Adulteriis, stupris, quibuscunque denique venereis delictis tribuitur hoc verbum. — *Quid inter-*

*Est in matrona, ancilla, peccesne togata?* Hor. Sat. Lib. 1. 2.

*Hoc peccatum in Virginem est civem.* Ter. Adel. Ac. 4. Sc. 7.

¶ PEDESTRI. 1. Putting to Sea from Ostia, he had like to have been twice drowned. Wherefore having march'd by Land from Marseilles to Gestoriacum, from thence he cross'd over into Britain (*pedestri itinere confecto.*) Iter pedestre opponitur maritimo. Vide PES.

¶ PELLO. 1. The case of him, that founded our City, is not the same. For an appearance of Profit struck his Mind: who thinking it more profitable, to reign alone, than in conjunction with any one else, kill'd his Brother. By his favour therefore, whether Quirinus or Romulus, I can not but think he did a very ill Action (*animum pepulit ejus.*)

2. The Ears are so fram'd by Nature as to keep the Sounds, brought into them, from sleeping out again, and vanishing, before the Sense be struck thereby (*ab his pulsus.*) Virg. Æn. 7. 698.

*Ibant æquati numero, regemque canebant:*

*Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni,*

*Cum sese à pastu referunt, & longa canoros*

*Dant per colla modos: sonat amnis, & Asia longè Pulsa palus.*

¶ PENES. 1. From that moment they began to seize on the most seditious, and brought them bound in fetters to Caius Petronius, who commanded the first Legion; and he caus'd immediate Justice to be done upon them. Every one took



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pleasure in killing his Comrade, as if thereby he clear'd his own Innocence. Nothing of this being done by *Germanicus's* command, the whole hatred of the Massacre fell upon the Actors (*penes &c. erat.*)

¶ PENSO. 1. They saw that *Alcibiades* was not lessen'd by Banishment, and that he got as much command as he lost. The character of General which he lost with the *Atbenians*, he got with the *Lacedæmonians* (*partaque cum amissis imperia pensare*) h. e. tantundem imperii nactum esse, quantum amiserat. Vide *Gronovii Observ. Lib. 4.*

2. Let not *Athens* be conceited of itself; in *Æmilius* we equal'd *Themistocles*; in our Battle at *Myonesus* we did as great an Exploit as was done at *Salamis* (*Myoneso Salamina pensavimus.*)

PER. 1. By *Castor*, *Pamphilus* has a very pretty Child born to him (*Per Ecastor scitus*) h. e. perquam scitus. Ter. Hec. 1. 1.

*Per pol quàm paucos reperias meretricibus*

*Fideles evenire amatores, Syra.* h. e. perquam paucos.

2. Whereas our People drive a very great and gainful Trade to both Nations, in your Kingdom; we shall take care, as much as in us lies, that they may not meet with any impediment to interrupt their dealings (*permagna, & per utrique genti quæstiosa habent negotia.*)

¶ PERCIPIO. 1. Whereas Meat, Drink, and Breath, are the three things that keep all Animals alive; the Mouth is most fit for the receiving every one of these (*ad hæc omnia percipienda &c.*)

2. I have this advantage from my Country-House: I am never thoroughly tir'd either with Country or City: when I begin to have enough, I change place (*odium me percipit*) h. e. totum occupat.

¶ PERDO.



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 287*

¶ PERDO. I. *You have suffer'd so many Calamities to no purpose, if you have not learnt to be miserable (perdidisti.)* Dicimur perdere quod incassum & sine aliqua utilitate vel facimus vel patimur. J. F. Gronov.

Ov. Met. 1. 530.

————— *Non sustinet ultra*  
*Perdere blanditias juvenis Deus : utque monebat*  
*Ipse amor, admissa sequitur vestigia passu ;*  
to throw away his Courtship to no purpose.

¶ PERDUCO. I. *Tiberius Cæsar order'd Mallo-  
nia, a Woman of Quality, being brought to him by a*  
*Pander, and resolutely withstanding his brutish*  
*desires, to be immediately stabbed (perductam.)*

Virg. Ecl. 6. 58.

————— *Forfitan illum,*  
*Aut herba captum viridi, aut armenta secutum,*  
*Perducant aliquæ stabula ad Gortynia vaccæ.*

2. 'Twas voted, that P. Umbrenus, a Freed-  
man, by whom it was evident that the Gauls were  
first inveigled and brought unto Gabinius, should be  
committed (*a quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium per-  
ductos esse &c.*)

¶ PERICLITOR. I. I never mistrusted your Ho-  
nesty ; I had only a mind to try your Temper,  
and how you could bear what I said (*periclitari.*)

¶ PERICULOSUS. I. Sallust fearing that the  
murder would be charg'd upon him, and it being  
equally dangerous in his case, whether he confess'd  
the truth, or divulg'd the secret ; advis'd Livia,  
that care should be taken not to expose the names  
of the Soldiers whom he had order'd to murder the  
young Man (*æquè periculoso.*) Cum ex æquo peri-  
culosum esset ; cum futurum videret, ut æque in  
periculum veniret : ἐξ ἴσως ἐπικινδύνης ὀρίῃ : Muretus.

¶ PERICULUM. I. When Cyrus was in Asia,  
the



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the *Lacedæmonians* and *Atbenians* in *Greece* had begun to take Cities, and subdue Nations; to reckon lust of dominion sufficient cause for War, to place the greatest glory in the greatest Empire: then at last *was it found by experience, and fact*, that ability of Mind did more in War than strength of Body (*periculo atque negotiis compertum est.*)

2. What? do not Men use, of their own accord, to go into mourning, *when their Friends are in a state of impeachment* (*in amicorum periculis?*) τῶν φίλων κινδυνεύοντων. Κινδυνεύειν dicitur qui in reatu est & in sordibus. Budæus.

¶ PERIMO. 1. If Death (says *Socrates*) does not bring with it an utter Annihilation, but only a change of Abode, what's more desirable? *But if it destroys* and abolishes the whole Man, what can be better, than to fall asleep, and take an eternal Repose (*Sin autem perimit?*)

2. I believe *Panætius* would have discours'd upon such things as these, had not some accident, or business, *binder'd and put a stop to his Design* (*consilium ejus peremisset.*)

¶ PERMANO. 1. Discharge that vile Fellow as soon as may be; lest, if he should be more provok'd, this should, some way or other, *get to my Father's Ear* (*ad patrem permanet.*) Propriè secretum latens latici comparatur, intra vas clausum existenti; quod, cum effunditur, manat. Sic alibi, *plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo.* Donatus.

2. The *Stoicks*, by certain captious and nice Arguments, *and such as do not reach home to the Senses*, would seem to demonstrate that Pain is no Evil (*nec ad sensus permanentibus.*)

¶ PERMITTO. 1. The *Magi*, to win the Hearts of the People, *remit their Taxes for three Years, and*  
for



for the same time allow them a Vacation from serving in the Wars; that by these popular Acts they might confirm themselves in that Kingdom, which they had acquir'd by Fraud (*tributa & militiæ vacationem in triennium permittunt.*) Ad *tributa* subintelligitur *remittunt*, vox voci apta & accommodata. Nam (ut notat Grævius) apud optimos scriptores ultimo loco ponitur verbum, quod præcedentibus non convenit, sed aliud mente est addendum. Cic. ad Att. *Horum ego summorum imperatorum non modo res gestas non antepono meis, sed ne fortunam ipsam; qua illi florentissima, nos duriore conflictati videmur. Conflictati non potest pertinere ad florentissima fortuna, sed cogitandum ac si scripsisset, florentissima usi &c.* Ita Grævius.

Teren. And. 3. 5.

————— *Hei mihi,*  
*Cum non habeo spatium, ut de te sumam supplicium, uti volo:*

*Nam hoc tempus præcavere mihi me* (sc. jubet, monet) *haud te ulcisci sinit.*

Horat. Epist. Lib. 2. 1.

————— *Valeat res ludicra, si me*  
*Palma negata macrum* (reddit, efficit) *donata, reducit opimum.*

De Pyramidibus, Propertius ni fallor.

*Aut illis flamma* (populabitur) *aut imber subducet honores.*

Phædrus 4. 17.

*Non est legatos regis non dimittere,*

*Nec est difficile, pœnas culpæ imponere.*

*Non veto dimitti, verum* (jubeo) *cruciari fame,*

*Ne ventrem continere non possint suum.*

2. Contrary to all Men's expectation, that thought verily he would have let loose his whole Tribunician Power to the vexing and plaguing the Consuls of the former Year, he postpon'd his own private Grievance



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ance to the publick Cause, and gave not the Consuls so much as an ill word (*eum vexandis &c. consulibus permissurum tribunatum*) h. e. tribunatui totas habenas ad vexandos consules immisurum. Vide IMMITTO & ADMITTO.

¶ PERMUTO. 1. Do you take care, that what Money I have occasion for, *may be return'd me by Bills of exchange* (*permutetur.*) *Permutantur* nummi qui in alio loco numerantur, & in alium per actores transferuntur.

¶ PERPETUO. 1. Would ye have it a Tragedy, or a Comedy? But I know your minds to a tittle; I'll make it a Tragi-comedy: for there is no reason why it should be *entirely throughout* a Comedy, since Gods and Kings are Actors in it (*perpetuo.*)

¶ PERPETUUS. 1. When the Consuls were come forth into the open Assembly of the People, the business turn'd from *long-continued* Orations to short dispute and altercation (*perpetuis.*)

Virg. *Æn.* 7. 173.

*Hinc sceptrum accipere, & primos attollere fasces  
Regibus omen erat: hoc illis curia templum,  
Hæ sacris sedes epulis: hic ariete cæso  
Perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis.*

Longis, ad ordinem exæquatis sedentum. Servius.

2. He dispos'd his Soldiers round about the Works he had begun, not at certain distances, as usual, *but in one continu'd watch*; so that the Centinels, touching each other, form'd a compleat Circle (*sed perpetuis vigiliis.*) Catull. Epigr. 5.

*Soles occidere & redire possunt:  
Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,  
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.*

¶ PERSEQUOR. 1. These things *Xenophon* the Socratick has most excellently handled in his Book of *Oeconomicks*,



Oeconomicks, which I formerly translated (*convertimus*) out of Greek into Latin, when I was much about as old as you are at present (*commodissimè persecutus est.*)

2. Was not *Hercules, Bacchus, Castor, and Pollux*, of human Original? Almost all Heaven, *not to instance in more*, is peopled with Inhabitants of human Race (*ne plures persequar.*) Ovid. ex P. 1. 3. 81.

*Quid referam veteres Romanæ gentis, apud quos  
Exulibus tellus ultima Tybur erat?*

*Persequar ut cunctos; nulli datus omnibus ævis  
Tam procul a patria est, horridiorve locus.*

3. Other wickednesses you may punish, after they are committed; but unless you provide against this, when it has happen'd it will be in vain to implore Justice (*persequare.*) Sallust. Cat. c. 9. *In bello sæpius vindicatum est in eos, qui contra imperium in hostes pugnaverant, quique tardius, revocati, prælio excesserant, quam qui signa relinquere, aut pulsi loco cedere ausi erant: in pace verò, beneficiis magis, quam metu, imperium agitabant: accepta injuria ignoscere, quam persequi, malebant.*

¶ PERSEVERO. 1. 'Twas plain that this Man was of himself inclin'd to prefer safe proceedings before hasty ones: and to the end he might persevere in that resolution more steadily, *Fabius* spoke thus to him at his departure (*quo id. constantius perseveraret.*)

¶ PERSONA. 1. The Poets are then said to observe *Decorum*, when that is done, and said, which is suitable to the Character that every one bears (*quæque personâ dignum est.*)

2. If a Man were Judge in his Friend's Case, he ought by no means to be bias'd in his favour; for he lays aside the *Person* of a Friend, when he puts on that of a Judge. Notum est apud  
Cicero-



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Ciceronem; *unus sustineo tres personas; mei, adversarii, & judicis.*

3. This had been difficult for you to do, if that goodness had not been natural to you, but only taken up for a time; for no one can bear *a disguise long (personam.)*

¶ PERTINEO. 1. These Diffensions *were of such a nature, Countrymen, as tended not to the abolition, but the change of Government: these Men did not desire that the State should be confounded, but that themselves should be principals in such a one as it was. Nor would they have the City burnt, but themselves to flourish in it (erant hujusmodi, quæ non &c. pertinerent.)* Cæs. B. G. L. 1. C. 1. *Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ: propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciæ longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important.*

2. The Windpipe *reaches as far as the Lungs, taking in the Air that is drawn by breathing, and, by respiration, returning the same back again from the Lungs (ad pulmones usque pertinet.)* Cæs. B. G. L. 1. Cap. 5. *Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, Geneva. ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet.*

3. The Diseases of the Soul are more in number, and more dangerous, than those of the Body; for these latter are therefore vexatious, because *they reach the Soul, and afflict it (ad animum pertinent.)*

¶ PERVERSITAS. 1. As for those things that notoriously offend against the rules of good Manners, as for a Man to sing openly in the Street, or *any other gross Absurdity*, these are so easily to be observ'd by all, that we need give no Rules about



about them (*si qua est alia magna perversitas.*)

¶ PERVERTO. 1. There are some things that strike a wise Man, tho' they do not *overthrow him*: as bodily pain and weakness, or loss of Friends and Children. 'Tis no Virtue to bear what you do not feel (*pervertunt.*)

2. *Cnippus*, not content with the regular course of Law, *had employ'd his utmost Power to ruin the Informer*; and over-aw'd the Senate so far, that a considerable number of them were prevail'd upon to require immediate Execution of the Malefactor, without so much as any formal Process, or Leave granted to make a Defence (*incubuerat delatorem pervertere.*)

¶ PES. 1. Would you have me go to *Rbegium* by Land, or shall I take Ship here (*pedibusne?*) Ovid. ex P. 3. 1. 25.

*Adde metus, & quod murus pulsatur ab hoste;*

*Tinctaque mortifera tabe sagitta madet.*

*Quod procul hæc regio est, & ab omni devia cursu:*

*Nec pede quò quisquam, nec rate, tutus eat.*

¶ PETITIO. 1. How often would you have kill'd me? How often since I enter'd upon my Consulship? *How many Passes of yours, so made, that they seem'd unavoidable*, have I put by, by a slight turn of my Body, as the word is? You plot, you contrive nothing but *I have timely notice of it*; and yet, for all that, you'll never give over working and designing (*quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, ut vitari non posse viderentur &c.*)

¶ PETO. 1. If we cannot, Judges, prevail with *Chrysogonus* to be contented with our Estate, let him not demand our Life as satisfaction (*vitam ne petat*) in *pœnam*, aut *multam*. Ne postulet ut rei nos capite damnemur, & sibi de vita nostra satisfiat. *Petere* est verbum judiciale, & accusatori



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tori tribuitur. *Qui petit* (scil. mulctam sive pœnam) Actor sive Accusator est : *unde petitur, Reus.*

¶ PLACEO. 1. 'Tis the duty of a Judge, to endeavour after the Truth in all causes ; of a Patron, to defend sometimes what only looks like Truth : which I should not venture to say, *was not Panætius of the same opinion (nisi idem placeret.)*

2. 'Twas decreed, That whereas the Authority had been before perpetual, it should now be but from year to year (*placuit.*)

3. They made no doubt but that he would pass over into *Europe*, as soon as ever *he had an opinion of his affairs, and was well satisfied of his strength (ei res suæ placuissent.)*

¶ PLENUS. 1. He begs this of you, Judges, that since he has without any right or title invaded *such a plentiful and noble Estate* of another Man's ; and since the life of *Sextus Roscius* seems to stand in the way, and hinder his enjoyment of that Estate ; you would rid his Mind of all jealousy and fear. As long as he his alive, he thinks he shall not be able to squander away in Luxury, what he got by Villainy (*tam plenam pecuniam.*) *Sic plenæ urbes sunt opulentæ. Plenum convivium, laute & copiose instructum. Grævius.*

¶ PLERUSQUE. 1. He orders *the greatest part of the Army* to wait in those parts ; himself, with a select number of Horse, goes after *Metellus (exercitum plerumque.)*

¶ PLUS. 1. In the dead of the night a mighty Voice was heard to utter these words out of the Wood *Arfia* : that there fell in battle, of the *Tulcans* more by one : by that, the *Romans* got the Victory (*uno plus Etruscorum.*)

2. When



2. When he took *Phyle* (which is the best fortify'd Castle in *Attica*) he had no more than thirty of his Friends with him (*non plus habuit secum, quam &c.*) Respondet minus. Ter. Eun. 4. 6. 22.

*Imo hoc cogitato: quicum res tibi est, peregrinus est, Minus potens, quam tu, minus notus, minus amicorum hic habens: Fewer Friends.*

¶ POENITET: 1. Think scorn now of a Consul out of the Commonalty, when our Ancestors made even the Sons of Captives Kings over them (*Pæniteat nunc vos plebeii consulis.*) Virg. Ecl. 2. 34.

*Nec te pæniteat calamo trivisse labellum.*

*Hæc eadem ut sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas?*

2. I am willing you should learn of *Chrysippus* as long as you desire it: and so long I think 'tis your Duty to desire it, as you find yourself sufficiently benefited by it (*quoad te, quantum proficias, non pænitebit.*)

3. They made diligent Provision for receiving the Enemy, and what was chiefly wanting (for they had valour sufficient) chearfully submitted to their superior Officers (*cum virtutis baud pæniteret.*)

¶ PONO: 1. Craft would feign indeed be counted Prudence, but is the farthest from Prudence of any thing in the World: for Prudence consists in the making a right Distinction between Good and Evil; whereas Craft gives the Preference to Evil over Good (*mala bonis ponit ante.*)

2. When he was with the *Lacedæmonians*, by whose Customs the highest pitch of Virtue was reckon'd to lie in the ability of suffering; he gave himself up so entirely to hardship, that he exceeded all the *Lacedæmonians* even in that (*summa virtus in patientia penebatur.*) Putabatur. Sall. Cat. c. 1. *Lubidinem dominandi causam*

U

belli



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*belli habere : maxumam gloriam in maxumo imperio putare : h. e. maxumo imperio sitam putare. Idem, Cat. Natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat : maximum bonum in celeritate putabat.*

3. Whenever he appear'd in publick, the Eyes of all were turn'd upon him, nor was any one in the State reckon'd equal to him (*par ponebatur.*)

4. *Plato* cross'd a River, and the Ferryman would take no Money of him : he reflected upon it as Honour done to him in particular, and told him, *that Plato had a Kindness laid up for him.* But *Plato*, when he found it to be no more than he did for every body, said, that what he ow'd with others, he would pay with others (*positum illi esse apud Platonem officium*) h. e. servatum ibi, reconditum in animo, resumendum ab eo cum vellet. *Lipsius.*

5. I bid any one propound what Subjects he was willing to hear controverted : upon these I discours'd either sitting or walking (*ponere.*)

6. *You shall have the credit of this with Lentulus ;* for I'll tell him that the Kindness that I am to do him proceeds from you ; for that he would not have obtain'd it of me, had not you interpos'd your interest (*Apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam.*) *Quæ sequuntur verba non nisi explicationi serviunt et aliquem in gratiam ponere apud alium.*

7. *Lepta* is exceedingly rejoic'd at your Letter ; for 'twas prettily wrote, and has made him believe that I sollicitated you for him ; by which I have mightily oblig'd him (*meque apud eum magna in gratia posuit.*) *Cic. Epist. ad Att. Lib. 2. Ep. 25. Cum aliquem apud te laudaro tuorum familiarium, volam illum scire ex te me id fecisse : h. e. me ponas in gratiam, vel in gratia. J. F. Gronov.*

8. If



8. If you do *Appius* any service, I beg of you, let him know it comes from me (*ponito me in gratiam*) h. e. fac sciat ille, quod ei præstiteris; etiam te mihi pro illo intervenienti dedisse, ut & ego hac re apud illum ineam gratiam. J. F. Gronov.

9. At the Nones of *May* I had thoughts of going into *Cilicia*, and after I had spent the Month of *June* there, to pass *July* in returning (*ponere*.)

¶ POSTREMUS. 1. If Arms were therefore taken up, that the meanest and vilest of Mortals might be enrich'd by the Estates of others, then indeed the People of *Rome* were not restor'd, but subdu'd and oppress'd by that War (*ut homines postremi*) id est, infimi, nequam, nullo numero: quemadmodum ex contrario primi homines pro primarii, honore ac dignitate præditi. Grævius.

¶ POSTULO. 1. I charge you not to think of carrying the Child any whither out of the House: but I am a fool, to expect that she should obey what I say (*qui postulem*.)

Hor. Sat. 1. 3.

*Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum,  
Postulat; ignoscat verrucis illius.*—

¶ POTENS. 1. Cæsar, having now the Government in his hands, advanc'd some of the vilest of the Rabble to Offices of the highest Trust and Honour; and being tax'd with it, declar'd openly that if Highwaymen and Ruffians had assisted him in asserting his Character, he would equally have express'd his gratitude to them too (*jam rerum potens*.)

Virg. Æn. 1. 83.

— *Tu das epulis accumbere Divum,  
Nimborumque facis, tempestatumque potentem;*  
Master of.

¶ POTESTAS. 1. I have receiv'd but one Letter from *Pansa* since the *Ides of March*, where-



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in he advises me to write to the Senate, *that I and the Army will be entirely at their command for the time to come (in potestate ejus futurum.)*

¶ POTUS. 1. The Page is not nimble enough, or *the Drinking-water* is too warm, or the Table is not well laid: to storm at such things, is madness. He is of an unhappy Constitution, whom the least breath of Wind makes shrink (*aqua potui.*) Sic *satui semen: aqua sacris: signum receptui &c.*

¶ PRÆBEO. 1. Cimon the Athenian shew'd his Hospitality to all his Brethren of the *Lacian* Tribe, and not only made it his own constant custom, but also commanded his Bailiffs, *to furnish any one of the Laciadæ, that call'd at his Country-Seat in his way, with all the conveniences of the House (ut omnia præberentur, quicunque Laciades &c.)* h. e. subministrarentur, suppeditarentur.

¶ PRÆCIPIO. 1. 'Tis the part of a great understanding, *to foresee and pre-conceive things future*, and to consider a little before-hand what may happen on either side; and what's to be done, when it does happen: and not to manage so, as to be forc'd at last to say, *Non putâram (præcipere cogitatione futura.)*

2. Tho' he had made great preparations for War against the Summer following, yet *he anticipated it* by a sudden irruption in the beginning of the Spring into the Country of the *Catti (præcepit.)* Virg. *Æn.* 10. 276.

*Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit  
Littora præcipere, & venientes pellere terra.  
Hic pro ante capere, sive præoccupare.*

¶ PRÆCIPUUS. 1. In his return out of *Asia*, he had a great mind to demolish *Thasus*, because that City *had been singularly faithful to the Athenians (præcipuâ fide fuerat erga.)*

2. *Cæsar*



2. *Cæsar* drew a singular *Odium* upon himself by his haughty deportment to the Senators, whom he receiv'd sitting before the Temple of *Venus*, when they came in a full Body to wait upon him, with several honourable Decrees pass'd on his behalf (*præcipuam invidiam.*)

Ovid. Conf. ad Liv.

*Non eadem vulgusque decent, & lumina rerum.*

*Quod est præcipuum debeat ista domus.*

¶ PRÆDITUS. 1. We would have our happy Man safe, fortified, impregnable, not so as to have but little fear, but none at all (*non ut parvo metu præditus sit.*)

PRÆSENS. 1. The Antients thought that Death was only a removal and change of Life, by which good Men were conducted up to Heaven. Hence *Castor* and *Pollux* are in such renown; hence *Hercules* is esteem'd so powerful, and so manifestly propitious a God (*tam præsens.*)

Virg. Ecl. 1. 41.

*Quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat,*

*Nec tam præsentem alibi cognoscere Divos.*

2. There is no Country in which the Gods give more manifest tokens of their Power and Watchfulness in doing good (*magis præsentem sunt.*)

3. If you have promis'd to come and assist any one in a Cause he has depending, and your Son falls dangerously ill in the mean time; here it will be no breach of Duty in you, not to make good what you have promis'd (*te cuiquam advocatum in rem præsentem esse venturum.*) Seneca de Benef. 4. 35. *In rem præsentem venturis fui, sed æger filius, sed puerpera uxor tenet.* Propriè dicitur, cum iudex sive arbiter in locum, de quo controversia est, venit, ut ille apud Terentium in Heautontim. 3. 1.

Simus & Crito

Vicini



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*Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus :*

*Me cepere arbitrum : ibo ac dicam, ut dixeram*

*Operam daturum me, hodie non posse his dare.*

*Hoc est, me non posse in rem præsentem venire.*  
Grævius.

4. Hitherto the Rogue has not told a word of a Lie ; for my Father and I *were upon the Spot at the Action* (*fuimus in re præsent.*)

¶ PRÆSUMO. 1. Germanicus writes to Cæcina, and gives him notice, that he is already on his March with a powerful Army, fully determin'd to put all the Rebels to the Sword, *if they do not punish the Criminals before his Arrival* (*ni supplicium in malos præsumant.*)

Horat. Sat. 2. Lib. 2.

*Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam,*

*Sive diem festum rediens adduxerit annus,*

*Seu recreare volet tenuatum corpus : ubique*

*Accedent anni, & tractari mollius ætas*

*Imbecilla volet. Tibi quidnam accedet ad istam,*

*Quam puer, & validus præsumis mollitiem ?*

*Quam præsumis mollitiem*, est, quam tibi ante suum tempus indulges : quam (ut commodius etiam explicat Sallustius) *luxu ante capis.*

PRÆTER. 1. Alexander, at his return from India, had dispatch'd Letters into Greece, wherein the Exuls of all Cities were to be recall'd home, *besides those that were condemn'd of murder* (*præter cædis damnati*) h. e. *præterquam.* Sall. Cat. c. 36. *Hæc ubi Romæ comperta sunt ; Senatus Catilinam, & Manlium hostes judicat : ceteræ multitudini diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, præter reum capitalium condemnatis.*

2. Many signs of Cruelty, tho' he endeavour'd to suppress them, broke forth in his Nature (*premerentur.*) Virg. Æn. 12. 318.

————— *Media inter talia verba,*

*Ecce,*



*Ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est :  
Incertum qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adaeta :  
Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne, deusne  
Attulerit : pressa est insignis gloria facti :  
Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.*

¶ PRETIUM. 1. He was so far from giving the Soldiers, that were sent to his assistance, *rewards for their service*, that he did not so much as allow them the charges of their Journey (*officii pretia*) h. e. *præmia*.)

2. Germanicus lost not his Labour by marching back; for after some Encounters, he disengag'd Segestes from the hands of his Enemies, with many of his Relations and Vassals (*Germanico pretium fuit, convertere agmen.*) Operæ nimirum.

¶ PRIMUS. 1. He is the top Man, and the most sufficient, who knows of himself what is best to be done; next to him, he that will be directed by the good advice of an other: but he that has neither the Skill to advise, nor the Grace to be advis'd, is good for nothing (*Is primus est vir.*)

2. These he order'd to make, *at the beginning of the Night*, very large Fires, and extend them as wide as possible, and at the second Watch to diminish them, and at the third, to make them very small (*prima nocte.*)

¶ PRINCEPS. 1. I always lik'd that custom of the *Peripateticks*, of arguing upon all Subjects on both sides; not only because that which is probable in every matter, cannot be otherwise found out, but also because it is the best exercise in order to speak well; which Aristotle first us'd, then those that follow'd him (*princeps usus est.*) Lucret. Lib. 5. in principio:

— Si, ut ipsa petit majestas cognita rerum  
Dicendum est: deus ille fuit, deus, inclute Memmi,  
U 4 Qui



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*Qui princeps vitæ rationem invenit eam, quæ  
Nunc appellatur sapientia: quique per artem  
Fluctibus è tantis vitam, tantisque tenebris,  
In tam tranquillo, & tam clara luce locavit.*

Cæs. B. G. l. 1. 12. *Sive casu, sive consilio Deorum  
immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem  
calamitatem Pop. Rom. intulerat, ea princeps poenas  
persolvit.*

2. Consider, how one night has almost con-  
founded an Empire, founded with what Labours?  
A Liberty establish'd upon what Valour? Fortunes  
*improv'd and rais'd (auctas exaggeratasque)* by what  
Bounty of the Gods? That such a thing may ne-  
ver hereafter be not only effected, but contriv'd;  
you must this day provide. Nor have I spoken all  
this to excite you, who in your Affections do al-  
most out-run me: *but that my Voice, which ought  
to be leading in the Government, may appear to have  
discharg'd the Duty of a Consul (sed ut mea vox,  
quæ debet esse in Rep. princeps, officio functa consulari  
videatur.)*

¶ PRIOR. 1. You shall have Brutus and Septi-  
mius to sup with you, and Sabinus also, unless a  
better Supper keeps him away (*cæna prior.*)

Hor. Epist. 2. 1.

*Ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, aufert  
Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti.*

Teren. Eun. 1. 1.

*Exclusit. revocat. redeam? non si me obsecret.*

P. *Siquidem hercle possis, nil prius, neque fortius.*

Phæd. 1. 14.

*O qui tuarum, Corve, pennarum est nitor!*

*Quantum decoris corpore & vultu geris!*

*Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.*

¶ PRIVO. 1. The Question is, how we should  
cure one of Discontent, who cries out after this  
manner



manner (*ægritudine privemus*) h. e. *liberemus*.

Lucretius, Lib. 1. 57.

*Omnis enim per se Divum natura necesse est,  
Immortali ævo summa cum pace fruatur,  
Semota ab nostris rebus, sejunctaque longè.  
Nam privata dolore omni, privata periclis,  
Ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri,  
Nec bene promeritis capitur, nec tangitur irâ.*

Idem, Lib. 3. 917.

*Tu quidem, ut es letho sopitus, sic eris ævi  
Quod superest, cunctis privatū doloribus ægris.*

¶ PRO. 1. I endeavour all I can, that my Son may love me as well as I do him: I give, I pass by, I do not think it necessary to do all things with rigour, and to the extent of my Authority (*pro meo jure*.)

2. Stand immediately. G. Imperiously enough, whoever you are (*satis pro imperio*) h. e. *cum imperio: imperiosè*. Plaut. Amp. Prol. 21.

*Pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus,  
Tametsi pro imperio, vobis quod dictum foret,  
Scibat facturos.* What he should command you.

¶ PROBO. 1. Our Friends the *Peripateticks*, do not make out to my Satisfaction what they call a moderation in Passions. For every Evil, tho' but moderate, is great: but we are proving that there is no such thing at all in a wise Man (*mibi non probant*.)

2. The great Assertors of the *Epicurean* Doctrine, *Phædrus* and *Zeno*, of whom I was a constant Auditor, gave me no satisfactory proof of any thing at all besides their Diligence (*mibi nihil sane præter &c. probarunt*.)

3. *Propertius Celer*, who had formerly been *Prætor*, and who desir'd leave to lay down the Dignity



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nity of a Senator because of his Poverty, receiv'd a thousand great Sesterces to support his Quality; *Tiberius* being given to understand that his Father left him in narrow circumstances. Some others endeavour'd to obtain the same favour from *Tiberius*, but he order'd them to satisfy the Senate with the truth of their Petition (*probare causam senatui.*)

¶ *PROBUS.* 1. She was happy enough in a Husband and Children: She understood Greek and Latin; she sung and play'd upon musical Instruments; she danc'd finer, *than is necessary for an honest virtuous Woman* (*quam necesse est probæ*) h. e. castæ. Ovid. ex P. 7. 11.

*Neu gravis uxori dicar: quæ scilicet in me*

*Quam proba, tam timida est, experiensque parum.*

*Contra ea, improbus est impudicus.*

*Teren. Hec. 3. 3. 23.*

*Cui vitium oblatum est ab nescio quo improbo;* by some lewd Fellow or other.

¶ *PROCEDO.* 1. There has been a long controversy among Men, *whether* the affair of War receiv'd greater advance from strength of Body, or ability of Mind (*vine corporis &c. magis procederet.*)

¶ *PRODO.* 1. What, shall we not keep the Child, *Pamphilus*? *We shall have no regard to't, we shall make away with't, I suppose, rather?* What madness is this? (*prodemus*) h. e. deferemus, projiciemus, porro dabimus. Donatus.

*Lucretius de anima Lib. 3. 602.*

*Quid dubitas tandem quin extra prodita corpus*

*Imbecilla foras in aperto, tegmine dempto,*

*Non modo non omnem possit durare per ævum,*

*Sed minimum quodvis nequeat consistere tempus?*

*Teren. Heaut. 4. 1. 26.*

*Nempe anui illi prodita abs te filia est planissime,*

*Per*



*Per te, vel uti quæstum faceret, vel uti veniret palam.*

*Credo id cogitasti : quidvis satis est, dum vivat modo.*

Chremes de filiâ, quam uxor ejus Sostrata anui Corinthiæ exponendam dederat.

2. If he once understands your Mind, *that you are ready to throw away the comfort of your Life, and your Money, rather than part with your Son : what a Gap will you have laid upon to his Debaucheries ?* (*prius proditurum te vitam tuam, & prius &c.*)

3. *You have ruin'd both yourself, and your Wife and Child, as far as in you lay* (*prodidisti.*)

4. *Brutus and Cassius, by that Assassination of Cæsar, ruin'd Liberty, the restitution whereof they principally aim'd at* (*prodiderunt.*)

Thus in Tully, *Proditores patriæ* are not only those that betray it to Enemies, but such also, as do not assist and defend it in its dangers, but oppose its interest, and endeavour to overthrow it.

¶ PRODUCO. 1. D. Did not you say, you *carried him part o' th' way into the Country ?* S. Yes ; but after that he came raving like a Mad-man (*rus produxisse.*)

2. Retreating with her Army, as if she was afraid to venture the decision of a Battle, by reason of her late overthrow ; *she drew on Cyrus into a Defile, and there placing an Ambuscade in the Mountains, she kill'd two hundred thousand Persians, and their King upon the Spot* (*produxit*) h. e. *porro duxit.*

3. Did he force you to buy his House, who did not so much as advise you to it ? He *set a thing to Sale, which he did not like : you bought a thing, which you did like* (*produxit.*)

Teren. Heaut. 1. 1. l. 88.

—nihil



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————— *nihil relinquo in ædibus,  
Nec vas, nec vestimentum: contrasi omnia.  
Ancillas, servos, nisi eos, qui opere rustico  
Faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum,  
Omnes produxi ac vendidi.*—————

4. What Reason have we to doubt, but that he is *to be advanc'd* by the same steps, as his Brother was *advanc'd* (*producendus.*)

¶ PROFITEOR. 1. The Consul forbid some of those, who pretended for the Questorship, *to give in their Names*, because he believ'd them unworthy of it (*profiteri.*)

¶ PROFLIGO. 1. Agathocles's *affairs being finely advanc'd, and almost brought to an end in Africa*, he left his Army under the command of his Son *Archagathus*, and return'd to *Sicily* (*profligatis in Africa rebus*) h. e. cum res felicissimè cessissent in Africa, cum multùm profecisset in bello, quod agebat in Africa, ut fere pro confecto haberetur. *Profligare* enim est multùm proficere in aliqua re, ita ut pene ad exitum deducatur. Grævius.

2. *How far he advanc'd in the reformation of the young Men*, may be gather'd from the influence his Precepts had upon the Women, the more stubborn and obstinate Sex, (*in juventute quantum profligatum sit*) h. e. in juventute corrigendâ & ad frugem revocandâ quantos progressus fecerit Pythagoras.

3. The Works begun, *and far advanc'd* by my Father, I finished (*profligataque.*)

4. *Vespasian had now in a manner made an end of the Jewish War*, nothing remaining to render the Conquest of that Country compleat, but the taking of *Jerusalem* (*profligaverat.*)

5. They are sought unto by Embassadors: they are presented with Gifts, and often by their very *Fame end Wars* (*profigant.*) ¶ PRO-



¶ PROHIBEO. 1. Of all things, Anger *should be kept off* in punishing; for whoever comes to this work in a Passion, will never observe that Mediocrity, that lies between too much, and too little (*prohibenda est*) h. e. porro habenda.

Ovid. de Psittaco :

*Si qua fides dubiis ; volucrum locus ille piarum*

*Dicitur, obscenæ quò prohibentur aves.*

2. The weaker sort of People being oppress'd by the stronger, had recourse to some one of remarkable Virtue, *to save and protect* them from Injury. This was the reason for chusing Kings at first (*qui prohiberet injuria.*) Cæs. B. G. 5. c. 21. *Trinobantibus defensis, atque ab omni militum injuria prohibitis, Cenimagi, Segontiaci, &c. legationibus missis, sese Cæsari dediderunt.*

¶ PROJICIO. 1. What a World of Statues, what a World of Pictures were carried off, burnt, and sold for nothing? (*atque projectum*) h. e. *vilissimo pretio venditum à militibus, quanti essent, ignorantibus.* Vide ABJICIO.

2. Livia had gain'd so great an Ascendant over her Husband, now in his declining Age, that to satisfy her desires, *he banish'd Agrippa Posthumus*, his only remaining Grandson, into the Island of Planasia (*projiceret.*) Ovid. 11. ex P. 3. 30.

*Cumque alii nolunt etiam me nosse videri ;*

*Vix duo projecto tresve tulistis opem.*

3. What is it, that you have not dar'd to enterprize of late? What is there so sacred, which you have not presum'd to violate? By what name shall I call you? Soldiers? You who besieg'd the Son of your Emperor? Or Roman Citizens? *Who have with so much despight contemn'd the Authority of the Senate* (*quibus tam projecta Senatus auctoritas.*)

4. Ckabras



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4. *Chabrias* perform'd several Exploits that very well deserve the recording. Among which, there ought especially to be remark'd, that Stratagem which he made use of at *Thebes*, when he came to assist the *Bæotians*: For in that Engagement *Agefilaus*, the *Lacedæmonian* General, being very confident of obtaining the Victory and having made so great a step toward it, as the putting to flight all the mercenary Forces of the adverse Party; *Chabrias* order'd the other Troops to keep their Station, and fixing his Knee firm against his Shield, and holding out his Spear ready, he taught them in that Posture to receive the onset of the Enemy. *Agefilaus* being surpriz'd at so unwonted a sight, durst make no farther attempt upon them, but immediately sounded a Retreat, when his Soldiers were just ready to have made the Assault (*obnixoque genu scuto, projectaque hasta &c. Hastam projicere propriè dicitur miles, cum eam adversus hostem protendit, & ad excipiendum impetum paratus & in procinctu constitit. Idem est προβάλλεσθαι. Ælian. L. 2. 44. de Theonis pictura: Ὀπλίτης ἐστὶν ἐκβοηθῶν, ἄφνω τῶν πλεμίων εἰσβαλλόντων καὶ θηρόντων ἅμα, καὶ κειρόντων, τὴν γῆν. Ἐναργῶς δὲ καὶ πάνυ ἐκθύμως ὁ νεανίας ἵστικεν ὁρμῶντι εἰς τὴν μάχην. Καὶ εἶπες αὐτὸν ἐνθουσιᾶν, ὥσπερ ἐξ Ἀρεῶς μανέντα. Γογγὺν μὲν αὐτῷ βλέψουσιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοί. Τὰ δὲ ὅπλα ἀρπάσσας, ἵστικε, ἢ ποδῶν ἔχει, ἐπὶ τὰς πολεμίας ἀττεῖν. Προβάλλεται δὲ ἐντεῦθεν ἥδη τὴν ἀσπίδα, καὶ γυμνὸν ἐπισείει τὸ ξίφος, φοιῶντι εἰσικῶς, καὶ σφάττειν βλέπων, καὶ ἀπειλῶν δι' ὅλην τὴν σχήματος ὅτι μηδενὸς φοίσειαι. Vir est armatus, qui ad ferendum auxilium erumpit, hostibus subito invadentibus, & inflammentibus simul ac vastantibus agrum. Manifestò autem & prorsus animosè videtur adolescens in pugnam ruere. Et diceret sane eum furore percitum, quasi ex Marte furentem. Torvum enim cernunt oculi:*



oculi : armis porro raptis videtur, quantum pedibus potest, in hostes proflire. Scutum vero jam inde protendit, & strictum vibrat gladium, cædem spiranti similis, oculis occidendi studium præferens, & minitabundus toto habitu, se nemini parsurum. Scutum verò jam inde protendit, id (ut pulcre notat Perizonius) declaret quam promptus & paratus fuerit ad pugnam. Etiam antequam ad hostem pervenisset, seu ab eo jam loco & momento, quo in hostem progredi primum incipiebat.

¶ PROINDE. 1. The greatest Kindnesses have always mutually pass'd between us, and been kept up by both *with equal diligence (proinde diligenter.)*

¶ PROMITTO. 1. They thought that the Man's Head which they found in digging, *portended* this City to be the Seat of Empire, and the head of the World (*promittere.*) POLLICERI *idem significat.*

2. I take a view from a rising Ground, to see *what Weather I may expect* from the posture of the Heavens (*quid mihi promittat.*) Promittere, est aliqujus rei expectationem commovere, excitare. Juvenal. Lib. 1. Sat. 2. 11.

*Hispida membra quidem, & duræ per brachia setæ  
Promittunt atrocem animum : h. e. spondent :  
promise. idem est apud Homerum.* εὐσθδα.

¶ PROPAGATIO. 1. Letters seem to upbraid me, for continuing in such a Life, in which there is nothing, but *the prolonging* of Miseries (*propagatio*) h. e. *prolatio ; productio.*

PROFITIO. 1. His very Guards, *had they been favourably inclin'd*, might have broke the Doors open, and saved his Life (*si propitia fuissent voluntate.*) Non Dii solum propitii dicuntur. Ter Adel. 1. 1.

*Profecto hoc verè dicunt : si absis uspiam,*

*Aut ubi cesses, evenire ea satius est,*

*Quæ in te uxor dicit, & quæ in animo cogitat :*

*Irata, quam illa, quæ parentes propitii.*

Indulgent, tender Parents.

3. What-



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2. Whatever flatters our Vanity, how false soever, is receiv'd *with a favourable Ear* (*propitiis auribus.*) *Aversis auribus* contrarium est.

¶ PROPONO. 1. Tho' it appear'd to him to be a matter of the greatest difficulty to make a Bridge, yet he resolv'd to endeavour it, or otherwise not to pass over his Army at all (*summa difficultas faciundi pontis proponebatur.*)

2. Themistocles being inform'd that the Ionians intended to come with their Fleet to the assistance of the King, endeavour'd to bring them over to his side; and because he had no opportunity of discoursing them, order'd the following Lines to be set up in publick view on the Rocks, near which they were to land (*saxis proponi.*)

Ovid. T. l. 3. 9. 29.

*Neu pater ignoret, scopulo proponit in alto*

*Pallentesque manus, sanguineumque caput.*

¶ PROPRIUS. 1. Small presents use to be lasting: rich ones not to continue firm and steady (*propria esse.*)

Hor. Sat. 6. Lib. 2.

————— *Nil amplius oro,*

*Maia nate, nisi ut propria hæc mihi munera faxis.*

¶ PRORSUS. 1. He was a Person cut out for War, eager in his Business, and always intent upon his Post; himself in Person at the Head of his Troops, marking out his Camps, contriving Night and Day some Stratagem against the Enemy, and if occasion requir'd, executing his Designs with a Courage equal to his Prudence and Conduct; hardy and plain, content with any Provision that came next; in Habit and Appearance, scarce to be distinguish'd from a private Soldier: *in short*, abating that one Fault of Avarice, a person who wanted no good Quality to set him upon a level with the most renown'd Commanders of former Ages (*prorsus.*)

¶ PRO-



*Of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.* 311

¶ PRORUO. 1. At break of Day, he sallied out all of a sudden, *beat down* the Fence, and took the Camp (*proruit.*) Lucretius Lib. 3. 822.

————— *neque autem corpora desunt,  
Ex infinito quæ possint fortè coorta  
Proruere hanc mentis violento turbine molem,  
Aut aliam quamvis cladem importare pericli.*

Vide IRRUO.

¶ PROVOCO. 1. They order a Lacquey to call out *Simonides* to them, adding, that it concern'd him mightily to make no delay (*ut ad se provocent.*) Ter. Eun. 3. 1. 50.

*Ubi nominabit Phædriam, tu Pamphilam  
Continuo. Si quando illa dicet, Phædriam  
Comissatum intromittamus; tu Pamphilam  
Cantatum provocemus. si laudabit hæc  
Illius formam; tu hujus contra: Denique  
Tu par pari referto, quod eam remordeat.*

¶ PRUDENS. 1. The Roman People had never that number of Writers the *Athenians* had: because every one of the greatest Experience was most employ'd in Business. No one exercis'd his Mind without his Body. The best Men among them chose rather to act, than to speak, and to have their worthy Deeds recorded by others, rather than relate those of other Men (*prudentissimus quisque.*)

¶ PRUDENTIA. 1. He was eloquent enough, exceeding liberal, and greatly skill'd, as in the Civil Law, so in Military Affairs (*Habebat is satis eloq. liberalitatem &c. magnam prudentiam &c.*)

PHÆDRUS. 1. 15.

*Timore mortis ille tum confessus est,  
Non artis ulla medicum se prudentia,  
Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem.*

By any Skill in the Faculty.

X

¶ PVO.



¶ PUGNO. 1. Your *Epicurus* does not seem to contend over-earnestly in behalf of the immortal Beings: Only he durst not flatly deny their Existence, for fear of incurring Censure: For while he delivers that the Gods neither act, nor so much as intend any thing at all, and that they are endu'd with human Limbs, but yet incapable of employing them, he seems to rally with us; and thinks it enough, if he writes that there is a certain blessed and eternal Nature (*de Diis immortalibus non magnopere pugnare.*)

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## 2.

QUÆRO. 1. Shortly after *Maximus* being dead (*a question whether by a voluntary death or not*) *Marcia* was heard at his Funeral to accuse herself, as the cause of her Husband's destiny (*dubium an quæsitâ morte.*) ἀδελφὸν ὄν &c.

2. When mention was made of *Marcellus* by *L. Piso*, and when *C. Marcellus* had prostrated himself at *Cæsar's* Feet, that his Brother might have leave to return; all the Senate arose, and submissively approach'd *Cæsar*. *Be no further inquisitive.* That Day appear'd so glorious to me, that methoughts I saw some Image of the Republick's reviving again (*Noli quærere.*) *Cum res ejusmodi est, ut ne longa quidem oratione pro voluntate nostra eam satis exprimere videamur posse; confugimus ad hoc loquendi genus.* P. Manutius.

3. You keep to your Nest in the City; I praise the Groves, the Rivulets, and mossy Rocks in the Country. *In a word*, I live as happy as a Prince, the moment I have quitted what you extol to the Skies



Skies (*Quid quæris?*) Rem paucis expediendi formula. Valet, *quid multa?* ut uno verbo dicam &c.

¶ QUAM. 1. My Cohorts arriv'd at *Pollentia* an hour before *Trebellius's* Horse. *I was exceedingly rejoic'd.* For in this I thought the Victory consisted (*Sanè quam sum gavisus.*) *Aristoph. Plut. A. 1. S. 1.*

Ὡς ἀργαλέον πρᾶγμα εἶναι, ὃ Ζεῦ, καὶ θεοί,

Δύλον γενέσθαι παραφρονῶντες δεσπότες.

*Quàm grave est, (O Jupiter atque Dii!)*  
*Servire desipienti domino.*

2. *I had rather have the fear of Thunder remov'd from me, than the nature of it shew'd me* (*volo, &c. quam*) h. e. *magis quam.* Ita Græci.

¶ QUAMVIS. 1. The *Cberusci* were accustomed to engage in marshy Ground where the height of their Stature gave them a manifest advantage, as also their long Pikes, with which they did execution, at a very great distance (*quamvis procul.*) *Ov. Met. 5. 54.*

*Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso*

*Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus.*

*Catull. Ep. 12.*

*Marucine Asini, manu sinistra*

*Non bellè uteris in joco, atque vino:*

*Tollis lintea negligentiorum.*

*Hoc falsum esse putas? fugit te inepte.*

'Tis a simple mistake in you.

*Quamvis sordida res, & invenusta est.*

*Hoc est, admodum sordida.*

¶ QUI. 1. He cull'd out sixteen of the best Cohorts: which he sent to *Brundusium* for a Garrison (*quod præsidium misit.*) *Minus Latini præoptarent quas.*

2. *As far as may be consistent with his Health, I*



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would have him so miserably tire himself, as not to be able to get out of Bed these three Days (*Quod cum salute ejus fiat.*)

3. Tell me *wherein* her Deity offended, or for what vexed, the Queen of Heaven persecuted so brave and so just a Man (*quo læso numine*) h. e. *qua in re, in quo, in qua causa.* Servius.

4. P. Where is *that Villain* that has ruin'd me with his Projects? D. He is looking for me (*illic scelus, qui.*)

5. He endeavour'd all he could to get the Bill pass'd for the Donation of Lands to *Pompey's* Soldiers; *if by any means* he might reconcile that great Man to him (*si quî*) h. e. *si qua ratione.* Idem est Virgilianum *quâ.* Æn. 1. 676. Ad natum Venus :

*Quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipite mentem.*

*Regius, ad citu cari genitoris ad urbem*

*Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura;*

*Dona ferens, pelago & flammis restantia Trojæ.*

*Hunc ego sopitum somno, super alta Cythera,*

*Aut super Idalium, sacrata sede recondam;*

*Ne quâ scire dolos, mediusve occurrere possit.*

6. P. God save you *Mysis*. M. God save you, *Pamphilus*. P. How does *Glycerium* do? M. Do you ask? She is in labor. (*Quid agit?*) Ovid. Trist. L. 1. 17.

*Si quis, ut in Populo, nostri non immemor illic,*

*Si quis, qui, quid agam, forte requirat, erit:*

*Vivere me dices, salvum tamen esse negabis.*

Sed Græcismus est. Ælianus, L. 2. C. 35.

Γοργίας ὁ Λεοντίνος ἐπὶ τέρμασι ὧν τῷ βίῳ καὶ γεγενηκῶς  
εὖ μάλα ὑπὸ τινος ἀδελφείας καὶ αληφθεὶς, καὶ ὀλίγον εἰς  
ὑπνον ὑπολιθαινὼν ἔκειτο. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τις αὐτὸν παρεῖλε  
τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐπισκοπεῖν, καὶ ἦρετο, τί πράττοι; ὁ Γορ-  
γίας ἔφη, Ἦδε με ὁ ὑπνὸς ἀρχεῖται παρακαλᾷ. ἰδεῖται τῷ  
ἀδελφῷ.



ἀδελφῶ. Gorgias Leontinus in extremo vitæ positus, & bene senio confectus, adversa valetudine correptus, paulatim in somnum prolabens jacebat. Quum verò quidam ex necessariis accederet ad eum invisendi causa, & quid ageret, quæreretur: Jam, inquit, me somnus incipit suo fratri tradere. Hæc eò, quo pertinent, referet olim Typographus.

7. Hannibal had eight thousand of our Soldiers his Prisoners, *not such as* he had taken in Battle, or had fled from any imminent danger of their Lives, but that were left in the Camp by Paullus and Varro, the then two Consuls (*non quos &c. aut qui &c.*) Ov. Met. 2. 161.

*Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere possent  
Solis equi: solitaque jugum gravitate carebat.*

Idem, Met. 5. 379.

————— ille pharetram  
Solvit, & arbitrio matris, de mille sagittis  
Unam seposuit: sed qua nec acutior ulla,  
Nec minus incerta est, nec quæ magis audiat arcum.

8. Labeo being by the Senate appointed Arbitrator, in a difference between those of Nola and Naples, about their bounds; when he came to the place, took aside the Commissioners of either Party, and exhorted them privately, not to be too eager and greedy in their demands, but rather to take up and content themselves with less, than pretend to any more than what was honestly their due. Both Parties having so done, a good quantity of ground was left between them. So he settled their bounds, as they themselves desir'd: and adjudg'd the Ground that was left between them to the Romans (*in medio relictum quod erat, P. R. adjudicavit.*) Potes observare Pronomen QUI QUÆ QUOD (ut & CUM, DUM, NE &c.) in oratione media eleganter poni.



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9. I perform'd my Duty, and observ'd your Commands, to a tittle. I've brought up the Musick-Girl, you sent me so many Letters about (*quod ad me litteras missiculabas.*) h. e. propter quod : quod ut facerem &c. Teren. Heaut. Prol.

*Ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur parteis seni*

*Poeta dederit, quæ sunt adolescentium :*

*Id primum dicam : deinde, quod veni, eloquar.*

10. 'Tis the Business of those, who desire to get true Glory, strictly to discharge all the duties of Justice : *what those were*, we have shewn already in the former Book (*ea quæ essent.*) *Quæ ea essent*, si quis dicat, asperè atque injucundè dicat.

11. S. What my Son did formerly, I don't think myself concern'd to enquire into. As long as his Age made it tolerable, I suffer'd him to take his full swing. But now the case is alter'd, and new circumstances require new Manners ; therefore I require of you, or if it be decent, let me intreat you *Davus*, that my Son take up and mend. D. *What can the meaning of this be* (*Quid hoc sit ?*) Aristophanes, Concionat.

Τί δ' ἦτ' ἂν εἴη ; πότερον ἔτι ἐρραμένους

ἔχουσιν τὰς πάγους αἰχμὰς, ἢς εἶποντ' ἔχειν ;

*Quid hoc sit ? quid iis evenerit ? annon assuetas*

*Ori barbas habent, quas ut haberent, decretum fuerat ?*

12. The Barbarians, being much disturb'd that a Place so well fortify'd both by Art and Nature, should fall into the hands of the Romans, *within a few Days after their Arrival there* ; began to enter into mutual Alliances with one another in all Parts, sending Ambassadors, and exchanging Hostages for that purpose (*paucis diebus, quibus eò ventum erat.*) Ter. Andr. 1. 1. 77.

*Fere*



*Fere in diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt,  
Cbrysis vicina hæc moritur.*——

13. Those Creatures that bring many young ones, as Sows and Bitches, have a number of Paps given them; *which such Beasts have few of, that bear but a few at a time (quas easdem paucas habent.)*

14. While I am handling this Point, I wish (*Cotta*) I was Master of your Eloquence: *For how would you illustrate these things (quo enim tu illa modo?)*

15. The old Men themselves have open'd me a way, *how to rid them of the Money (viam, quo pacto &c.)*

16. Loads of Mischief come tumbling upon my Head, nor can I think of any *Project* to escape them *by (consilium, quomodo &c.)* Ita apud Tacitum: *Statueretur immo documentum, quomodo uxorem imperator acciperet.*

17. He was Augur sixty-two Years, *as some relate (quod quidam auctores sunt) h. e. cujus rei. Ita testis id, judex id, memoria id, pro ejus rei.*

¶ QUICQUID. 1. Your Country Gods, your Country and Parents, *all your Country-men, that are at home, all that are in the Army*, have their Eyes upon your Arms, upon your Hands (*quicquid civium domi, quicquid in exercitu sit. Quicquid adverbialiter sumi, nec vulgare est, & cum primis elegans. Ov. Medea Jasoni:*

*Tunc potui Medea mori bene; quicquid ab illo  
Produxi vitam tempore, pœna fuit.*

¶ QUIDEM. 1. What, has *Pamphilus* two Wives then? *S. Prithæe* be quiet, *he for his part* has but this one (*is quidem*) *h. e. licet tu duas habueris uxores, is utique, is certè non nisi unam habet. Hæc est vi.* 2. QUIDEM.



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2. R. Is this your Resolution? M. *For the present at least* I think (*Nunc quidem*) h. e. sententiam hanc constanter teneam, necne, incertum est: sed eâ in præsentia sententia sum.

3. *I enjoy a Retirement, but not such an one, as he might have expected, who formerly procur'd the Peace of the Republick* (*Otio fruor, non illo quidem.*)

4. All Craft should utterly be banish'd, and that knavish Cunning, *which would fain indeed* be counted, but is the farthest from Prudence, of any thing in the World (*quæ vult illa quidem &c.*)

¶ QUISQUAM. 1. Their custom is to enjoy all things in common with those to whom they have vow'd a Friendship. *Nor has any one yet in the memory of Man been found, that scrupled to dye, after the death of him, to whose Friendship he had devoted himself* (*neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam.*) Suo loco ponitur quisquam. Vide NULLUS.

¶ Quo. 1. He chose Numa High-Priest, out of the Senators, *to the end that there might be one to whom the Common People might resort for counsel in all sacred matters* (*ut esset quò.*)

R.

RATIO. 1. *What way of Reckoning, What method of Reasoning, with a mischief, could lead you to such a thought, as to imagine, that those would be faithful to you, whom you yourself had corrupted with Money* (*Quæ te, malum, ratio?*)

2, *Never had any Man his Accounts so well balanc'd for living in the World, but that the course*  
of



of Things, Years, Experience, still brought something or other he was not aware of ; so that what he thought he knew, he found he did not, and rejected upon trial the things he laid down to himself as most eligible (*ita bene subductâ ad vitam ratione fuit.*)

3. Can you think there needs *any subtil course of Reasoning* to confute all these Stories (*subtiliore ratione ?*)

4. Let *Epicurus's Hypothesis*, being the most generally known, come first under Examination (*ratio.*)

5. *Lentulus's Letters in the same tenor*, to the Senate and People of the *Allobroges*, are read. If he had any thing to say for himself in this matter, I gave him Liberty (*Leguntur eadem ratione*) quâ Cethegi litteræ.

6. I inform'd the Senate what he treated of that night ; where he had been ; what he had resolv'd upon for the next night ; *and how the whole course of the War was laid out by him* (*quemadmodum esse ei ratio totius belli descripta.*) Vide DESCRIBO.

7. That you may plainly discern his different Inclinations in things of a contrary nature, there is none in the Fencing-School forward in bold Attempts, but confesses he was *Catiline's* intimate : none *any way wanton and loose* (*levior & nequior*) upon the Stage, but gives out that he and *Catiline* were in a manner all one (*Ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis.*)

8. Tho' *Cæsar* was fully persuaded how much it would conduce towards a speedy determination of the War, to equip a Fleet, and follow *Pompey* cross the Seas, before he could have an opportunity of joining his Transmarine Allies ; yet he consider'd



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consider'd the time it would require to enable him to do it, because *Pompey* has taken all the Shipping in the Harbour along with him. Besides, he was unwilling that his Enemies should have an opportunity of solliciting *Gaul* and *Italy* to forsake him in his absence: *wherefore at present he lays aside the thoughts of pursuing Pompey (Itaque in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit.*

9. Let the advantage of the State prevail over the Consideration of my private dangers (*rationes &c. vincat.*)

10. The Doctrine of the Cynicks is wholly to be discarded, for 'tis an offence against the rules of Modesty, without which nothing can be virtuous and becoming (*Cynicorum ratio.*) qui nimirum nullam in nominibus inesse turpitudinem contendunt; id quod convellit Cicero. Ita Epicuri doctrinas, inventaque rationem suam appellitat Lucretius Lib. 4. in principio:

————— *Quoniam haec ratio plerumque videtur  
Tristior esse, quibus non est tractata, retroque  
Vulgus abhorret ab hac: volui tibi suaviloquenti  
Carminе Pierio rationem exponere nostram.*

Ita Græcis λόγος.

11. This is what I chiefly bewail, that being both our Friends, they should so despitefully combat one against another, and with so much danger to the interests of the Protestants (*tamque Protestantium rationibus periculosè.*)

12. We advis'd with some sincere and honest Persons about sending to your assistance such succour as the present Posture of our Affairs would permit (*rationes nostræ in praesentia.*)

13. Bethink yourself of the calamity you are in, and remember that you are a Man: consider what the condition of your Affairs require; beg aid  
of



of all, even of the meanest and vilest (*quid tuæ rationes postulent.*)

14. Why was it so earnestly labour'd, that the ten Tribunes would propose Regard being had to him, tho' absent? (*de ejus absentis ratione habenda ferrent*) h. e. *ut absens inter candidatos consulatus reciperetur. Ratio illius dicitur haberi, qui in numerum candidatorum recipitur, cui licet petere magistratum. Est proprium in hac re loquendi genus. Grævius.*

15. He seems to understand philosophical Questions well enough, but does not handle them methodically (*ratione & via*) h. e. *certa methodo*

16. Your drift and aim is, to have the Cause put off to the next Year: mine, to have it try'd forthwith (*tua ratio est*) h. e. *id tu agis, moliris: mea, h. e. ego verò id ago, in eo sum, id est consilium, ut &c.*

¶ RECORDOR. I. Silanus judges, that they who endeavour'd to deprive us all of Life, to raze the Empire, to extinguish the name of the Roman People, ought not one moment (*punctum temporis*) to enjoy life, and this Air we breathe in: and quotes Presidents that this sort of Punishment has been often us'd against seditious Citizens in this State (*in improbos cives &c. esse usurpatum recordatur.*)

¶ RECEDO. I. The word Hosti has, by long custom, left off signifying a Stranger, and is us'd only to denote one who bears Arms against us (*a peregrino recessit.*)

¶ RECTE. I. C. I ask him, whether he has any farther service for me: He says, No; I go my ways (*Rectè, inquit*) *εὐνομία* est, quod in discessu interroganti, nunquid vis, malebant respondere Rectè, quam Nihil. Et tamen hoc Rectè sensu eodem est, quo Nihil: nimirum nihil volo, nisi  
vos



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vos rectè rem gerere, rectè se omnia habere. J. F. Gron. Ter. Hec. 3. 2.

P. *Mea mater salve.* S. *Gaudeo venisse salvom. salvan'*

*Philumena est?* P. *Meliuscula est.* S. *Utinam istuc ita Dii faxint.*

*Quid tu igitur lacrimas? aut quid es tam tristis!*  
P. *Rectè, mater.*

¶ RECUSO. 1. *Regulus* came into the Senate, told them his Message, but *refus'd to give his own Vote.* As long as he was under an Oath to the Enemy, he did not count himself a Senator (*Sententiam ne diceret recusavit.*)

2. If there shall be found to be any ground for this Accusation, or suspicion of the fact, or any the least thing, whereby they may appear to have had some pretence at least for accusing him; lastly, if besides that booty, that I mention'd, there shall be found any other cause, *I offer nothing to the contrary*, but that his Life may be surrender'd up to them, to do what they please with it (*non recusamus.*) h. e. *nihil causæ dicimus, nihil deprecamur quin &c.*

¶ REDDO. 1. He *exhibited* several Spectacles, not only in the *Amphitheater*, but in the *Circus* too (*reddidit*) h. e. *exhibuit, edidit, dedit.*

2. If the Fellow had attack'd me unprovided in the case of a true Wedding, what Games would *be have play'd me?* Now the business goes on at his peril: I ride in a safe harbour (*mibi ludos redderet.*) h. e. *daret, exhiberet.* *Compositum pro simplici.* *Sed ad spectacula videtur alludi.* Lucretius, Lib. 2. 61.

*Nunc age, quo motu genitalia materiai  
Corpora res varias gignant, genitasque resolvant,  
Et qua vi facere id cogantur, quæve sit ollis*  
Reddita



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.* 323

*Reddita mobilitas magnum per inane meandi,  
Expediam. Reddita, est, addita, data.*

Idem, Lib. 3. 618.

—— *Certa loca ad nascendum reddita cuique  
Sunt, & ubi quicquid possit durare creatum.*

*Reddita, est, tributa, assign'd.*

¶ REDIMO. 1. He borrow'd money of the chief Officers of his Army, which he distributed amongst his Soldiers; by which means he gain'd two considerable Points at the same instant: for he made it the Officers interest to adhere to his Party, and purchas'd the Soldiers Affections by his Largess (*& largitione redemit militum voluntates.*) Cæf. B. G. 1. c. 28. *Legati ab Æduis veniebant, questum, quod Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur: sese ne obsidibus quidam datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuissent.* Idem, c. 44. *Quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus, principibusque P. R. gratum esse facturum; id se ab ipsis per eorum nuncios compertum habere; quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere posset.*

¶ REDUCO. 1. He had reviv'd the Law of High-Treason for Offences committed against the Person or Dignity of the Prince (*reduxerat.*) Vide REVOCO.

¶ REFERO. 1. Marcellus the Consul, not content with this, mov'd also that the Colony, which Cæsar had sent to Novum-Comum, might lose their Enfranchisement: as being granted them merely by his ambition (*retulit etiam.*)

2. Your Party (Balbus) use to ascribe all things to the virtue of Fire; following Heraclitus, I presume; a Man that every one interprets not the same way: tho', since he would not have what he wrote to be understood, I'll pass



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pass him by (*omnia &c. ad igneam vim referre.*)

3. The more you make to the deep, the more does the Tide *bring you back* to the Port (*refert.*) *Æstu aut ventorum vi, eodem, unde erat profecta, referri propriè dicitur navis.*

4. Consider whether business, or a retir'd contemplative Life, suits you best: attempt what you will, contrary to your Nature, the force of your Genius *will carry you back again* to that for which you was made (*referet*) h. e. retrahet, revocabit, ita uti navem ventus.

5. *They* always *carry off* the Bodies of their Fellow-Soldiers that are slain in Battle (*referunt.*) Virg. *Æn.* 10. 505.

————— *Socii multo gemitu lacrimisque  
Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.  
O Dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!*

6. *Revolving in his mind* the barbarous Entertainment of *Lycaon's Table*, he conceives anger worthy of *Jupiter* (*referens*) h. e. secum animo volutans.

7. *L. Flaccus*, in the five-hundredth Year of the Common-wealth, *has renew'd* the ancient Glory of the *Valerian Family*, in freeing their Country (*retulit*) h. e. instauravit. Virg. *Æn.* 5. 596.

*Hunc morem cursus, atque hæc certamina primus  
Ascanius, longam muris cum cingeret Albam,  
Rettulit, & priscos docuit celebrare Latinos.*

¶ REGIE. 1. Many have cherish'd the hopes of *Catiline* by remis Votes, and have confirm'd the rising Conspiracy, by not believing it; whose Authority many following, not only out of malice, but simplicity, had I executed him, *would have said, it had been a cruel and tyrannical Act* (*crudeliter & regie factum esse dicerent.*) Idem in *Rul-*  
lum:



lum : *boc quantum judicium, quam intolerandum, quam regium sit, quem præterit ?*

¶ REFICIO. 1. Without all question, after the Battle at *Leuctra*, the *Lacædemonians* never recover'd themselves, nor regain'd their former Power (*se refecerunt.*)

¶ RELIGIO. 1. The Funerals of *Augustus* being ended, there was a Temple and Divine Worship decreed for him (*cælestes religiones.*)

2. Whereas the whole Body of the *Roman* Worship is divided into the mysteries of the Altar, and the observation of Birds ; whereunto may be subjoin'd a third Branch, in the case of any thing signify'd by the *Sybil* Interpreters, or by the Soothsayers in way of of Prediction upon Portents and Monsters ; I never held any of these religious Observances to be slighted (*harum ego religionum nullam unquam.*)

3. The Senate was immediately summon'd, and came in a full body, upon the same and expectation of your Letters. The Letters being read, a scruple of conscience was rais'd in the Mind of the Consul, upon a suggestion of the Augurs, that he had not duly attended the Auspices : So the business was put off to the next day (*oblata religio consuli est.*) *Religio est metus Deorum, qui inhibet facere quæ velis.* Plaut. Mercator. v. 2. *Religionem illic objecit : recipiam me illuc.* h. e. ex observatione ominis *δεσις δαιμονίας* incussit. Grævius.

¶ RELINQUO. 1. My Master order'd me to lay all other business aside, and watch what *Pamphilus* did as to the Marriage (*relictis rebus.*) Formula est. *omissis rebus* dixit Justinus. Nec non Horatius Epist. 1. 5.

*Tu quotus esse velis, rescribe, & rebus omissis, Atria servantem postico falle clientem.*

2. He



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2. He so order'd his Education, that by giving him his swing, he might be thoroughly tinctur'd with the vilest desires. Lewd Women were brought to him, he was perpetually ply'd with Wine and feasting, *nor was any opportunity left him to be sober* (*neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur.*)

¶ REMINISCOR. 1. *Artaxerxes*, reflecting from how considerable a War to what a trivial business he had sent the Chief of his Commanders, condemn'd himself, and sent an Express to *Dion*, with orders not to leave the Army (*reminiscens*) h. e. ad animum referens.

¶ REMITTO. 1. The Lieutenants, mov'd with compassion, withdraw their Soldiers from the Walls, desist from carrying on the Siege, leave a Guard to protect their Works; and having granted them a kind of Truce out of Pity, resolve to wait *Cæsar's* arrival. No Darts pass from our Works to the Town, nor any from the Walls to us. As if the place was actually ours, *all Men unbend their Care and Diligence* (*omnes curam & diligentiam remittunt.*) *Cæf. B. G. c. 2. 16. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant: quorum de natura moribusque Cæsar quum quæreret, sic reperiebat: nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus: nihil pati vini, reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium, inferri: quod his rebus relanguescere animos, eorumque remitti virtutem existimarent.*

2. The Senators, with a general Cry, demand-ed that the Corpse of *Augustus* should be carry'd to the Pile on their Shoulders only: *this Cæsar granted at last, with an arrogant modesty* (*remisit Cæsar arroganti moderatione.*) *Sic accipio: Remisit in adversando, & cessit instantibus Patribus, superbus specie pudoris & modestiæ, facto eodem verecundus simul & arrogans. Ea vis est verbi, ut*  
*non*



*non indicet modo concessisse id Cæsarem, sed etiam post aliquod certamen concessisse, ut victus & expugnatus videretur.* J. F. Gronov. De usu hujus verbi vide plura in ejusdem observ. Lib. 4. Cap. 1.

3. It had been more glorious for him *to have resign'd* his private Hatred to the publick Interest (*si remisisset.*) Vide DONO & CONDONO.

4. You do not consider what you beg of me; for if you did consider, *you would forbear* to press me with such unreasonable requests (*remittas*) pro, mittas. Donatus, Hor. Od. 2. 11.

*Quid bellicosus Cantaber, & Scythes,*

*Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Adria*

*Divisus objecto, remittas*

*Quærere.*

5. Those Philosophers, who discourse of these things with closeness and severity, affirm Turpitude to be the only Evil: *and those that do it more loosely*, yet even these affirm it to be the greatest Evil (*qui autem remissius.*)

¶ RENUNCIO. 1. The wise Man is despis'd by no one: he knows his own greatness, and *tells himself*, that no one has so much power over him (*renunciat sibi*) h. e. dicit. Ita Terentius, Andr.

¶ REPERIO. 1. I at your Age did not mind Women, but finding myself poor, went into *Asia* to bear Arms, and there by my courage *got* both Wealth and Glory (*reperi.*) Vide INVENIO.

¶ REPETO. 1. Deaths undergone for their Country are mightily extoll'd by the *Rhetoricians*. *They go back as far as Erechtheus*, whose very Daughters were zealous to die, to save the lives of their Citizens (*repetunt ab Erechtheo.*)

2. The way of Philosophizing, that disputes against all things, and pronounces upon none, was



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set on foot by *Socrates*, *reviv'd* by *Arcefilas*, confirm'd by *Carneades*, and so has flourish'd down to our Times (*repetita ab Arcefila.*) Eadem est vis τὸ  
REVOCO.

¶ REPONO. 1. That Man cannot be call'd ungrateful, that is not in a capacity *to make a return* (*reponere.*) h. e. vicem reddere.

————— *Nunquamne reponam?* Juven.

2. With the relicks of these Vessels, *he repair'd* the rest of his Shipping (*reposuit.*) Virg. *Æn.* 5. 752.

*Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt  
Robera, navigiis aptant remosque, rudentsque,  
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.*

¶ REPRÆSENTO. 1. To the City-Cohorts he left five-hundred pieces of Money a Man; to the Legionaries three-hundred; which Sum he order'd *to be presently paid*; for he had it by him in his Treasury (*repræsentari.*) Phædrus, Lib. 3. Fab. 11. de marito credulo:

*Repræsentavit in se pœnam facinoris;*  
h. e. de se supplicium, tanquam sibi debitum, sine mora sumpsit.

2. Upon this, *Caligula* went back and order'd the young Gentlemen *to begin* the sport *without delay* (*repræsentare.*)

3. What he intended to have deferr'd to a longer time, *Cæsar* said he *would presently put in execution*, and decamp the next night (*repræsentaturum.*) *pugnam scilicet.*

¶ REPREHENDO. 1. He endeavour'd to make his escape, but unsuccessfully: for *he is taken again* on the Frontiers of his own Kingdom, and brought before *Phraates* (*reprehenditur*) h. e. *ex fuga retrahitur.* Eleganti translatione Terentius Adel. Prol.

Syna-



*Synapotbnescontes Diphili comædia est :  
Eam Commorientes Plautus fecit fabulam.  
In Græca adolescens est, qui lenoni eripuit  
Meretricem, in primâ fabula. Eam Plautus  
locum*

*Reliquit integrum : eum hic locum sumpsit sibi  
In Adelpbos : verbum de verbo expressum extulit.  
Eam nos acturi sumus novam : pernoscite,  
Furtumne factum existimetis, an locum  
Reprebensum, qui præteritus negligentia est.*

a character recover'd : taken up again. *Prima fabula est prima pars fabulæ. Existimetis, autem, judicetis. Cic. 1. de legibus. Nisi qui forte non ediderunt, de quibus existimare non possumus.*

2. *E. Stay, young Man. T. who is it that pulls me back by the Cloak, when I am in such haste? E. A Friend. T. So it seems. But you're a very impertinent one. (Quis pallio reprehendit?)*

¶ *REPUTATIO. 1. But this Reflection upon the Tempers and Manners of the former and modern Times, has carry'd me farther than perhaps it ought: now therefore I quit this Digression, and return to matters where I left them (reputatio.)*

¶ *REPREHENDO. 1. I found immediately by her, that they suspected that; but I check'd myself however, for fear of blabbing out any thing of my brother to that tattling Woman (reprehendi.)*

¶ *REQUIRO. 1. I do not understand what he that is happy wants (requirit) to make him more happy: for if there be any thing that is wanting (desit) he is not happy.*

¶ *RES. 1. When Tiberius heard these things, he sent away his Son with all speed to Pannonia, without other Instructions than only to act according to the present necessity, and as the juncture of affairs requir'd (ex re.)*



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2. There wants nothing but a beginning : all other things *the natural course of the Action will do of itself* (*res expediet.*)

3. I'll be gone hence, since *he, upon whose account* I came hither, is gone into the Country (*is quam-obrem.*)

4. When *Jupiter* made Man, he gave him two Bags ; one for his Neighbour's faults, the other for his own : these Bags he threw over his Shoulders, and the former he hung before, the other behind. *For this reason* we are not able to see our own faults, but the Transgressions of others are always in our Eye (*Hac re.*)

5. They suffer no Wine to be imported among them, because they think that Men are effeminated *by it*, and render'd less able to bear labour (*ea re.*) Hoc idiotismo gaudent Cæsar & Sallustius.

6. Many Circumstances concurr'd which induced the *Gauls* to embrace this Resolution : *Sabinus's* declining Battle so often ; the Intelligence from the Deserter ; *want of Provisions which they had not taken sufficient care for* ; their hopes in their Confederates at *Venetia*, and that credulous humour, which always inclines Men to believe what they wish (*inopia cibariorum, cui rei parum diligenter ab his erat provisum.*)

7. Maintain the part you have undertaken in defending and gracing me, if you find me such *in proof and fact* as you would have me be (*exitu rebusque.*) *Abs te postulo atque oro, Cbreme, ut beneficium, verbis initum dudum, nunc re comprobes.* ἐργῶ. Terent. Andr. Act. 5. Sc. 1.

8. *The matter of Pleasures* is small enough, in comparison of the sorrows and uneasinesses of *Life* (*res est voluptatum.*) *Res voluptatum pro voluptatibus*



*luptatibus.* τὸ χρῆμα τῶν ἡδονῶν. *res cibi* apud Phædrum. Aristop. Concionat.

———Τί τὸ πρᾶγμα ἦν, ὅτι τοσῶτον χρῆμα ἔκλυε  
"Οὕτως ἐν ᾧρα συνελέγη; *quæ res fuit, cur tanta turba*  
*mature adeo, convenerit?* apud eundem, καλὸν χρῆμα  
τιτθίων, *bellæ papillæ.*

9. How great a State that of the Veientes was, appears by the ten Years siege they endur'd (*quanta res fuerit.*) Sall. Cat. c. 6. *Hi postquam in una moenia convenere, dispari genere, dissimili lingua, alius alio more viventes, incredibile memoratu est quam facile coaluerint. Sed postquam res eorum civibus, moribus, agris aucta, satis prospera, satisque pollens videbatur; sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, invidia ex opulentia orta est.*

¶ RESISTO. I. The Spartans, after the Peloponnesian War, and the overthrow of the Athenians, thought the Thebans were the only People that durst oppose them (*adversus resistere.*) Sic contra *confidere* apud Cæsarem. B. G. L. 2. C. 17. *neque esse quidquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra revertisset, reliquæque legiones magnum spatium abessent; hanc sub sarcinis adoriri. quæ pulsa, impedimentisque direptis, futurum, ut reliquæ contra consistere non auderent.*

¶ RESOLVO. I. I have occasion for an hundred Pounds, to pay back to the Banker with all expedition (*quas resolvam.*)

¶ RESPECTUS. I. They may be allow'd to be cowardly and faint-hearted, that have a Retreat, that have a Country of their own to receive them, when they take to their Heels. A necessity is laid upon you to pay the Men (*qui respectum habent.*) h. e. qui habent quo respiciant, & fiducia, & si res exigat, auxilii gratia. Cic. Philip. 5. de Cæsare: *Quum respectum ad Senatum & bonos non haberet:*



*beret : id est, quum de optimatum favore, ipse popularem levitatem semper secutus nihil sibi spondera posset. J. F. Gronovius. Idem ferè valet Receptus. Cæsar. B. C. 1. 1. L. Lentulus senatui rei-que publicæ se non defuturum pollicetur, si audacter ac fortiter sententias dicere velint : sin Cæsarem respiciant, atque ejus gratiam sequantur, ut superioribus fecerint temporibus, se sibi consilium capturum, neque senatus auctoritati obtemperaturum : habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam, atque amicitiam receptum : that he also had a Retreat to Cæsar's Favour, and Friendship.*

¶ RESPICIO. 1. 'Tis more tolerable, and easy, not to get, than to lose : and therefore you'll find those more chearful that Fortune *has* never look'd with a kind Eye upon, than those that she has forsaken (*respexit.*) *Inde & publicè culta Fortuna, cognomento RESPICIENS. Lipsius.*

¶ RESPONDEO. 1. *Whereas such Interpretation was given, that Slaughter, Conflagration, and Subversion of the State, were contriving (comparari :) You have found those things not only design'd, but also attempted by unnatural Citizens (Cum esset ita responsum) ab aruspibus nimirum. Vox propria.*

¶ RESTITUO. 1. This voluntary Army march'd to *Fidenæ*, and not only *rebuilt* the Works that had been destroy'd, but also fell to erecting new (*restituit.*) *Cæs. B. G. 1. c. 28. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos, in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit ; &, quod omnibus frugibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit. ut his frumenti copiam facerent : ipsos, oppida, vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit.*

¶ RESTO. 1. When I routed *Catiline* out of  
Town



Town (for I don't now fear the Censure of that word; the contrary being rather to be apprehended, that he went out alive) then I say, when I desir'd him to be banish'd the Verge of this Court, I either thought that the rest of the Conspirators would have gone out with him, *or that those who tarried behind*, would be weak and disabled without him (*aut eos, qui restitissent*) mansissent. Ita veteres.

¶ RETINEO. 1. By this Artifice *he won again and secur'd* the Affections of his Soldiers that were now wavering (*retinuit*) h. e. a se alieniores reconciliavit, sibi que adjunxit, & ut in fide permanerent, effecit.

¶ RETRAHO. 1. Repenting that he had suffer'd *Demetrius* to escape out of his hands, he detached some Troops of Horse *to fetch him back again* (*ad eum retrahendum.*) Usus verbi annotabis. Teren. Heaut. 4. 2.

*Quid si hoc sic nunc incipiam? nihil est. si sic? tantundem egero.* [habeo optimam.

*At sic opinor: non potest: immo optume. euge* (Rationem nimirum; id quod præcessit)

*Retraham hercle, opinor, ad me idem illum fugitivum argentum tamen.*

¶ REVOCO. 1. No one hardly invited him to their House; and no wonder, since he neither liv'd in the City, nor *was likely to re-invite* (*revocaturus esset.*) Ita Phædrus, Lib. 1. Fab. 25. *Quæ vulpem cum revocasset &c.*

¶ REUS. 1. As soon as they thought he was arriv'd in Sicily, *they arraigned him in his absence* for violating Religion (*absentem, quod &c. reum fecerunt.*)

¶ ROGO. 1. What hinders his being put to Death? The Laws, *that have been made* about the punish-



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punishing free Citizens of *Rome*? But never in this State have those, who revolted from the Government, preserv'd the privileges of Freemen (*quæ &c. rogata sunt.*)

¶ RURSUM. RURSUS. 1. Shall we leave our Friend in so miserable a case, who, but just now, as you told me, pleaded my Cause so handsomely? Shall not we endeavour to requite the kindness in our turn, now he wants our help (*rursum?*)

Terent. Phor. 5. 4.

—— A. *Quidnam nunc facturus Phædria?*

P. *Vicissim partes tuas acturus est.* A. *Quas?*

P. *Ut fugitet patrem:*

*Te suam rogavit rursum ut ageres; causam ut pro se diceret:*

*Nam potaturus est apud me ——*

2. The overthrows of Armies, the deaths of Commanders, the hatred and violence of the enraged Multitude, the banishments, flights, and utter undoings of well-deserving Citizens; *as also, on the other hand, prosperous Successes*, such as Honours, Commands, Victories, &c. tho' they are all truly fortuitous things, yet they can not succeed either the one way or the other, without the Assistance and Endeavours of Men (*rursusque secundæ res.*) Cic. Off. Lib. 2. Cap. 1. *Quamdiu respublica per eos gerebatur, quibus se ipsa commiserat, omnes meas curas cogitationesque in eam conferebam: cum autem dominatu unius omnia tenerentur, neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, socios denique tuendæ reip. summos viros amisissim; nec me angoribus dedidi, quibus essem confectus, nisi iis resistissem, nec rursum indignis homine docto voluptatibus; nor, on the other hand, to such Pleasures as were unbecoming a Man of Learning. Idem valet iterum. Cæs. B. G. 1. c. 44. Quid sibi vellet,*



*ut, cur in suas possessiones veniret? provinciam suam esse hanc Galliam, sicuti illam nostram. Ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum, nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus.*

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S.

**S**ACRILEGUS, I. After *Dionysius* had pillag'd the Temple of *Proserpine* at *Locri*, he set sail for *Syracuse*: And steering his Course with a very favourable Wind, (*isque cum secundissimè cursum teneret*) see ye not, Friends, (said he smiling) what a good Voyage the Gods give Church-Robbers (*sacrilegis detur?*) *Hor. Serm. Lib. 1. 3.*

*Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet, idemque,  
Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit borti,  
Et qui nocturnus Divum sacra legerit.*

Notabis obiter *nocturnas* pro, *noctu*. Ita, *matutinus*, pro, *mane*. *Vespertinus*, pro, *vesperi*. *Virg. Æn. 10. 77.*

*Quid face Trojanos atra vim ferre Latinis?  
Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas?  
Quid soceros legere, & gremiis abducere patras?*

*Phædrus, 4. 10.*

*Lucernam fur accendit ex ara Jovis,  
Ipsamque compilavit ad lumen suum;  
Onustus qui sacrilegio cum discederet &c.*

*h. e. onustus sacris quæ legerat.*

¶ **SALVUS**, I. The Germans deliberate about Peace and War, and their most important Affairs, in their Wine: the next Day they weigh and examine what they did over night. Thus both times are usefully spent, and fairly accounted for (*salva utriusque temporis ratio est*) *h. e. ratio constat, expedita*



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*dita est. Nam RATIO SALVA EST & RATIO CONSTAT tantundem valent. Vide Gronov. Ad Tacitum, De moribus Germanorum. Cap. 22.*

2. Whilst they build like Princes : whilst they pride themselves in their Manor-Houses, Coaches, great Retinues, *sumptuous Entertainments* (*conviviis apparatis*,) they have run themselves so vastly in Debt, that, *if they mean to get clear*, they must raise Sulla again from the dead (*si salvi esse velint*.) Exquisitam verbi significationem notabis. Cic. Orat. Cat. 2. c. 8. *Quid enim expectas? an tabulas novas? Errant, qui istas à Catilina expectant. meo beneficio tabulae novae proferentur, verum auctionariae; neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ulla ratione salvi esse possunt.* De iis loquitur, qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habebant.

¶ SCILICET. 1. Our Caninius desir'd me to write to you, if there were any thing that I thought concern'd you to know. *You may know this therefore: Caesar's coming is expected* (*Est igitur adventus Caesaris, scilicet, &c.*)

2. C. They pretend that your Son has a mind to be marry'd, to the end that, when I have promis'd him my Daughter, he may have Money of you to buy Wedding-Cloaths and the like. M. Doubtless this is the business: That Money he'll give to his Mistress. C. *You may be sure he will* (*Scilicet daturum.*) Terent. Heaut. 2. 2.

*Sed istunc exora, ut suam esse adsimulet.* Cl. Scilicet

*Facturum me esse. in eum jam res rediit locum, Ut sit necesse.* —————

Plenè Lucretius Lib. 3. 879. *Scire licet nobis nihil esse in morte timendum.* Vide VIDELICET?



¶ SEDEO. 1. What? Do you take me *to be idle, and doing nothing?* I am doing business for Posterity: I am writing things that may be serviceable to them (*sedere.*) Virgil. Georg. 3. 454.

— *alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo:*

*Dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor  
Abnegat, & meliora Deos sedet omina poscens.*

¶ SEDITIO. 1. *Amphitrio* will fall a quarrelling with his Wife, and accuse her of dishonesty. Then my Father will calm *that family squabble* (*eam seditionem.*) *Seditio* est rixa, turba, discordia domestica. Sic *uxor seditiosa* apud Ciceronem, pro jurgiosa, importuna, irarum & molestiarum muliebrium perque diem perque noctem fatagente.

¶ SENESCO. 1. He saw *that the Power* of the *Athenians*, upon their miscarriages in Sicily, *was languishing*, and that of the *Lacedæmonians*, on the other side, growing (*opus senescere.*) Ovidius eleganter:

*Dum cadit in laqueos, captus quoque nuper amator,  
Se solum thalamos speret habere tuos.*

*Postmodo rivalem, partitæque foedera lecti*

*Sentiat. has artes tolle, senescit amor.* Art. Am.

l. 3. 591.

¶ SENTIO. 1. Beasts and other Animals *have no Taste or Relish of any thing* but Pleasure, towards which they are carried with a great deal of eagerness (*nihil sentiunt.*)

¶ SEQUOR. 1. Our Forefathers entirely destroy'd *Corinth*: *but I believe they had something in their Eye when they did it*, and that more especially, the situation of the Place; which being so convenient as it was, they were afraid lest it might be, at some time or other, an encouragement to a Revolt (*sed credo aliquid secutos.*)

2. *We are now going to Formiæ*: the same Furies will perhaps pursue us thither too (*sequimur*)  
h. e. *petimus.*



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h. e. *petimus*. Cic. 3. ad Att. 16. *Si spes erit, Ep-  
rum, sin minus, Cyzicum, aut aliud quid sequemur.*  
Virg. *Æn.* 4. 360.

*Desine neque tuis incendere, teque querelis :*

*Italiam non sponte sequor.* Lib. eod. 381.

*I sequere Italiam ventis : pete regna per undas.*

¶ SERMO. 1. If you have a mind to procure me  
ill will, go directly into banishment. *I shall be hardly  
able to endure the Censures of Men*, if you do so; scarce-  
ly stand under the load of that *Odium*, if you should  
go into banishment at the Consul's order (*vix feram  
sermones hominum.*) Ferè in malam partem sumitur  
*sermo*. Cicero in epistola ad Varronem: *Dabimus  
sermonem iis, qui nesciunt, nobis, quocunque in loco su-  
mus, eundem cultum, eundem victum esse. Quid refert?  
tamen in sermonem incidemus.* Idem lib. 4. accusati-  
onis: *In sermonem hominum, atque in tantam vitupe-  
rationem veniret.* Idem pro Flacco: *Ne Lælius ex  
his rebus, quas suscepit gloriæ causa, putet aliquid orati-  
one mea sermonis in sese, aut invidiæ esse quæsitum.* Sed  
& apud Græcos eodem modo: ut Pindarus dicit,  
*sermones esse invidis pro cibo.* ὄψον δὲ λόγοι φθονεροῖσιν.  
Hæc fere Muretus.

¶ SI. 1. M. Is she at your House? C. *Is she,  
do you ask?* I am sensible of it: for I gave her,  
and her Retinue but one Supper: which was I  
to do again, I should be ruin'd (*si sit, rogas?*)  
Virg. *Æn.* 4. 110.

*Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam*

*Esse velit Tyriis urbem, Trojaque profectis,*

*Miscerive probet populos, aut fœdera jungi.*

Hom. Il. A. 83.

————— σὺ δὲ φράσαι, εἴ με σώσεις,

*Tu itaque dic, si (an) me sis servaturus.*

Aristop. Concionat.

Καὶ οὕτω τοῖνον, εἰς ἀνέσσωμαι τὰς

ἡμέρας



of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 339

ὑμας, ἐπειδὴ συλλελεγμένους ὄρω,

Ὅσα Σκίροις ἔδοξαν, εἰ δὲ δράκαίε. *Sedete igitur, ut vos, quando huc omnes convenisse video, de iis interrogem, quæ in Sciris decreta sunt, si feceritis. h. e. feceritis, necne.*

2. You are not satisfied with taking from me my most antient Provinces, Sicily and Sardinia? Will you have me let go the Spains too? And let me quit them, straight you'll pass over into Africa. Pass over, do I say? The two Consuls of this Year, one they have sent into Africa, the other into Spain (*Et inde cessero*) *si nimirum.*

Virg. *Æn.* 6. 30.

———— *tu quoque magnam*

*Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare haberes:* notabis porro τὸ *sineret* positum esse pro, *si visset*: ut *haberes*, pro *habuisses*. Teren. And. 4. 5. 52.

D. *Ebo inepta, nescis quid sit ætium.* M. *Quæ sciam?*

D. *Hic socer est. alio pacto haud poterat fieri,*

*Ut sciret hæc quæ volumus.* M. *Hem, prædiceres.*

¶ Sic. 1. All these, by this conversation, he so engag'd to him, that no Person throughout the whole course of their Lives, was dearer to them than He (*sic*) h. e. *adeo.* Horat. Lib. 2. Od. 4.

*Crede non illam tibi de scelestâ  
Plebe dilectam: neque sic fidelem,  
Sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci  
Matre pudendâ.*

Idem, Serm. 2. 8.

———— *Tum Vibidius Bâlatroni;*  
*Nos nisi damnosè bibimus, moriemur inulti.*  
*Et calices poscit majores. vertere pallor*  
*Tum parocki faciem, nil sic metuentis, ut acris*  
*Potores.* —————

¶ SPECTO. 1. Men admire those most, that are not mov'd with Money: which in what Man soever they find, him they look upon as try'd by Fire (*igni spectatum.*)

¶ SPE-



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¶ SPERO. 1. This is my way of reckoning, and thus I persuade myself: he that does his duty, from a fear of punishment, is cautious just so long as he believes the matter will be discover'd: *if he thinks 'twill not be found out*, he returns again to his natural disposition (*si sperat fore clam*) h. e. in animum inducit. Catull. Epig. 85.

*Commoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet*

*Dicere, & insidias Arrius insidias:*

*Et cum mirifice sperabat (reputabat) se esse locutum.*

Terent. Heaut. 4 4.

S. *Ancillas omnes Bacchidis traduce huc ad vos propere.*

D. *Quamobrem.* S. *Ne quæras: efferant quæ secum huc attulerunt.*

*Sperabit sumptum sibi senex levatum esse harunc' abitu*

*Næ, ille haud scit, hoc paulum lucri quantum ei damnum apportet.* He'll imagine, &c.

2. In dependance upon your Wisdom and Integrity, I have undertook a greater Burden, than I find I can carry. This Burden if you will in any degree lighten, I'll bear it as well as I can. But if I am, *which I have no apprehensions of*, forsaken by you; however I'll not sink in Spirit, and what I have undertaken, I'll carry as far as I can: and if so be I am not able to carry it to the end, I'll chuse rather to be crush'd with the load of my Duty, than either perfidiously to cast off, or cowardly to lay down, what has been once with reliance laid upon me (*id quod non spero.*)

Virg. Æn. 4. 291.

— *sefe interea, quando optima Dido*

*Nesciat, & tantos rumpi non speret amores,*

*Tentaturum aditus, & quæ mollissima fandi*

*Tempora; qui rebus dexter modus.* —

¶ STU-



¶ STUDEO. 1. It becomes Persons in great Posts, neither to favour, nor to be angry. That which is call'd Passion in others, is term'd pride and cruelty in them (*neque studere.*)

¶ SUBJICIO. 1. Three Days are consum'd in debates and excuses; for the Tribune, *Lucius Metellus*, is secretly instructed by *Cæsar's Enemies*, to protract this matter, and oppose whatever *Cæsar* should offer (*subjicitur ab inimicis Cæsaris, qui detrahat &c.*)

¶ SUFFICIO. 1. Neither was the harbourless Sea, nor so many different ways of journeying, able to make an end of me. My Mind was a match for my sufferings. My Body receiv'd strength from that, and bore things hardly in their nature tolerable (*malis suffecit*) h. e. se malis parem præstitit: sive, vires mihi, quæ quidem malis ferendis essent, suppeditavit. Quippe *sufficio* Transitive est, & verbis falsò Neutris annumerandum.

Virg. Georg. 2. 423.

*Ipsa satis tellus, cum dente recluditur unco,  
Sufficit humorem, & gravidas cum vomere fruges.*

V. 434.

*Quid majora sequar? salices, humilesque genestæ,  
Aut illæ pecori frondem, aut pastoribus umbram  
Sufficiunt; sæpemque satis, & pabula melli.*

¶ SUBITUS. 1. *Romulus* order'd, that the young Men, divided into Tribes, should serve on Horseback, and watch in Arms, to be ready against the sudden occasions of War (*ad subita belli.*)

¶ SUI, SIBI, SE. 1. My Mistress bad me beg you to come to her immediately, if you love her. She says she has a great desire to see you (*ait cupere*) se nimirum. Ter. Hec. 1. 1.

*Vel his Pamphilus jurabat quoties Bacchidi,  
Quam sancte, ut quivis facile posset credere,  
Nunquam*



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*Nunquam illa viva ducturum uxorem domum?*  
Hom. Il. B. V. 35.

————— τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὖ τ' ἔ

Τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν, ἃ ῥ' ἔτελέεσθαι ἔμελλε

Φῆ γὰρ ὅγ' αἰρήσει· Πριάμῃ πόλιν ἡμάτι καίνῃ,

Νήπιος. ————— *illum autem reliquit ibi*

*Hæc cogitantem animo, quæ non perfectæ erant futura.*

*Putavit enim (se) capturum Priami urbem die illo,*

*Stultus. — Eodem modo omittitur & me.*

Teren. And. 2. 3. 26.

————— *puerum autem ne resciscat mihi esse ex illa, cautio est.*

*Nam pollicitus sum suscepturum.*

2. It behoves all Men that are desirous of excell-  
ling other Creatures, to make it their chief En-  
deavour not to pass over their Lives in Silence,  
like the Brute Beasts, form'd by Nature prone to  
the Earth, and only slaves to their Bellies (*sese*  
*student præstare.*) *Sese* his παρελκύντως additur.  
Teren. Eun. 3. 3.

*Ubi friget, buc evasit, quam pridem pater*

*Mibi & mater mortui essent. dico jamdiu.*

*Rus Sunii ecquod habeam, & quam longe à mari.*

*Credo ei placere hoc: sperat se à me avellere.*

¶ SUM. 1. The Commons were freed from Tol-  
lage, and Tribute: and the Rich, that were able to  
bear the Burden, were assessed: the Poor were  
thought to be charged enough with bringing up  
their Children (*qui oneri ferendo essent*) pares sc.  
Ovid. eleganter: Am. 3. 6.

*Non eris invidiæ, torrens, (mibi crede,) ferendæ;*

*Si dicar per te forte retentus amans.*

*You'll not be able to bear the Odium, &c.*

2. What



2. What else do ye think the Tribunes fear, but the concord and agreement of the States, (*ordinum*.) which they suppose tend most to the abolishing of the Tribunician Power (*dissolvendæ Tribuniciae potestatis esse?*)

3. He enquir'd of the Physicians, how the Tyrant did: and withal entreated them, *if he was in any great danger*, to let him know it; for he intended to discourse him about dividing the Kingdom (*si majori esset periculo*.) Petron. Arbiter:

*Nunquam ego ægrum tam magno periculo vidi.*

4. As cruel Masters are pointed at all over the City, and are odious and detestable: so the injury that Kings do, extends farther than that of others, and their Infamy is handed down to after-ages. *Now how much better was it not to be born, than to be reckon'd among those that have been born for a publick plague?* (*quanto autem non nasci fuit, quam*) h. e. *quanto non nasci præstitit, quam* &c. *quanto magis utile fuit non nasci, quam* &c. *Non est nasci ponitur pro, non utile est, non juvat, non operæ pretium est nasci.* Deinde, *quam, hic, ut & apud alios quosvis optimos, ponitur pro magis quam.* J. F. Gronovius. Sed parce imitari.

5. Manlius's Brother died lately at Catina. We do not think that he will have any dispute about that Estate: *and he is now actually in possession of it* (& est in bonis.) *Esse in bonis, esse in possessione bonorum, bona possidere, & idem sunt, & æque Tulliana.* P. MANUTIUS.

6. I knew that in Eloquence the Grecians, in the glory of War the Gauls, *had been before the Romans* (*ante Romanos fuisse*) h. e. *præstitisse.* Ita ferè esse post. Hor. Od. 3. 9.

*Donec non aliam magis*

*Arfisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën;*

Z

Multi



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*Multi Lydia nominis*

*Romana vigui clarior Ilia.*

¶ SUMMUS. 1. His behaviour in his Prætorship, at the most dangerous juncture, and when the Safety of the whole Republick lay at stake, is commended even by his Enemies (*in summo & periculossimo Reip. tempore.*) Sic summum bellum apud Hirtium, lib. 8. de Bello Gallico: *Quod exploratum haberet sub tempus æstivorum nullum summum bellum posse conflare*: hoc est, in quo periclitaretur summa rerum. *Summa consilia* apud Plautum, à quibus pendet tota res. In Truculento: *Tibi mea consilia summa semper credidi.* Grævius.

¶ SUMO. 1. You took it for granted that the Gods are happy. I deny it not. Next, that nothing can be so without Virtue. I willingly admit that too (*sumpsisti.*)

2. May the Owner of a Ship, in a wreck, take away a Plank from an other that has got hold of it? No, not at all; no more, than he may throw a Man out of the Ship, under pretence that the Ship belongs to him: for till they are arriv'd at the place that the Ship was taken for, the Ship is not the Owner's, but the Passengers, (*quoad perventum sit eò, quò sumpta navis est*) scilicet mercede. Ovidius de tristissima sua in exilii sedem profec-tione:

— *Postquam bimarem cursu superavimus Isthmon,  
Alteraque est nostræ sumpta carina fugæ;*

*h. e. conducta.*

3. Take care, Sons, that I may not be thought to have adopted better Children, than I begot, (*sumpsisse*) per adoptionem nimirum.

¶ SUMPTUS. 1. I live, not as you do now, but as you did formerly, when you had enough to answer all expences (*cum in sumptum habebas.*) In sumptum  
habere



*habere* est sic abundare fortunis, ut sumptibus ferendis par sis. GRÆVIUS. Cum ad sumptum copiae suppetebant; cum pro sumptu facultates aderant; cum erat tibi, quod esset in sumptum satis. P. MANUTIUS. Contra, *deesse* in sumptum.

¶ SUPPLICIUM. 1. In their Supplications to the Gods they were magnificent: frugal at Home, faithful to their Friends (*In suppliciis Deorum.*)

¶ SUSCIPIO. 1. The King, who had conceived an implacable hatred against Dion, finding he could not accomplish his ruin by open force, endeavour'd to take him off by Treachery (*susceperat.*)

¶ SUSPICOR. 1. Epicurus says that he has not so much as an Imagination of any good, unless where the Senses are tickled (*ne suspicari quidem se.*) Ita suspicio.

¶ SUSTENTO. 1. This Evil, that has already spread so far, can by no means be crush'd by forbearing and delaying. Whatsoever way you think fit, it must suddenly be punish'd (*opprimi sustentando ac prolatando.*) Cic. Lib. 2. de Invent. *Utrum statim fieri necesse: utrum habeat aliquam moram & sustentationem.*

¶ SUSTINEO. 1. He that would set bounds to Vice, does just as if he should think, that a Man who has thrown himself from a Precipice, can stop himself, when he pleases (*sustinere se.*)

¶ SUUS. 1. Augustus compelled L. Antonius to fly to Perusia, and there starv'd him to a Surrender: yet not without great personal Risques both before the War, and in the War (*non sine magnis suis &c. discriminibus.*)

2. Socrates retains to the last that peculiar of his, the affirming nothing (*suum illud.*)

3. One particular quality is given by nature to one Beast, and another to another: which peculiar



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each keeps constant to, and swerves not from it (*quod suum.*)

4. We ought to look carefully into ourselves, and consider well, *what each Man has that's peculiar to him* (*quid quisque habeat sui,*) and make the best use of it; and not to be foolishly trying, how other Men's Talents will become us. For that becomes every Man most, *which is most peculiarly his* (*quod est cujusque maximè suum.*)

5. These Works being almost compleated, *Petreibus and Afranius*, apprehending they should be cut off from foraging, because *Cæsar* was so much superior to them in Cavalry, resolv'd to decamp, and remove the War to *Celtiberia*. They were the rather induc'd to embrace this Resolution, because those Countries were confirm'd in *Pompey's* Interest by several Obligations, and amongst whom *Cæsar* was hardly known. From hence they expected considerable supplies of Horse and Infantry, and doubted not but to be able to protract the War till Winter in a Country that was entirely in their Interest (*suis locis.*) Ita Dii sui, mei, pro, sibi, mihi faciles, propitii &c. Virg. *Æn.* 12. 538.

*Dextera nec tua te, Graiûm fortissime, Creteu,  
Eripuit Turno : nec Dî texere Cupentum,  
Ænea veniente, sui.*—————

Ov. *Jasoni Medea.* 81.

*O virgo, miserere mei ; miserere meorum !  
Effice me meritis tempus in omne tuum.  
Quod si forte virum non dedignare Pelasgum,  
(Sed mihi tam faciles unde, meosque Dcos ?)  
Spiritus ante meus tenues vanescat in auras,  
Quam thalamo, nisi tu, nupta sit ulla meo.*

T. TAMEN.



T.

**T**AMEN. 1. They said that they were in a worse condition than the rest of the Gauls, for this reason, because *These* had it in their power to fly at least; but that they, having receiv'd *Arivistus* into their Country, could not stir without his knowledge (*bis tamen fugæ facultas daretur.*) Latinissimè. Valet, licet nihil aliud superesset, fugæ tamen facultatem reliquam haberent.

2. The Enemy's Shipping was so strong, that our Beaks could do them no Prejudice, and had we built *Turrets*, yet these could not have equall'd the height of their Poops (*excitatis autem turribus, tamen has altitudo puppium superabat.*) Tanquam de re facta loquitur; ut vulgò veteres. Sic Hom. Il. v. Præteritum pro Futuro.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ τε καὶ αὖτις Ὀλύμπῳ ἐκ ἐτέλεσσεν,

Ἐκ τε καὶ ὅψε' τελεῖ, σὺν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισσαν

Σὺν σφῆσι κεφαλῆς, γυναιξὶ τε καὶ τεχέεσσιν.

Nam etiamsi non protinus Olympius perfecerit, attamen tandem aliquando perficiet: & magno luerunt (h. e. certo certius luent) cum propriis capitibus, uxoribusque & filiis.

¶ TANTUM. 1. He found no more Ships, than could just with crowding carry over fifteen thousand of his legionary Soldiers (*Tantum navium reperit, ut angustè &c. possent.*) Virg. Æn. 10. 399.

Tum Pallas, bijugis fugientem Rhoetea præter  
Trajicit: hoc spatium tantumque moræ fuit Ilo:  
Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam,  
Quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit.

*Tantum moræ.*) Hæc sola mora quo minus Ilius periret. de cujus morte cum nihil dicat, intelligendum est. SERVIUS.



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¶ TANTUS. 1. There will either be no War there, *or it will be such an one*, that you, or your Successors will be able to support it with the addition of a few Forces (*aut tantum erit*) h. e. *tam leve, ita non metuendum.*

¶ TEMERE. 1. The mind of a Poet is rarely covetous: he loves Verses, and this is his only Study and Delight (*non temere avarus est.*)

Lucret. Lib. 6. 1213.

(*supra*

*Multaque bumi cum inhumata jacerent corpora  
Corporibus, tamen alituum genus atque ferarum  
Aut procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem:  
Aut ubi gustarat, languebat morte propinqua:  
Nec tamen omnino temere illis solibus ulla  
Comparebat avis, nee noctibu' sæcla ferarum  
Exibant sylvis: languebant pleraque morbo,  
Et moriebantur.*————— Notabis obiter

7d *temere valere nonnunquam negligenter.*

Ovid. Am. 1. 14.

*Sæpe etiam, nondum digestis mane capillis,  
Purpureo jacuit semisupina toro.  
Tum quoq; erat neglecta decens: ut Ibrecia Bacche,  
Cum temere in viridi gramine lassa jacet.*

Idem valet sic apud Catullum. Epigr. 22,

*Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,  
Homo est venustus, & dicax & urbanus,  
Idemque longe plurimos versus facit.  
Puto esse ego illi millia aut decem aut plura  
Perscripta, nec sic, ut fit (negligenter, ut fieri  
solet) in palimpsesto.*

*Relata; chartæ regię, novi libri,  
Novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana  
Directa plumbo, & pumice omnia æquata.*

*Sic temere apud Horatium conjuncta invenies.*

¶ TEMPUS. 1. A Man can not always do as he would, if his Estate will not afford it. Now my  
*Circumstances*



*Circumstances are such, that I should be very glad of a Daughter: formerly nothing less (nunc ita tempus est mī.)*

2. The remembrance of my own Misfortunes comforts me; an image of which I see in your Affairs (*meorum temporum.*) *tempus & tempora Ciceroni plerumque notant adversam fortunam. Grævius.*

3. I have for these many Years liv'd in such a manner, that neither regard to my own Advantage, nor the love of Reading, nor Pleasure, nor Sleep has ever diverted me from assisting any one in his Distress (*ab ullius unquam me tempore &c. avocarit*) quin pro eo dicerem, seu caput ejus, seu res in discrimen vocaretur.

¶ TEMPESTIVUS. 1. He bitterly reproach'd the Senate and People of Rome, for feasting and banquetting too early in the Day, and before the usual and allow'd time; while Cæsar was engag'd in Battle, and expos'd to so many dangers (*tempestitiva conviviva celebrarent.*) h. e. de die; id quod in vitio ponebatur. Teren. Ad. 5. 7.

*Ego istos vobis usque à pueris curavi ambos sedulo;  
Docui, monui, bene præcepi semper quæ potui, omnia.*

D. Res apparet. & quidem porro hæc; opsonare,  
cum fide

*Scortum adducere, apparare de die convivium:*

*Non mediocris hominis hæc sunt officia.*

¶ TENDO. 1. The Interregent, and the Senate labour that there may be an Election of Consuls: the Tribunes and the Commonalty, that there may be an Election of Tribunes (*tendunt.*) Verbum hoc cum Infinitivo frequentat Horatius. Epist. Lib. 1. 10.

*Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,  
Quam quæ per pronum trepidat cum murmure  
rivum?*



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Ibid. Epist. 19.

*Rupit Hiarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua,  
Dum studet urbanus, tenditque disertus haberi.*

Ibid. Lib. 2. 2.

*Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes :  
Eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivium, ludum :  
Tendunt extorquere poemata.*

Virgilius quoque : *Æn.* 2. 220.

*Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos :  
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit.*

¶ TENEIO. 1. I remembered some Verses, which I had been inform'd were engrav'd on his Monument (*tenebam*) *memoriâ nimirum.* Lucretius Lib. 3. 670.

————— *si immortalis natura animai  
Constat ; Et in corpus nascentibus insinuatur,  
Cur super anteaetam ætatem meminisse nequimus,  
Nec vestigia gestarum rerum ulla tenemus ?*

2. Those that have subdu'd Nations by open force, may be allow'd to use severity, as Masters towards their Slaves, if they can not otherwise be held in Subjection (*teneri.*)

3. If a Man be in such a Condition, as that he is unable to plead Causes, to engage and entertain the People with Harangues, or conduct an Army ; he should take the more care, that he do those things which are in his Power ; such are the Duties of Justice, and Fidelity ; of Modesty, Temperance and Liberality ; the performance of which may serve to make amends for his want of the others (*populum concionibus tenere.*)

4. Publius, by Country a Syrian, was so excellent a Dancer, that he was the only Man upon the Stage (*scenam tenuerit*) h. e. *primas, principem locum in scena tenuerit.*

¶ TENTO. 1. If his Feet are affected, if his  
Tongue



Tongue falters, what reason have you to think him partly drunk, and partly sober (*tentantur?*)

————— *Tenuisque lageos*

*Tentatura pedes olim, vincturaque linguam.* Virg. Georg. 2. 93.

Quibus rebus verbum hoc tribuat Lucretius, qui Latina lingua commodissimè, meo quidem iudicio, est usus, haud abs te fuerit, paucis dare. Lib. 6. 1248. De peste :

*Nec poterat quisquam reperiri, quem neque morbus  
Nec mors, nec luctus tentaret tempore tali.*

Lib. 1. 529.

*Hæc neque dissolvi plagis extrinsecus ieta  
Possunt ; nec porro penitus penetrata retexi ;  
Nec ratione queunt alia tentata labare.*

Lib. 5. 346.

————— *Cum res tantis morbis, tantisque periclis  
Tentarentur ; ibi si tristior incubuisset  
Causa, darent latè cladem, magnasque ruinas.  
Nec ratione alia mortales esse videmur  
Inter nos ; nisi quod morbis ægriscimus iisdem,  
Atqui illi, quos a vita natura removet.*

Lib. 6. 1101.

*Nonne vides etiam coeli novitate & aquarum  
Tentari, procul a patria quicunque, domòque  
Adveniunt ?*

2. He was the only Person of them all to be fear'd. He had intelligence of every thing ; he had access to every body : *He had ability, had confidence to apply them, to feel their pulses, to practise upon them :* He had a head shap'd for any Exploit ; and to that head was wanting neither Tongue nor Hand (*appellare, tentare, sollicitare, poterat, audebat.*)

Ter. Phor. 4. 3. 12.

————— *G. Ut abii abs te, sit forte obviam*

*Mibi Phormio. C. Qui Phormio ? G. is, qui istanc  
C. Scio. G. Visum*



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G. *Visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam, Prendo hominem solum &c.*

Propriè Plautus Aulul. Act. 4. Sc. 4. En. *Quid abstulisti hinc?* St. *Dî me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli.* Eu. *Nive adeo abstulisse vellem.* *Agedum, excutedum pallium.* St. *Tuo arbitratu.* Eu. *Ne inter tunicas habeas.* St. *Tenta qua lubet;* feel where you will.

¶ TERMINO. I. *Epicurus*, I confess, upon several occasions, speaks courageously enough as to Pain; but we must not consider so much what he says, as what 'tis agreeable and proper for one to say, who has made Pleasure the ultimate bound of Goods, and Pain the ultimate bound of Evils (*bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore.*)

¶ TESTOR. I. *Panætius* often avows, That nothing is profitable, but that which is honest; and, That whatever is honest, is at the same time profitable (*testatur.*)

¶ TRACTO. I. She thought it not advisable to deliver up the Empire to a Boy, nor yet openly to manage it her self (*tractare*) h. e. administrare. Vide GERO.

2. *Q. Fufidius* was my Tribune in *Cilicia*; in which Post he so behav'd himself, that I seem'd to have receiv'd a Kindness from him, not to have done him one (*ita se tractavit.*) Cic. Cat. 3. jam in fine: *Denique ita me in Rep. tractabo, ut meminerim semper quæ gesserim, curemque ut ea virtute, non casu gesta esse videantur;* in fine, I will so comport myself in the State, &c.

3. That Saying, tho' in it self impious, is yet therefore well in the Poet; because *Atreus* being the Person that was acting, he was to be made speak that which was suitable to his Character (*cum tractaretur Atreus.*)

¶ TRADO. I. Who ever dar'd to assume the Name



Name of a Philosopher; without laying down some Instructions about Duty (*nullis officii præceptis tradendis?*) *Propriè.*

2. Next in esteem to Mercury, is Apollo, then Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva, of whom they have the same Notions (*opinionem*) with other Countries: That Apollo puts by (*depellere*) Diseases; that Minerva taught mankind the Grounds of Works and Manufactures; that Jupiter is the supreme Deity; and that Mars presides over War (*operum atque artificiorum initia tradere.*) *Ov. Met. 3. v. 584.*

*Non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juvenci,  
Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit.*

*Pauper & ipse fuit: linoque solebat & hamis  
Decipere, & calamo salientes ducere pisces.*

*Ars illi sua sensus erat. cum traderet artem;*

*Accipe quas habeo, studii successor & hæres,*

*Dixit, opes: moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit*

*Præter aquas. unum hoc possum appellare paternum.*

2. I recommended Philogenes and Seius to Thermus (*tradidi.*) *Hor. Epist. 1. 18.*

*Qualem commendes, etiam atq; etiã aspice: ne mox  
Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.*

*Fallimur, & quondam non dignum tradimus.*

*Idem, Lib. 1. Sat. 9. v. 45.*

————— Haberes

*Magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,  
Hunc hominem velles si tradere.*

¶ *TRADUCO.* 1. Go you, and bring them over (*Tu illas, abi, & traduce.*) *Transpositio Græcis simul Latinisque fatis frequens. Ælianus, Lib. 1. C. 14.*

*Ἐκ διαδοχῆς φασὶν ἐκβάλλειν τὰς περιτεράς, εἴτα τῶν νεοτ-  
τῶν γενομένων, ὃ ἀρῶν ἐμπύει αὐτοῖς, ἀπελαύνων αὐτῶν. τὸν  
φθόο, φασὶν, ἵνα μὴ βασκανθῶσι, δι' ἅρα τῆτο. Colum-  
bas perhibent ovis per vices incubare: deinde pullis ex-  
clusis, masculus sputo eos aspergit, invidiam ab iis  
per*



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*per eam rem avertens (ut aiunt) ne fascinationi sint obnoxii. Vide ibi Perizonium. Aristop. Plut. 1. 2.*

V. 202.

Λέγουσι πάντες ὡς  
Δειλότατόν ἐσθ' ὁ Πλούτῳ. Πλ. "Ἦεις", ἀλλά με  
Τοιχωρύχῳ τις δῖέβαλλ', εἰσιδὺς γάρ ποτε,  
Οὐκ εἶχεν, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, εἰδὲν λαβεῖν,  
Εὐρῶν ἀπαξάπαντα καλὰ κεκλεισμένα.  
Εἰτ' ἀνόμασέ με τὴν πρόνοιαν, δειλίαν.

————— *Omnes dicunt* [sed me  
*Omnium timidissimum esse Plutum. Pl. Minime,*  
*Fur nocturnus quidam calumniatus est : quum enim*  
*olim irrepisset*

*In ædes, nihil inde auferre potuit,*

*Quum omnia offendisset obserata.*

*Tum providentiam meam formidinem appellavit.*

¶ TRAHO. 1. The Age could not be so corrupt,  
as to infect also a Man of such perfect Wisdom (*ut*  
*traheret.*) Notum est ;

————— *Sed immedicable vulnus*

*Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trabatur ;*  
Be corrupted also.

¶ TRIBUO. 1. They thought that he was able  
to effect any thing whatever : whence it came to  
pass, that *they imputed* all ill success either to his negli-  
gence, or treachery (*ejus negligentiae &c. tribuerent.*)

2. The Soul is *divided* into two Parts ; whereof  
the one is endu'd with Reason, the other not (*tri-*  
*butus.*)

¶ TRISTITIA. 1. He who is properly call'd *Per-*  
*duellis*, had, by our Ancestors, the Name of *Hostis*  
given him ; the gentleness of the Word mitigating  
*the harshness* of the thing : for *Hostis* among them sig-  
nify'd the same thing that *Peregrinus* does now  
amongst us (*tristitiam.*) Sic & materia, quam quis  
tractat, obscura, impedita, minimeque adeo jucun-  
da, *tristis* appellatur.

Lucretius,



Lucretius, Lib. 4. jam in principio :

— *Veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes  
Cum dare conantur, prius oras pocula circum  
Contingunt mellis dulci, flavoque liquore &c.  
Sic ego nunc, quoniam hæc ratio plerumque videtur  
Tristior esse, quibus non est tractata, retroque,  
Vulgus abhorret ab hac; volui sibi suaviloquenti &c.*

¶ TUEOR. I. The Soldier rests half the Year, husbands his Land, and gets *wherewithal* to maintain himself, and his Family, both at home, and abroad (*unde se ac suos tueri possit.*)

¶ TUM. I. With these Omens, *Catiline*, that it may prove preservation to the State, ruin and confusion to your self, and destruction to all those that have combin'd themselves with you in Villainy and Treason, go your way to an unnatural and rebellious War: *And thou, Jupiter*, whom we truly stile the Stay of this State and Empire, *repulse* him and his Accomplices from the Altars and Temples, from the Houses and Walls of the City, from the Lives and Fortunes of all the Citizens: And all the Maligners of the well-affected, Enemies of their Country, Plunderers of *Italy*, confound (*maclabis*) both quick and dead with eternal Punishment (*Tum, tu Jupiter &c. arcebis.*) Hanc particulam, ut dudum docti monuerunt, in comprecationibus usurpabant Veteres. PLAUTUS :

*Id ego si fallo, tum te summe Jupiter  
Quæso, Amphitruoni ut semper iratus scies.*

Et in jurejurando: *si sciens fallo, tum me Diespiter &c.* Et in foederibus: *Tum tu Diespiter, P. R. sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hodie feriam.*

¶ TUTELA. I. At *Cæsar's* entrance upon the Civil War, every Centurion offer'd him an Horse out of his own Pay; and the whole Body of his Army tender'd their Service *gratis*, the richer sort having



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having undertaken *the support and maintenance of the poorer* (*tenuiorum tutelam.*)

2. We pardon'd them at their humble request; we took them into mercy; we made an alliance with them, when we had vanquish'd them: *afterwards*, when they were sorely distress'd in the *African War*, we look'd upon them as belonging to our protection. In recompence of these favours, under the conduct of a mad young Man, they come to invade our Country (*tutelæ nostræ deinde duximus.*)

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### V.

**V**ARIUS. 1. A Woman is a *various and changeable thing* (*varium*) negotium. *χρῆμα.* Aelianus de ranis Ægyptiacis, L. 1. C. 3. Σοφὸν τι ἄρα χρῆμα ἢ γένος βασιλεύον Αἰγυπτίων. *Genus ranarum, quæ sunt in Ægypto, est sane res quædam sapiens: h. e. ranæ Ægyptiæ sunt sane sapientes. Vide ibi acerrimum Perizonium. Aristop. Concionat. Δειδὸν δ' ἐστὶν ἢ μὴ ἰμπερία. Grave autem est imperitia.*

¶ VENIA. 1. *Olympias* begg'd of him not to suffer her inveterate Enemies utterly to extirpate the Memory and Family of *Philip*, and to bring speedy relief to the Children of *Alexander*; *which request of hers, if he granted*, she desir'd he would forthwith raise Forces, and bring them to her assistance (*quam veniam si daret.*) Virg. Æn. 10. 622.

*Si mora præsentis letbi, tempusque caduco  
Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis;  
Tolle fuga Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fati.  
Hactenus indulgisse vacat. sin altior istis  
Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri,  
Mutarive putas bellum; spes pascis inanes.*

¶ VENIO.



¶ VENIO. 1. *The thoughts of your Power come as often into his Mind, as of your Justice; for this reason, because all Men, whose life lies in the hand of another, oftener reflect upon what he is able to do, at whose mercy and disposal they are, than what he ought to do (non minus sæpe ei venit in mentem potestatis &c. quam) recordatio nimirum, aut si quid simile est.*

¶ VEREOR. 1. The two things that are of greatest power in this State at this time make both against us; the highest Interest, and Eloquence: *the one of which, C. Aquillius, I am a little affected with, the other I am afraid of.* I am somewhat concern'd at the Eloquence of *Qu. Hortensius*, lest he should confound me in pleading; but lest the Interest of *Sex. Nævius* should be a prejudice to *P. Quintius*, that indeed I not a little dread (*alteram vereor, alteram metuo.*)

2. Let Children never be flatter'd; let them hear nothing but the Truth; let them fear sometimes: *let them always be under an awful respect;* let them rise up to their Elders; let them never get any thing, by anger and peevishness: what is deny'd them when they cry, let them have when they are quiet (*vereantur semper.*)

¶ VERITAS. 1. Will you condemn him before you have heard him, though *Justice be on his side (veritas cum eo faciat?)*

2. I am in hopes *that Justice*, which has so long been kept down by the Power of Interest, will at last, by the impartiality of such Men, be rais'd again (*veritatem*) *h. e. judiciorum integritatem.*

3. If before this Council, *the Cause shall be weigh'd by Power and Greatness, not by impartial Justice:* verily there is nothing any longer inviolable and  
pure



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pure in the State: no Comfort to the low condition of the Poor from the staunchness and integrity of the Judge (*non ex veritate causa pendetur.*) Vide Gronovium ad Senecam, de Ira, 2. 29.

¶ VERO. 1. *H.* His Daughter he has debauch'd. *D.* How! *H.* Hold, you have not yet heard the worst of the thing. *D.* What is there any thing more still? *H.* Ay, indeed, more (*Verò amplius*) h. e. scilicet, utique amplius.

2. You was often, I suppose, in the Philosophers Schools, when you was at *Athens*. *M.* I was so, and with great satisfaction too (*Verò.*) h. e. utique fui. Terentius Eunuch. Act. 3. Sc. 1. V. 11.

*Gn.* ——— *Rex te ergo in oculis*

*Th.* Scilicet.

*Gn.* Gestare. *Th.* *Verò: credere omnem exercitum, Consilia.* ——— *Sic & verum usurpatur.*

Teren. Eun. 2. 3.

*P.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem?

*C.* Verum. parasitus cum ancilla.

Ter. Heaut. 5. 3. 8.

[*Stules.*

*S.* Ob, iniquus es, qui me tacere de re tanta po-

*C.* Non postulo. jam loquere. nihilominus ego hoc faciam tamen.

*S.* Facies? *C.* Verum. *S.* Non vides quantum mali ex ea re excites?

¶ VERTO. 1. *Callicratidas*, Admiral of *Sparta*, in the *Peloponnesian* War, after he had done many signal Services, ruin'd all at last, in not taking the Counsel of those who advis'd him to retreat with his Navy from *Arginussæ*, and not venture giving the *Athenians* Battle. He utterly refus'd it, and told his Advisers, that if the Navy was lost, the *Lacedæmonians* could rig out another; but that he, for his part, could never fly, without



without an irreparable loss of his Honour (*vertit ad extremum omnia*) h. e. evertit. Virg. *Æn.* 2. 624.

*Tum demum omne mihi visum considerare in ignes  
Ilium, & ex imo verti Neptunia Troja.*

2. *Augustus* vow'd magnificent Games to *Jupiter*, if the Republick turn'd to a better State (*vertisset*) *se nimirum.* Virg. *Georg.* 2. 32.

*Et sæpe alterius, ramos impune videmus  
Vertere in alterius, mutatamque insita mala  
Ferre pyrum, & prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.*

¶ *VERUS.* 1. It is right and reasonable, to love those who ought to be dearest to us, as well as our selves: but to do it more, is impossible (*verum.*) Hor. *Sat. Lib.* 11. *Sat.* 3. v. 312.

*An quodcunq; facit Mæcenas, te quoq; verum est?*  
Virg. *Æn.* 12. 693.

*Parcite jam, Rutuli; & vos, tela inbibite, Latini!  
Quæcunque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum  
Pro vobis fædus luere, & decernere ferro.*

¶ *VETO.* 1. Nature can by no means be hinder'd from exerting itself (*vetari*) h. e. *prohiberi, impediri, arceri.* Virg. *Ecl.* 10. 56.

*Interea mixtis lustrabo Mænala Nymphis,  
Aut acres venabor apros: non me ulla vetabunt  
Frigora Parthenios canibus circundare saltus.*

¶ *VEXATIO.* 1. When I consider *Lentulus* upon the Throne, *Gabinus* clad in Purple, *Catiline* come with his Army; then I dread the shrieks of virtuous Women, the flight of Virgins and Boys, and the wailing of Vestal Priestesses. Now because these things seem to me miserable in the Excess, therefore I shew myself severe and earnest against those who design'd to accomplish them (*vexationem.*)

¶ *VEXO.* 1. What Mortal, that has the Spirit of a Man, can bear, that they should have super-

A a

fluity



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fluity of Riches, to lavish away in building Seats, and levelling Mountains; that we should not have a supply even for our Necessities? That they should join two, or more Houses together; that we should not have a place of abode for our selves, and Domestic Gods? Tho' they buy Pictures, Images, pull down new Houses, build others: *in fine, tear and barrafs their Money all manner of ways*; yet, with the utmost Wantonness and Extravagance, they are not able to get the Mastery of their Riches (*postremò omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant.*)

¶ VIDELICET. 1. 'Tis plain that there are certain Seeds in the Earth, which being set at liberty, by breaking the clods, spring up briskly, and do their proper Work (*esse videlicet.*) Cic. ad Att. Lib. 10. Ep. 13. *Illud admiror, quod Antonius ad me ne nuntium quidem, cum præsertim me valde observarit. Videlicet aliquid atrocius de me imperatum esse coram negare mihi non vult. Hoc est, explicante Grævio; miror, nullum nuntium ad me mitti ab Antonio, qui me antea colebat. Sed jam mihi subolet hujus rei causa. Nimirum illi imperatum est a Cæsare, ne me dimittat, sed vi retineat. Mihi verò facultatem discedendi petituro non vult coram negare, propter amicitiam quam semper præ se tulit. Plenè Lucretius, Lib. 4.*

————— *leveis res, atque minutis*  
*Corporibus factas, celereis licet esse videre.*

Vide SCILICET.

¶ VIDEO. 1. *Do we not see, that no Pain is declin'd by those who undertake to strive for the Prize in the Olympick Games (Videmusne) h. e. nonne videmus? Vide VOLO.*

2. *If Sighing did administer any relief, yet we should consider what was the part of a gallant and courageous*



courageous Man ; but since it does not at all abate Pain, why do we disgrace ourselves to no purpose (*videremus ?*)

3. If this be so, as you say, 'tis to be fear'd, that you give Philosophy a praise that it deserves not. For what greater Argument is there, that Philosophy avails nothing, than that some excellent Philosophers live scandalous Lives ? (*Videndum est, ne*)

4. What Course shall we take to put her out of this Melancholy ? Let us seat her on a Down-Bed Couch ; bring a Minstrel ; burn strong Perfumes ; give her a Cup of Wine ; provide a Dish of Meat also (*videamus &c.*) Ter. Heaut. 3. 1.

——— *Ut alia omittam, pitissando modo mibi  
Quid vini absumpsit ? sic, hoc, dicens, asperum,  
Pater, hoc est : aliud lenius fodes vide.  
Relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias :  
Omnes habui sollicitos. atque hæc una nox.  
Quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent ?  
Sic me Dii amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritum est,  
Menedeme, fortunarum ! Attentum senem probe  
depinxit senex.*

5. My chief comfort is, that I was wiser, and had a farther insight into things, than other People ; being very desirous of a Peace, tho' upon never so unequal terms (*vidisse me plus.*) Loquendi genus Ciceroni ac Terentio familiare.

¶ VINCO. 1. S. But why do I torment my old Age for his madness ? Even let him have her. P. Good Father. S. Good Father ? as tho' you had need of this Father. You have got you a Family, a Wife, Children, in spite of your Father. Persons are brought, to affirm her to be an Athenian Citizen. Be the Victory yours (*Viceris.*) Verbum familiare iratis. DONATUS.



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2. When Sylla had for some time obstinately refus'd to hearken to the Mediation and Intercession of *Cæsar's* Friends, and was at last forc'd to yield to their repeated Importunities, he cry'd out, (whether by a kind of prophetick Spirit, or meer Conjecture) *Well then, e'en carry your Point, and take him among you; but remember withal, that this Man will one day ruin the State: for there are a great many Mariuses in one Cæsar (Vincite.)* Cæsar B. G. l. 5. c. 30. *Hac in utramque partem habita disputatione, quum a Cotta, primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur; Vincite, inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus; Et id clariore voce, ut magna pars militum exaudiret. Ita Græci suum νικᾶν usurpant. Sophocles Electra, εἰ δὲ μὴ καλῶς λέγω, σὺ νίκα. Idem, Oedipo Coloneo, νίκα. χρόνῳ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι γνώσῃ τὰςδε.*

¶ VIS. 1. *Mercury* is their Tutelar God, to whose Honour they have many Images erected: him they esteem as the Inventor of Arts, and apply themselves to him for Protection in their Journeys and Undertakings; *believing him to have the greatest influence over Merchandize, and all the ways of Gain (hunc ad quæstus pecuniæ, mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur.)*

2. The Immortal Gods will aid and assist this invincible People, most renown'd Empire, and glorious City, *against such a prodigious Impiety (contra tantam vim sceleris.)* Conjuratiōem Catilinariam dicit.

¶ VIOL. 1. There is a Difference between Justice and Modesty. The Duty of Justice is not to injure or wrong Men; of Modesty, not to offend them (*violare.*)

¶ VISO. 1. I am sadly afraid, lest *Philumena* should grow worse and worse; which that she may not, I beg of you, *Æsculapius*, and you, *Salus.*



*Salus.* Now I'll go and see her (*ad eam visam.*)  
Lucretius, Lib. 6. 1236.

— *Quicumque suos fugitabant visere ad ægros,  
Vitai nimium cupidi, mortisque timentes,  
Poenibat paulo post turpi morte malaque  
Desertos, opis experteis, incuria mæstans.*

¶ VITA. 1. *Aquillius*, when he was ask'd what Knavery was, answer'd, when one thing was pretended, and an other drove at. If then this Definition of *Aquillius* be good, all Simulation, and Diffimulation, must be banish'd out of all business and dealings of Men one with an other (*ex omni vita.*)

2. Men are in no one thing more busy, nor take greater pains, than about Wine; as if Nature had not given us the Liquor of Water, which of all others is the most wholesome drink (*operosior vita est.*)

3. I question not but you consider, how uncertain the Events of things are, how flexible Men's inclinations are, how much Treachery, how much falshood is in the World (*quid vanitatis in vita.*)

4. He was for this reason furnam'd *Hierax*, because, after the manner of that Bird of Prey, he endeavour'd to get his Living by Rapine and Violence (*vitam sectaretur*) h. e. *victum*. βίον. Hesiodus *Ἔργων*, 230. τοῖσι φέρε: γαῖα πολὺν βίον; illis fert terra multum victus, h. e. frugum, unde vivitur, unde vita toleratur. Sic βίον ἐνδεής.

5. 'Tis not your Money only that you throw away, but your Reputation (*vitam.*) Teren. Ad. 3. 2. 39.

*Jam primum, illum alieno animo a nobis esse,  
res ipsa indicat.*

*Nunc si hoc palam proferimus, ille inficias ibit,  
sat scio: (se nimirum vitium virgini obtulisse)*



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*Tua fama, & gnatae vita in dubium veniet.*  
 Utrum vitam, salutem dicit? DONATUS. Existi-  
 mationem potius. Idem, Phor. 5. 1. 6.

S. *Quod ut facerem, egestas me impulit; cum  
 scirem infirmas  
 Nuptias esse; ut id consulerem, interea vita  
 Ut in tuto foret.* h. e. ne egestate coacta quæstum  
 meretricium occiperet, famæque adeo jacturum  
 faceret.

¶ Voco. 1. If she calls me Daughter, *I will call*  
*her Mother; but she disowns me for a Daughter,*  
*and I will cast her off for a Mother (ego vocem.)* h. e.  
*erit ut ego vocem. Futuri sensus in Ellipsi latet.*  
 Hor. Sat. 1. 4. 70.

————— *Cur metuas me?*  
*Nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos,*  
*Queis manus insudet vulgi, Hermogenisque Tigelli.*  
 h. e. habitura est: futurum est, ut habeat: is like  
 to have, &c. Idem, Od. 3. 2. 61.

*Trojae renascens alite lugubri  
 Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,  
 Ducente viatrices catervas  
 Conjuge me Jovis & sorore.  
 Ter si resurgat murus aëneus  
 Auctore Phæbo, ter pereat meis  
 Excisus Argivis: ter uxor  
 Capta virum puerosque ploret.*  
 Teren. Phorm. 1. 4. 8.

*Quod cum audierit, quod ejus remedium inveniam  
 iracundiæ?*

*Loquarne? incendam. taceam? instigem.  
 Purgem me? laterem lavem.* ———

*Visne ut loquar? fiet ut incendam &c.*

2. He never invited any one to his House, whose  
 Patience in hearing him talk, did not more than  
 pay for the Entertainment (*ad se vocabat.*) Sic &  
 Græcis



of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 365

Græcis καλεῖν. Servi qui invitabant, *Vocatores* audiebant. Hinc *Vocatio*. Catull. Ep. 48.

*Vos convivia lauta sumptuosè*

*De die facitis : mei sodales*

*Quærent in triviis vocationes* : h. e. in triviis stant expectantes, dum ad cœnam vocentur. Notabis porro *vocare* poni interdum absolute. Ter. Phor. 4. 4. 20.

————— *si argentum acceperit,*

*Ducenda est uxor, ut ais : concedo tibi :*

*Spatium quidem tandem apparandis nuptiis,*

*Vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum.*

*Interea amici, quod polliciti sunt, dabunt :*

*Inde iste reddet ;* — out of this.

¶ VOLUNTAS. I. We have from C. Cæsar, as his own dignity, and the honour of his Ancestors requir'd, this his Vote, as an Hostage of his perpetual good Affection to the State (*perpetuæ in remp. voluntatis*) propitiæ nimirum.

¶ VOX. I. The majority of the Senate, compell'd to it by the noise and clamour of the Consul, the terror of the Army that was hard by, and the menaces of Pompey's Friends, at last unwillingly submitted to Scipio's motion ; that if Cæsar did not disband his Army by a Day prefix'd, he should be proclaim'd a Traitor (*vocibus consulis.*) Superiùs paulo : *Hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur.* Hujusce præcipuæ significationis suppetunt exempla apud optimos quosque.

¶ VOLO. I. If you are seated in a place below your Quality, will you be angry with him that invited you, or with him that sits above you ? *Will you not bear* these things with an even Mind ? (*Vis tu pati*) h. e. An non vis pati ? Ecquid dubitas pati ? Nonne te pudet non pati ?

A a 4

2. Will



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2. *Will you not refrain yourself, Servius, and remember that you was born mortal? (Visne tu?)*  
Hor. Lib. 2. Sat. 6. 89.

————— *Quid te juvat, inquit, amice,  
Prærupti nemoris patientem vivere dorso?  
Vis tu homines, urbemque feris præponere sylvis?*

3. *Can not you be prevail'd upon to lay aside the foolish desire of having a Name with Posterity? (Vis tu?)*

4. *Have you any farther service for me? For I must step to the Forum about a little business.*  
*P.* I'll go along with you (*Nunquid vis?*) *Abeuntibus formula, operam suam ad quævis ministeria pollicentibus.* Hor. Sat. 1. 9. 6.

*Quum affectaretur, numquid vis? occupo.* ———

5. *All come to you, to know if you have any Commands for them (si quid velis.)*

### U.

**U**B I. 1. *M.* Why out of humour, Brother?  
*D.* Do you, at whose House our *Æschinus* is, ask why I am out of humour? (*Rogas, ubi*)  
*h. e.* tune, apud quem? Tune, qui illum apud te corrumpi sinis? *Tristitiæ causa satis vehemens.*  
*Pauculas hujusce verbi notiones Terentianas libet sequi.* Heaut. 4. 6. 7.

*Ut te quidem omnes Dii Deæque, quantum est, Syre,  
Cum tuo istoc invento, cumque incepto perduint!  
Hujusmodi res semper comminiscere,  
Ubi me excarnufices: h. e. quibus.* Quantum autem valet quotquot. Catull.

*O quantum est hominum beatiorum,  
Quid me lætius est, beatiusve!*

Terent.



*of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 367*

Terent. Heaut. 5. 1. 43.

*Quot res dedere, ubi (ex quibus) possem persentiscere,*

*Ni essem lapis? quæ vidi? —————*

Idem, Phor. 1. 2. 9.

D. ————— *Quid istuc est? G. Scies,*

*Modo ut tacere possis. D. Abi sis, insciens:*

*Cujus tu fidem in pecunia perspexeris,*

*Verere ei verba credere? ubi (in quibus) quid mihi lucri est*

*Te fallere? —————*

Sallustius quoque, Bell. Cat. *Omnis gratia, potentia, bonos, divitiæ apud illos sunt, aut ubi (apud quos) illi volunt: nobis reliquerunt pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem. Quæ quousque tandem patiemini, fortissimi viri?*

2. Because certain public Sacrifices had been usually executed by the Kings themselves in their own Persons; *that Kings might not be miss'd in any respect whatever, they create a King-Priest (ne ubi ubi regum desiderium esset.)*

¶ ULTIMUS. 1. Factions have been, and will be to most States more destructive, than foreign Wars, than Famine, or Sicknes, and whatever else Men attribute to the Wrath of the Gods, *as the extremities of Publick Calamities (velut ultima publicorum malorum vertunt.)* Sic τελευταίαν ὕβριν, apud Sophoclem in Electra; V. 274. *pro summam, & maximam.*

2. Where there are many of the same Humour, and the same Inclination, every one sees, in a manner, in the Person of an other, his own Picture, and is accordingly delighted as much with him, as with himself; and that's brought about, which Pythagoras thought the Perfection of Friendship; the making one of several (*ultimum in amicitia putavit.*)

¶ ULTRO.



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¶ ULTRO 1. Was it not enough to receive an injury at his hands? *We have thrown* the Varlet a lump of Money also *into the bargain*, that he may have wherewithal to maintain himself, till he contrive some other Roguery (*ultrò obiectum est*) h. e. insuper.

2. The *Albici* often sally'd out of the Town, and set fire to our Mount and Turrets; tho' our Soldiers easily extinguish'd it, *and besides*, repuls'd the Enemy back into the Town *with considerable Loss* (*magnisque ultrò illatis detrimentis &c.*)

3. You have fully requited that Present; nay, you have *over and above* oblig'd the Giver (*ultrò.*)

¶ UNDE. 1. How can I possibly make a suitable return to him, *from whom* I have receiv'd so many, and so great kindnesses (*unde?*) Ter. Eun. 1. 2. 34.

*Mercator hoc addebat, è prædonibus*

*Unde emerat, se audisse, abreptam è Sunio.*

2. I am made a Jest and a Laughing-Stock, Father. T. *By whom?* C. By him that you committed me to (*Unde?*)

¶ UNICE. 1. I shew'd *Lentulus* his Letter, and ask'd whether he knew the Seal. By a nod he own'd it. I marry, said I, It is a noted Seal, the Image of your Grandfather, a most honourable Person, *who bore a singular Affection to his Country and Countrymen*; which might of it self, tho' dumb, have reclaim'd you from so horrid a Treason (*qui amavit unice patriam, & cives suos.*) Ita apud Suetonium, *unicus imperator est summus, maximus, præstantissimus omnium*; ut notat Grævius.

2. I recommend to you *Præcilius*, in a most particular manner, the Son of a Relation of yours, a most intimate Friend of mine, and an excellent Man (*commendo unice.*)

¶ UNUS.



¶ UNUS. 1. I am afraid, that when we have once quitted our Piety towards the Gods, the very Faith that we owe to human Society, and *the most excellent of all Virtues*, Justice, will not live long after it (*una excellentissima virtus.*)

2. The day before Domitian condemn'd *Arctinus Clemens*, one that had been Consul; he sent for him into his Bed-chamber, compell'd him to sit by his Bed-side, dismiss'd him secure and chearful, and at Supper sent him a Dish of Meat from his Table (*consularem unum*) h. e. quendam. Cæs. B. G. l. 2. c. 25. *Ubi rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset; scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto (quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat) in primam aciem processit.*

3. Methinks I see this City, the light of the whole World, and the Citadel of all Nations, *sinking at once in a sudden general Conflagration*: I see in my mind my Country bury'd, heaps of Citizens miserable, and unbury'd: the look and rage of *Cetbegus*, swaggering in your Slaughter, is perpetually passing before my Eyes (*subito uno incendio concidentem.*) *Unum incendium, est, quod omnia uno tempore corripit.* Cic. Cat. 4. c. 1. *Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si vis aliqua me oppresserit, potius, quam & illi, & nos una reip. peste pereamus.* Ov. 1. Metam. de Argo:

————— *Centumque oculos nox occupat una;*  
seizes on all at once. Haud diversus abit Virgilius, *Æn.* 9. 452.

*Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamnete reperto  
Exsanguis, & primis una tot cæde peremptis,  
Sarranoque, Numaque, &c.*

¶ USURPO. 1. *Caius Lælius*, he, that is call'd  
the



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*the Wise*, brought down *Viriatus* his Courage and Fierceness so low, as to render the War easy to those that came after him (*Sapiens usurpatur.*) Sic Lucretius, Lib. 1. 53.

*Quæ nos materiem, & genitalia corpora rebus  
Reddunda in ratione vocare, & semina rerum  
Apellare solumus, & hæc eadem usurpare  
Corpora prima, quod ex illis sunt omnia primis.*

¶ *Usus.* 1. It is not expedient for me to follow him in : For I perceive all our Family is hated by them (*mibi facto usus est.*) Vide *opus.*

2. There is nothing that we more vehemently and cordially desire, than that the ancient Friendship, Traffick, and Commerce, that the *English* and *Swedes* have had together, may every day encrease (*commercium, usumque.*)

¶ *Ut.* 1. If you love me, which you either do, or counterfeit exceeding well : but howsoever that be, take care of your Health (*sed ut est*) pro, utut, quoquo pacto ea se res habeat.

¶ *Uter.* 1. Since, not content with certain Liberty, we are running the venture of Empire, or Slavery ; let us take some course, whereby it may be decided, without great loss, without much blood of both Nations, which shall govern which (*utri utris imperent.*)

¶ *Utilitas.* 1. Within the most inward Caverns of the Earth, a World of useful things lie hid ; which, in that they were only made for the good of Man, therefore can they by Him alone be discover'd (*plurimarum rerum latet utilitas.*)

¶ *Utor.* 1. In short, whether you are in pursuit of Wisdom, or Riches : whether you live upon Mulletts, or Leeks ; admit *Pompeius Gror-phus* into your familiarity and friendship (*utere.*)

2. He



2. He made such quick dispatch, that he was arriv'd with his Forces in *Asia*, before the King's Lieutenants were set out (*Tantâ celeritate usus est.*)

3. He promised King *Artaxerxes* that he should conquer all *Greece*, if he would please to follow his Advice (*si suis uti consiliis vellet.*)

4. The elderly sort, that had born the highest Offices, assemble in the Forum (*usi.*)

5. If they would sell part of their Estates, to clear their Debts, and not tire out their Rents with paying Interest; we might have more able, and bonester Citizens of them (*Et locupletioribus his, Et melioribus civibus uteremur.*)

6. Horses when grown fierce and unruly by frequent Engagements, use to be deliver'd to Breakers, that we may have them more gentle (*quò facilius his utamur.*)

7. How unkindly our Fleet was lately treated at *Leghorn*; how little accommodated with necessary Supplies; in what a hostile manner twice constrain'd to depart the Harbour; we are sufficiently given to understand, as well from undoubted Witnesses upon the Place, as from our Admiral himself; to whose relation we cannot but give credit, when we have thought him worthy to command our Fleet (*Quam non amicis nostra Classis Liburnensibus usa nuper sit.*) *Ov. Ariadne Theseo,*

*Ascendo; vires animus dabat: atque ita latè*

*Æquora prospectu metior alta meo.*

*Inde ego (nam ventis quoque suam crudelibus usa)*

*Vidi præcipiti carbasa tenta noto.*

8. In troth, if ever I have a Son, he shall find me a kind indulgent Father (*utetur.*)

9. We cannot have the People any longer our Abettors, as we had before. For Philosophy is contented with but few Judges, studiously avoiding the



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the multitude, and being suspected and hated by it (*adjutore populo, quo utebatur antea, uti.*)

10. I was thirty Days, or more, on Ship-board; expecting every Minute to be drown'd; *we had such bad Weather all the while (usi sumus.)*

11. *He had very hard fortune at the beginning of his Youth.* For his Father not being able to pay his Fine to the People, and dying a Prisoner of the State, *Cimon* was committed to the same confinement; nor by the Laws of *Athens* could he be released, till he had paid the mulct impos'd on his Father (*duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ.*)  
Ter. Phor. Prolog.

*Voluntas vestra si ad Poëtam accesserit,  
Date operam, adeste æquo animo per silentium;  
Ne simili utamur fortuna, atque usi sumus,  
Cum per tumultum noster grex motus loco est.*

12. Whereas the *Athenians* had before but a small and inconvenient Port; by his Advice they built a tripple Haven at *Piræum*, and encompassed it with Walls, so that it equalled the City itself in magnificence, and excelled it in usefulness (*uterentur.*)

13. *Cæsar* was then at *Butbrotum*, which lies over against *Corcyra*; whither he had march'd with one Legion, to take in the farther Countries, and supply himself with Corn, which he was but slenderly provided with (*Et rem frumentariam expediendam, qua angustè utebatur.*)

14. P. Are you not asham'd to act thus? S. This is my way: if you like me, deal with me (*si placeo, utere.*) *Cavet, ne parum leno sit.*

15. *Sylla's* Soldiers, after they had prodigally spent what they had, mindful of their antient Plunder and Victory, wish'd for a Civil War (*largiùs suo usi.*)

16. Make



16. Make out, if you can, that the Soul subsists after Death. *M.* We can produce the best *Authorities* for the proving that: in the first place, all Antiquity (*auētoribus uti.*)

17. I think I shall draw up in writing these five Days Debates. For upon what can we better employ our Leisure (*ubi melius uti?*)

18. Being closely besieged by *Antigonus*, and fearing he should lose his Horses for want of room to stir them about; he found out a way to warm and exercise them, as they stood in their Stalls; that they might eat their Meat with the better Appetite (*quò libentius cibo uterentur.*)

19. The Embassadors brought him a vast Sum of Money, and begg'd of him, that he would please to accept of it (*ut eo uti vellet.*) *Corn. Nep. At. C. 3. quo factum est ut huic omnes honores quos possent, publice haberent, civemque facere studerent. Quo beneficio ille uti noluit.*

20. He'll not accept of Conditions of Peace, who thinks himself superior, nor be contented with an equal share, who is confident he shall get all (*Non est usurus.*)

21. He thought it not suitable to the character of a brave Man, to accept Life upon those Conditions (*uti ista conditione vitæ.*) *Ovid. P. 1. 3. 61.*

*I nunc, & veterum nobis exempla virorum,  
Qui forti casum mente tulere, refer;  
Et grave magnamini robur mirare Rutili,  
Non usi reditus conditione dati.*

*Smyrna virum tenuit, non Pontus & hostica tellus,  
Pene minus nullo Smyrna petenda loco.*

22. Other things that are desir'd, are serviceable, one for one thing, and an other for an other; Riches, that you may have a supply for your expenses; Power and Interest, that you may be respected



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spected and honoured; Pleasures, that you may be delighted: Health, that you may be free from pain, and able to discharge the Offices of the Body: but the use of Friendship extends to all things; wherever you turn yourself, 'tis ready at hand; 'tis no where excluded; 'tis never unreasonable, never troublesome (*ut utare.*) Hæc quotusquisque legit adhuc, qui intelligeret, quid esset; UT UTARE: nimirum ut sustineas impendia, ut sufficias sumptibus, ut habeas in sumptum. J. F. Gronov. de Pec. Vet. Lib. Cap. 7. ubi vide plura.

23. Give Syrus a little Money in hand, to keep him (*unde utatur*) h. e. *qui vitam toleret, sustentet.*

24. Assure yourself, that my small Possessions are a greater Grief to me, than a Pleasure. For I am more concern'd that I have not a worthy Heir to leave them to, than I am pleas'd, *that I have where-withal to live (me habere qui utar.)* Ita & utentior.

25. A Man that has got a plentiful Estate, may I confess live better, and spend more upon himself, yet how is he the better Man for it? (*utentior sane sit*) h. e. plus impendat in cultum vitæ: pluribus utatur ad vitam tuendam: majores sumptus in se tuendo faciat. GRÆVIUS. *Quod superest, tibi Lector, bisque adeo literis, quibus operam, si minus aliis utilem, mihi certè baud injucundam, huc usque dedi, multam jam salutem dico.*

F I N I S.

